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THE
GENESEE FARMER

AND
Gardener's Journal.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER:
PUBLISHED BY LUTHER TUCKER & CO.

1831.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, JANUARY 1, 1831.

NUMBER I.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

The first number of a paper under the above title, was published at Rochester, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1831—conducted by a gentleman long experienced in the science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and other useful arts, assisted by many of the best practical farmers in this section of the country, and particularly by some of the Members of the Western and Monroe County Horticultural Societies.

No part of the world is more richly blessed with soil and climate, for a great and flourishing Agricultural and Horticultural interest, than the western part of the state of New York—that part called OLD GENESEE. This section of country is supported by competent judges to be as favorable to the growth of the Vine and Mulberry as the middle of France; and as wine and silk are becoming matters of national interest and legislation, a portion of the columns of the Farmer will be devoted to these subjects.

This section of country has become densely populated with an industrious and thriving class of Citizens, who have made themselves rich by their own labors and who have now acquired the time and means of becoming Theoretically and Practically learned in the arts for cultivating Scientifically the soil they have so lately reclaimed from the wilderness & prepared for the highest state of Agriculture. While most other branches of science have been progressing, aided by the unwearied exertions of men of learning and invention; and while practical improvements have flowed like a stream from the press, Agriculture and Horticulture (twin-sisters) have been comparatively speaking, neglected and forgotten; and those who have been pursuing the primitive modes of tillage for subsistence have been left to struggle onward, unaided in their progress by those means which have been given to other branches of science, and which have proved the cause of their rapid advancement.

These are among the reasons that have induced the subscribers to embark in the enterprise, and to direct a part of their time and attention to the diffusion of Agricultural and Horticultural information which will occupy a large portion of their paper.

They further expect through the aid of the Franklin Institute of this place to be able occasionally to present such essays as shall be thought useful in mechanical Philosophy.

The undertaking is one which must necessarily require much labor and expense in its prosecution, and without the aid of a liberal patronage cannot long be sustained; yet aware of all these difficulties to be encountered, the subscribers flatter themselves that, if they succeed in rendering their paper worthy of support, its merits will be duly appreciated by an enlightened community, and their labors rewarded in proportion to the profitable information distributed to their Patrons.

In addition to the above there will be published monthly a Meteorological Table, giving

the temperature and state of the Atmosphere, course of the winds, &c. It will also contain a Horticultural and Pomological register; giving the time of leafing and blossoming of plants, and the time of ripening of the various kinds of fruit, for the benefit of those who reside in different latitudes, as well as to compare different seasons in the same latitude.

☞ A Price Current and Bank Note Table, carefully corrected each week, will be given.

The paper will be printed every Saturday, in quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, making 416 pages a year, besides a Title Page and Index, at \$2,50 per annum, payable in six months, or \$2,00, if paid at the time of subscribing.

TUCKER & STEVENS.

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1831.

Editors who will give the above two or three insertions, will confer a favor which will be reciprocated the first opportunity.

NUMBER ONE.

We are aware that this season of the year is rather an unfavorable time to commence a work like this, when every subject of which we shall treat is frozen in "thick ribbed ice,"—the field, the garden, and the forest, shorn of their glories, dressed in the habiliments of death. We have gone to their night of repose; and man, with his fine bounding animal spirits, which expand and exhilarate the frame at the return of spring and the re-appearance of all things that are fair—he whose "eye in a fine frenzy rolling, doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven"—now frigid and torpid, driven like the "silvery sap" of vegetables to their hidden recesses—we say, that this period, when all things are a "chaos or hard clay," may be rather an unfavorable one to commence our work, of which this number is a specimen; but as this little plant is the only one of the class, order, genus, or species, of the kind, in this State, except a monthly publication in New York city, we intend to nurse it with peculiar care, and fondly hope that this bud which we now set will increase and multiply, blossom and bear fruit to the satisfaction of all concerned. With this number we strike off, and shall continue at that ratio 1000 copies, trusting that when the genial sun of public approbation and liberality shall kindle it into life, the benefits on the score of *mutuality* may be in favor of our patrons. We shall not be disappointed nor discouraged if a part of our edition should lie dormant for a while, until the season of hybernation, both of the animal and vegetable systems, shall pass away.

In the mean time, inaugurate as the season is with subjects, we hope to be able, not only to assure but to instruct a great portion of our readers by such suggestions on general topics, and such philosophical speculations as our experience and research has endowed us with, together with the kind favors we anticipate from a large and able promised correspondence, and selective facts, regarding the physiology of the vegetable kingdom, from staple authors and periodical works as we shall regard worth the attention of our readers. With this peroration, we make our *congees* to our patrons.

GENESEE COUNTRY.

We were forcibly struck with the wonderful and magic change that the region once called the "Genesee Country," has undergone in the brief space of thirty years—brief space because many of our readers can look back to that length of time as yesterday, and see in the mirror of memory events shadowed forth with more palpable boldness and reality than even the events of yesterday. We say we were forcibly affected by the wonderful change of thirty years on looking over a little work published by the Messrs. T. & J. Sword in 1799, entitled, "A Series of Letters from a Gentleman to his Friend, describing the Genesee Country." He says, "in 1799, all that part of the State, lying west of the above mentioned line to lake Ontario, including the Genesee Country, was erected into a county by the name of Ontario; it is bounded on the north by lake Ontario, on the west by Niagara river, and lake Erie; on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the east by the counties of Tioga and Onondaga." "In 1796, a printing office was established in the town of Bath, entitled the *Bath Gazette*—another paper is also printed in the Genesee, entitled the *Ontario Gazette*. The same year a sloop of forty tons was built and launched on the Genesee lake."

Quere? Where was the "Ontario Gazette" printed, and where is the "Genesee lake?"

That portion of country once called the "Genesee Country," although its exact boundaries were rather vague and uncertain, probably now contains some two hundred towns with more than 200,000 inhabitants, with cities and villages at every four corners, and newspapers as thick as blackberries. The Genesee Country, at that time a wilderness of forest, now teems with an active, industrious and wholesome population. The forests have fallen before the axe, and the bread stuffs, and all the luxuries of life arise behind the plough share, and the young lion of the west, from a purblind whelp, now shews his gnashing fangs and bristles his waving mane, in proud confidence to the *mammoth of the east*. Possessing one of the most luxurious soils of the globe, with a climate that for mildness will compare with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and situated on the great inland seas of America, the production of their soil can lay under contribution Quebec and Montreal, New York, Boston, and the cities of the east—New Orleans—even (under the modern discoveries which defy time and space) Columbia river, and Kamtschatka. There are not *chateaus d' Espagne*, and Time, that old hoary headed truth-teller, will endorse it a "true bill."

Feeling, as we do, the importance and worth of the Genesee Country, we trust our readers will not think the title of our paper—"THE GENESEE FARMER"—too local or trivial to patronize it even beyond the counties of "Tioga and Onondaga;" and although they may ask what good can come out of Gallilee, like them of old let them wait, and hear what he hath to say for himself.

☞ Two weeks will elapse before the publication of No. 2, after which this paper will be published every Saturday.

THE VINE.

THERE is not a section of country in the United States better adapted to the growth of the vine than that bordering on the south side of Lake Ontario, taking into consideration climate and soil; and so far as experiments have been made, most of the European varieties, which have been introduced into this section, have endured our winters without any protection, as well, apparently, as they do in the middle of France. There is, upon the south side of the Lake, a glade of land, stretching almost the whole length of it, from east to west and varying in width from three to eight miles of a light sandy soil, deep and dry, and distinguished by the name of *Oak Lands*, or *Oak Openings*. These lands are extremely well calculated for vineyards, as it is acknowledged that few lands are too dry for vines. Another important advantage this country has over the territory for the first hundred miles south is the influence the lake has upon the atmosphere. In the spring vegetation is not so forward as it is farther south, the difference being often ten days in the first fifty miles. This retarding of vegetation on the shores of the lake, secures fruit from late frosts in the spring. Again, in the fall, as the early frosts are generally accompanied with moderate northerly winds which moving across the waters, become charged with exhalations from the Lake, which, being warmer than the atmosphere, is condensed and is driven several miles inland, preventing the frost as far as it extends; owing to this circumstance vegetation continues fresh as late as it does as far south as New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The influence of the lake is quite considerable during mid-summer by preventing the scorching heat which injures grapes in southern latitudes; and it is well known that temperate climates are best for the vine. It has been said that in this latitude in the United States, the seasons were not long enough for the perfection of grapes. This is not the case, as I have eaten grapes this season which were the second crop, and were ripe before frost had checked the vegetation of the Vines.—They grew in the garden of G. H. Holden, Esq. on the shore of the lake, at the mouth of Genesee river; and it I were to judge from the growth, the Vines were as much accommodated as to soil and climate as any Vines I ever saw. They had been planted out but one season before the past, during which they made shoots from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and as thick as a man's thumb, which were remarkably short jointed. In this neighborhood, I have examined Isabella grape Vines which have grown twenty feet the past season, and ripened the wood perfectly.

These facts go far to prove that the county of Monroe is a good location for Vineyards, and we hope soon to see our farmers as much engaged in making wine as they are at present in making cider. It may be asked, if this section is so natural to Grapes, why do we not find the native fox grape growing upon those lands?—Because nature had not provided or completed any method by which the seeds of the fox grape should be scattered over the face of this country. The fox grape is not often eaten by birds, and if so it is at a season when birds are emigrating to the south, and the seeds would be carried in an opposite direction, as there

are none found growing wild north of the lakes. But these observations will not apply to the chicken or frost grape, which, from its size & time of ripening, is readily destroyed by birds. These grapes often remain hanging upon the Vines until spring, and it may be readily imagined that they would thus be transported to every part of the United States, which we find is the case, and particularly the district spoken of, and if any easy method could be found out of grafting the fox or European upon the wild frost grape stocks there are already vines enough growing in this vicinity to furnish the country with wine. We therefore invite our readers or any other person who may possess practical information upon this subject to communicate the same through this paper for the benefit of the public.

CIDER.

PERHAPS there is not in the whole round of farming any one operation more neglected than Cider making. Cider, when well manufactured, is a cheap and wholesome beverage, and one of the readiest substitutes for wine which our country can afford; but when it is made in a slovenly negligent manner and allowed to run into the acetous fermentation, it has a very deleterious effect upon the constitution.

A little attention to facts will inure a fine article in this section of the country, which is one of the finest in the world for producing the apple in perfection. Many attempts have been made to increase the strength of Cider, such as hoiling the must, freezing, adding spirits, &c. all of which have a direct tendency to destroy the fine vinous flavor accompanying the well made article. Much is said as to particular kinds of apples, without which good Cider cannot be made. Now this is all a mistake—not but that some apples contain more malic or tartaric acid and saccharine matter than others, and will of course make a stronger liquor; some also possess peculiar flavor which is desirable—but any of our apples, produced by common orchards, are capable of making what is called first rate Cider, and of sufficient strength for the temperate use of any man. First let the apples be gathered free from leaves, but more particularly from rotten or decayed ones, as both these will communicate a bad taste to the cider, which cannot be got rid of after it is made—apples should not be allowed to lie too long in a heap as they sometimes contract a bad flavor, and it is not as important that apples should be perfectly ripe, as has generally been supposed, as green apples make good Cider. After the juice has been pressed out and carried to the cellar or place where it is to be fermented, the better way is to put it into vats or tubs. It should remain in this situation until the fermentation has brought all the pumice to the top in a thick scum; it should then be drawn off, through a hole near the bottom, into barrels, passing it through a number of thicknesses of flannel placed in the tunnel, or what is still better, through alternate layers of sand and flannel, which will more completely retain all the feculent matter, which is the thing desired in this operation.—Let the casks, into which the Cider is to be drawn, be made perfectly clean before they are filled, after which they may be left with the bungs out for a short time, during which the operator should frequently taste the liquor to

watch the progress of the fermentation, (which will be very slow;) when it has advanced far enough, and the Cider has acquired sufficient body, there should be added about two quarts of skim milk to each barrel, and well incorporated with the Cider, either by drawing off a part of it and returning it, or by means of a stick introduced at the bung. Let the cask now be bunged perfectly tight, and set in a cool place for two months, after which it may again be racked, when it is wished to be kept thro' the summer or may be drawn from the cask for use. When Cider has been allowed to ferment in barrels it should be racked off as soon as the white bubbles begin to appear on the surface, strained, fined and bunged as above, which will always insure a fine and pleasant beverage.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—NO. 1.

In commencing this paper, the editors are desirous to begin with the first rudiments of those branches of science to which it is to be principally devoted, in order to render it a complete text-book for the practical Farmer and Horticulturist. In doing which, they are not to suppose that each reader has become perfectly acquainted with every branch of science of the present day, and therefore they ask the indulgence of those who have become more perfectly acquainted in those branches, to introduce some of the leading principles of systematic Botany. When we consider that Agriculture and Horticulture are so immediately connected with this study, and that much of the success in either must depend upon the knowledge the operator has of this science, we are convinced of the necessity of becoming at least familiar with the more common laws which govern the Vegetable kingdom. It does not follow that each farmer or gardener, in order to avail himself of the improvements of the present day, should become a profound Botanist;—but a very little attention to the subject will convince him that the most of the modern improvements are far from having been accidental, and in order to avail themselves of similar improvements it is necessary that they should become familiar with those functions of Vegetables which may be denominated Vegetable Physiology.

It has been found necessary in every branch of science, in order to express the multitude of objects included, to make use of certain technical terms, chosen for the sake of brevity and perspicuity; these phrases are often perplexing to those who do not feel a particular interest in that branch in which they are used, and the editors will studiously avoid all such as do not appear necessary for the benefit of the readers.

Philosophers have divided all matter into two classes—organized and unorganized bodies. Animals and plants belong to the former, and minerals to the latter. This arrangement is again divided into sensible and insensible. Sensibility is confined to animals; but irritability, Contractibility, and Elasticity, belong to all organized bodies.

One of the most useful, interesting, and amusing parts of the study of Vegetable Physiology, is the fructification and reproduction of plants.

That plants are endowed with sexual organs, and are capable of reproducing their kind according to given laws, is a fact so generally admitted as to need no argument in its favour, and from a knowledge of those laws the justly celebrated T. A. Knight, now President of the Horticultural Society of London, has been enabled to make those improvements which laid the foundation of his exalted reputation.—

This reproduction, or continuation of kind, in plants is the seed containing in embryo the rudiments of the new plants, and although the last produce of many plants, (this, together with the blossom, will first come under consideration.

Every perfect Flower is composed of seven elementary organs, including the seed vessels and seed, and the receptacle, stem, or base on which the other parts rest, and by which they are connected with the plant. There are a number of other appendages attached to some flowers which seem as if designed by nature to facilitate, though not essential to, the reproduction of plants; as the nectary or part containing honey, which seems designed, in the economy of nature, to allure bees and other insects which pass over the stamens and pistils of the plants and greatly assist the fecundation of the latter.

The seven elementary organs of a Flower are as follow, viz:

1. *Calyx*.—The outer covering of the flower before it is expanded: its colour is generally green. The poppy affords a familiar example.
2. *Corol*.—The coloured leaves of the flower which are included in the Calyx.
3. *Stamens*.—The fleshy knobs supported on the ends of small filaments; they contain the pollen of the plant. These are considered the male organs and on their number and situation is founded the artificial classification of Linnæus.
4. *Pistil*.—The central organ of the flower, projecting from the pericarp or seed-vessel. This is considered the female part of the flower; and without this no flower will produce seed.
5. *Pericarp*.—The vessel which contains the seed; whether a pod, as in the bean and cabbage, or a pulpy substance, as the apple, currant, or mellow.
6. *Seed*.—Containing the rudiments of the young plant.
7. *Receptacle*.—The stem or base on which the other six parts rest, and connecting them with the plant.

The Seed is divided into four essential parts, viz:

- 1st. *Corde*.—The embryo of the new plant, which exhibits the plume or top, and the root or root of the new plant.
- 2d. *Collodons*.—The thick fleshy lobes of the seed, which, rising above the ground, when the seeds germinate, become the seed leaves.
- 3d. *Tegument*.—The skin or bark of seeds which separate from the lobes when the seeds germinate.
- 4th. *Hilum*.—The external scar to which the membrane is attached, by which the young seed is suspended in the receptacle, and through which nutriment is conveyed to the young seed in its immature state.

SPONTANEOUS VEGETATION.

"And God said, let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit, after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth;—and it was so."—Gen. 1, 11.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I perceive, by the papers, that you are about to publish a weekly work, devoted to the arts of farming and gardening and other branches connected therewith. Now, as I have a little taste that way, beyond the mere "ditching and hedging," appertaining to those pursuits, and am heartily tired with the point-no-point politics of the day; I am determined to give up entirely that unprofitable contest, which is very justly said to be "the strife of the many for the good of the few."

I am truly glad to find the country is about to be served with a paper, which, if it is as well conducted as you promise and the talent of the country warrants will be a most important desideratum, and the vehicle of doing much good.

The following remarks and speculations are sent to you for the purpose of helping you to start, as all new machines move rather hard at first; and to solicit the opinions and suggestions of your readers and correspondents.

I ask, what is the cause of the apparent self-production of many weeds and plants, and the probabilities whether they are spontaneously produced, or whether they are the produce of a former parent, "yielding seed after its kind."

It is a well known fact that, on clearing up a new country, thousands of weeds, herbs, and grasses, spring up almost simultaneously, as though they were all sown at one time and by some invisible hand.

There are several kinds of vegetables that only seem to acquire life by fire, and the more intense the greater the product. I have known the bird cherry to come up as thick as I have ever seen flax growing in the field, the seeds of which must have lain dormant for numbers of years, until a great fire laid waste the forest and revived them into life. I once saw a piece of interval which had laid in a natural pasture for more than twenty years, ploughed, immediately planted to corn on the turf; on which sprung up all those common kinds of noxious weeds that commonly infest the oldest cornfields. I once knew a field, which, 19 years before, had borne turnips, and subsequently had lain as pasture and meadow, on being ploughed up, came up with turnips almost thick enough for a crop. I once came into the possession of a lot of land on which was a wood-yard, which had been used as such for about thirty years. About 4 square rods of which was fenced into the garden, from whence was taken about 60 loads of chip manure. After coming to the surface earth, it appeared so good and in so fine order that I planted it with onions, but in a few days there arose such innumerable hosts of every thing but onions, that it seemed like Hamlet's "unweeded Garden, things rank and gross possessed it merely."

Again, *Marl*, which is dug and transported considerable distances as a manure, is taken out of pits 10 to 20 feet in depth pieces of which have been taken immediately from the pit, covered with glass, kept wet and exposed to light, and in a short time white clover has sprung up, grown and matured itself. It is a well known fact that seeds sown too deep in the earth rot and will not grow; and farmers and gardeners are often disappointed, during a wet spring, particularly, on having to plant a second time:—In fact, we know of no instance of any of our field or garden seeds lying in the ground over the year and then coming up.

Now the question I demand is, Whence come all of these cases of Vegetation? Were they produced naturally from the earth without seed? Do we live in a day of miracles, when material "form, shape, and comeliness," spring from nothing? Will a hundred grains of sand, congregated together under any circumstance, produce a pig-weed large enough for the birds of heaven to rest upon? Or, are they all produced from seed, after its own kind, which have lain buried for 10, 30, or even hundreds of years, beyond the reach of light or heat? and if so, why have they not shared, by decomposition, the fate of all other vegetable matter? A. B.

FIRE BLIGHT.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I see by the papers, and learn from persons from various quarters, that *blight*, or *fire blight*, as it is called, is producing great ravages on apple, quince, and particularly on pear trees, of the grafted and best kinds, which threatens total annihilation to some of the finest varieties hitherto known; and as the same disease is obtaining in this country, many instances of which I observed the past season, I beg leave to add my mite to the stock of conjecture, which seems to be the only advancement that the best physiologists of the country have as yet been able to offer as to its cause—in fact it seems to be shrouded in the most impenetrable veil of mystery, and as yet has eluded the closest and most critical analysis of our best Horticulturists.

It has been imputed to a redundancy of sap, a surfeit, to the too great heat of the sun, to insects and to disease received by impregnation of the blossom, analogous to the yellows in the

peach or contagion in the animal system—which is analogous to apoplexy, or perhaps gangrene.

Some writers alledge that seedling trees, and new seedling grafts on seedling stock, are not effected. Others that confinement in close planted orchards, and want of circulation of air is the cause. Others that those trees which blight have a long *tap root* that runs deep into the earth and brings up water as sap which is not charged with carbonic acid and the salts of the surface, and kills the tree, as taking too much cold water does into the animal stomach, or introducing it into an artery of a living subject; and another person, well skilled in these matters, says that he has lost all of his trees (20 or 30) in the crotches of which he has not hung old scythes, sickles, chains and other heavy iron articles. Now, who shall decide when doctors disagree? The conjectures are as various as the minds employed in investigating the subject.

The vulgar term, *fire blight*, is in reality not badly chosen—for the appearance is the very same as I have observed in trees that have stood so near a fire as to have their leaves scorched and the vitality of the small branches destroyed. Such a tree, in the course of three or four days, puts on exactly the same appearance and smell as the blight.

Now comes my hypothesis. Is not the cause, the *primum mobile* of this destructive disease some defect, in the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant, and which elaborates the sap and without which neither the *venous* nor *arterial* system can proceed—the rising sap accumulates, stagnates, fermentation commences, heat is generated, acetic acid is formed, which would produce exactly the state of things we find in the blighted tree.

The leaves may become unhealthy by excreting some morbid or acrid substance, or by honey dew, which as yet is not satisfactorily explained, or by some small insects destroying the secreting or excreting vessels of the leaf or puncturing the petiole and destroying the tubes that carry and return the sap, at a period when the tree is too far exhausted by bearing and the lateness of the season to push out the new bud. H. Y.

West Bloomfield, 28th 12th mo. 1830.

Those gentlemen to whom we have taken the liberty to forward this number, and its extra, if they shall think favorably of the undertaking, and of the merits of the work, will oblige us by forwarding their names and those of any friend to whom such a paper as this would be desirable. As it is of its kind *unique* in this state, and intended for general circulation, we expect to look abroad for a great part of our patronage.

The proprietors have undertaken the publication with the determination of making it permanent: they therefore suggest to those gentlemen who would wish to see the *FARMER* become a durable and useful paper, the propriety of not only interesting themselves in its circulation but also of contributing to its columns.

AUCTIONS.

The duties paid by auctioneers in Philadelphia during the last quarter amount to \$32,944.90.

HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY OF MONROE COUNTY.

THE following Address was prepared by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and submitted by JESSE HAWLEY, Esq. to the meeting at which was organized the Horticultural Society of the County of Monroe:

HORTICULTURE, means the cultivation of a garden—in the general acceptation it is extended to include fruit and forest trees, also landscape and flower, as well as culinary gardening.

According to the Mosaic history, gardening was the first occupation of man, taught by the Creator himself, to Adam:—"And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed:" "And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat:"—"And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden to dress and keep it:"—and commanded him to "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it."

Here then, we find the history of Horticulture commences with that of the creation; under the immediate superintendence of the Almighty Parent, on the day when he created Man with the Heavens and the Earth.

How ancient the date! how natural the pursuit, when we consider it as a part of the grand design of God in the creation of all things; for, in his enumeration of the generations of the heavens and the earth, and before the creation of man, he said, "there was not a man to till the ground."

How sublime the idea,—when we further consider the moral design of the whole creation, that man, by the toils of his labor in the peaceful and quiet pursuits of the tillage of the earth, should be made to increase the means of the sustenance of his species; and by his conjugal affections, to multiply and replenish the human family, for the purpose of increasing the number of souls for the Almighty Father to bless and save through the munificence of his Grace, as the only positive act of duty which man could render to his God; all other acts of duty being necessarily *relative*, as rendered to his fellow man!

But Adam by his transgression, soon fell, and lost his garden with his innocence, and his primeval happiness; and was turned out to till the crude ground "cursed for his sake, infested with thorns and thistles, and made to eat of it in sorrow all the days of his life."

The posterity of Adam, for many ages and centuries afterwards, was contented to subsist upon the wild and uncultivated productions of nature, in the field and in the forest. In this rude state, man was a pursuer of the chase—a hunter; in which condition it took many acres—a township of land, to subsist an individual. A small increase in their numbers soon served to over-stock a portion of the country, then when the stronger began to contend with the weaker for the better choice, and from whence wars, conquests and desolation ensued among the vagrant tribes and hordes of men. This strife for his subsistence, made man ferocious in his disposition toward his fellow-man; and

thus we have been led to call him *savage* while in the hunter state.

The Indians of our forests, who still retain these primitive habits, well illustrate to us the miserable condition of human society in the early ages, for the paucity of their numbers; for their precarious and scanty means of subsistence; for the coarseness of the fare and flavor of their food; and for the impotency of their skill, ingenuity, and productive labors to provide themselves with the comforts of life in all the varieties of food, raiment and shelter from the weather.

For many ages, man did surely eat his bread in sorrow!

With all the energies and resources of the human mind, man but slowly emerged and progressed from the hunter's, to the shepherd's life. The propagation of the flocks and herds of animals for the food of man, greatly increased the means of subsistence and reduced the requisite acres for his supply, from thousands to hundreds. This increased supply of food softened the disposition and improved the moral character of man and fitted him for more social habits—yet as he still increased in numbers there were strifes for right and choice among them. Abraham, Lot, and Jacob, had their conflicts and difficulties respecting their possessions.

It was even still slower that man made his advances from the shepherd, to the agriculturist, or farmer's life.

The tillage of land, duly proportioned with the propagation of flocks and herds, so much farther increased the supplies of his food, as to reduce the requisite acres of land for his maintenance from hundreds to units—giving a vast deal more room for the progressive increase of his numbers; location and stability to his residence, with social and moral dispositions; introduced the idea of each man holding the right of his home and property in severalty; and producing a powerful excitement to individual industry and enterprise to acquire it—hence originated the purchase of farms for a fixed home and residence—this led to the re-introduction of Gardens, Orchards, &c.

The Agricultural state of society called for stable governments, to guarantee and secure individuals in the quiet enjoyment of the product of their labor.

When thus secured in the fruits of his labor, man sought to extend the means of his immediate necessities; from a daily and precarious, to a yearly and adequate supply; and thence onward to provide a patrimony for his succeeding generations.

All nature, both animate and inanimate, has been most wisely and providentially endued with the capacity of progressive improvement; constituting a principle of self-regeneration.—And this principle of progressive improvement seems to have been given to all organized bodies of creation, for the purpose of giving employment to the rational and moral energies of the human mind in multiplying the means of sustenance, as mankind shall progress in developing the arts and sciences and render them applicable to the enlargement of the comforts of human life:—each keeping pace with the other through the successive generations of time to an infinite series of variety and extension, unconceived by the present, as the present march of human intellect was unknown to

the past;—until the human family shall increase in the myriads of their numbers, covering the face of the earth "as the stars of the heavens; and as the sands which is upon the sea-shore."

In taking a retrospect through the vista of time, the progressive improvement in nature is obvious—animals, by being domesticated, by feeding, and by cross-breeding, have been made to advance from a wild buffalo of the wilderness, to the many varieties in the herds of our farm yards—vegetables, by redeeming tillage, by natural seedlings, selected and extended by inoculation, grafting and inarching, have been made to advance from the oriental crab Apple up to the hundred varieties of our orchards; the delicious and melting Peach originated from the bitter Almond, and from which it is scarcely distinguished while it is in the green state. The rich and juicy Plumb from the wild stock of the hedges, which produce the uneatable haws. The Egyptian corn, was formerly but little better than our millet seed. The Potatoe, in its original state, and which is still found in the valley of the Mississippi, was a small uneatable production, not larger than a walnut, by cultivation has become a valuable esculent, and with some nations, almost a staple article of human food.

The first coffee tree planted in the island of Jamaica, was in 1728; the berries produced from this tree were sold at sixpence each, so rapid was the extension of its culture that in 20 years the exportation of coffee amounted to 60,000 pounds; and in 80 years to nearly thirty million pounds. The cotton of the southern states in the space of 40 years, has grown from units to millions of dollars.

It is not within the limits of our design to trace the history of Horticulture from Eden through the ages of time to the present; to describe the groves of the ancients, or the hanging gardens of Babylon, but merely to present a few facts accompanied with some general observations to serve as inducements for us to form a Society in our county for the purpose of combining the exertion of spirited individuals into an united operation in the collection and diffusion of practical knowledge on the subject, that shall contribute something toward an improvement of the vegetable and fruit market in the village of Rochester.

We have been invited to the undertaking by the consideration that all nations have been characterized by their attention to Horticulture, in proportion to their advancement in civilization.

Holland formerly took the lead of the European nations in the science of Horticulture, and extended the luxuries of her flower gardens to that excess that she has become proverbial for her whimsical Tulip mania in which Tulip roots were sold from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each.

England, from being an almost barren island, not having in its natural productions more than half a dozen species of vegetables suitable for human aliment, has, by her industry, enterprise and science, borrowed, acclimated and naturalized almost all the productions of northern latitudes, until she is rendered a garden almost from one extremity of the kingdom to the other—and she now sustains a population of 13 millions—equal to that of the U. S.—averaging 207 to a square mile—that of the U. S.

only 10—and only 3 acres of land to each inhabitant.

France, deprived of her West India colonies, has undertaken to extract sugar from beets.—But the grape vine is her boast, and of which she is more proud than of her Bourbons. Her Wines diffuse nourishment, health and temperance among her population. It is worth a passing remark to say Wine countries enjoy more temperance, than those countries that substitute alcohol for wine.

It is a singular and peculiar fact, that these various and important improvements in the economy of nations, have been achieved more by the efforts of enterprising and patriotic individuals and at their private expense, than by all the public authorities and revenues of the governments under which they have lived.

England has been highly gifted with a numerous list of these worthy individuals, among whom some of the most prominent are Arthur Young, John Bakewell, Humphrey Davy, John Sinclair, and Thomas Andrew Knight, who is now the President of the London Horticultural Society; whose profound science in vegetable physiology, and whose singular improvements in cross-breeding the several varieties among the same species of fruit and vegetables (as the former characters had done with animals) will consecrate his fame to posterity, equal with the warrior Wellington.

In America we have a number of men of talents who are engaged in diffusing Horticultural science, blessing their country with their labors, and who will in turn obtain the gratitude of an enlightened people.

The most pre-eminent of these is Maj. J. Adair of the District of Columbia, a veteran of 70 years; who after many years of effort and experiment, has achieved the science and simplified the art of making American Wine from native grapes with such masterly tact as fully equals the best of our imported wines, even that of the celebrated Tokay; and in a manner that will supercede our further importation of foreign grape vines, and eventually of wines, for 20 years he will become the reputed, and esteemed Father of American wines.—Next to him in order is the Messrs. Prince, Jesse Buel, D. Thomas, Floyd, Parmentier, Loubat, and others. The last named are residents of our State.

As new and as novel as the suggestion of an Horticultural Society is to us; as inexperienced and untaught as we are in its science; as incompetent as we feel ourselves to imitate and equal the example of these worthies of their age and country,—yet we are favored with a prospect of at least a partial success in our undertaking, by the goodness of our climate, soil and location. Our soil is mostly a warm, light, pliable and fertile loam, the chosen kind for gardens and fruit orchards. The marine atmosphere of Lake Ontario renders our climate nearly as temperate as that of New York and Long Island; and our village market promises a reasonable remuneration for a part of our labors; to be divided between profit and enjoyment.

Gentlemen, shall we attempt the undertaking?

In behalf of the Committee.

J. HAWLEY.

Rochester, 20th Sept. 1830.

PRUNING.

This is the season of the year when farmers often take it upon them to prune their orchards. This is a bad practice and should be discontinued. It is desirable, when a limb of a tree is cut off, to have the new growth cover the wound as soon as possible. When trees are pruned in winter, by the action of the sun and air upon the parts cut, the wood, to a small distance, becomes dried, with the bark firmly attached to it, and all circulation of sap perfectly suspended. It requires some years, more or less, according to the size of the limb, before the young wood can break through the old bark in order to cover the wound. Never prune until the sap begins to circulate freely in the spring, or until the tree is in leaf. At this time the bark is loose from the wood, and the elaborated juice of the tree will be seen projecting from between the bark and wood, forming a lip which is covered with a thin bark which continues to extend and soon covers the wound.

As to nurseries, when you approach them be careful to keep your knife in your pocket.—There has been nine nurseries spoiled by over pruning to where one ever suffered for the want of it. I know it is easier work to prune a small tree than to dig about it. Who of you would ever think of fattening your horse by brushing without feeding him, or that he could digest his food without his stomach; but it would be equally natural to trim and brush him after he was in flesh before taking him to market. So with trees. Many of the elements of nutrition are taken up by the roots; but the leaves are as essential to the elaboration of those elements as the stomach of a horse is to the digestion of his food—without these either would perish: but when trees have attained a sufficient size for sale, it is well to give such pruning as may give a desirable shape to the tops, and this should be done one year before transplanting.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

Grind your corn with the cobs—it is better feed and pays well for the trouble.

One bushel of flax-seed, ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the botts.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire place—nor use a fire place when you can get a stove. Cut your trees for rails in winter, as they are more durable.

Never dew rot your flax or hemp, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib, but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse—nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, though he does not eat as much—and a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness.

Keep plenty of cows and bees as the surest way of having milk and honey. Confine your cows with good fences, but let your bees go at large.

TERMINOLOGY.

As we wish to cultivate a taste for the pursuits of Agriculture and Horticulture with all classes, and a great part of our readers will be farmers, plain, honest and unlettered, we hope the initiated will not think it lost time if we, in each number, give a short vocabulary of terms, all of which must be more or less used in the course of our pursuits in these arts:

Seedling—a natural stock, growing from the seed.

Stock—that part of the tree upon which the cion or bud is set.

Cion—a limb or twig of the tree intended to be grafted on the stock.

Bud or Gem—the germ of the new leaf or flower.

Layer—that part of a tree or vine which is bent down and covered with earth till it takes root.

Slip—a limb or twig cut with one or more buds, and stuck into the ground to take root.

Suckers or Sprouts—young shoots that spring up spontaneously from the roots of trees.

Runners—a slender vine thrown off which again takes root like the strawberry.

Bulbs—those plants in which are enclosed the perfect plant, as the onion, garlic and tulip.

Tubers—those with roots like the potatoe, artichoke, &c.

CIONS.

I am frequently inquired of, as to the proper season for cutting Cions for Grafting, to which inquiries my reply is, "at any time when you find a kind of fruit you wish to cultivate." There is no season of the year at which cions may not be taken and transported two or three hundred miles, if done with care, and be in condition for Grafting or Inoculating.

As winter is the season when farmers do most of their travelling, visiting their friends, &c., it offers greater opportunities for them to collect Cions of choice fruits than any other season of the year. But then opportunities are often neglected, under the impression that cions should be cut in February, and even at that period many think that stone fruit cannot be grafted. To correct these errors a few directions may be acceptable.

When you find a variety of fruit you wish to cultivate, procure some Cions of the kind—if in summer, select strait, healthy shoots of the present year's growth, of such length as shall suit your convenience for carrying; let them be done up in a wet linen cloth and carried in such a manner as not to be bruised. Budding may be done any time during the summer when the bark will part from the stock freely, which it will generally do from June until the last of August. It is not essential that the bark should part from the wood of the cion as the bud may be inserted with the wood attached to it—after the season of budding is past, cions cut in autumn should be cut with a few inches of the preceding years wood, and when carried to their place of destination, may be put in the garden sticking the lower end or old wood a few inches in the ground. If put in the cellar they are very apt to be destroyed by rats or mice—cions may be kept in this way for grafting until June. Apples, pears, plums, cher-

ries, and quinces may be grafted with much certainty. Peaches, apricots, and nectarines are more difficult but will succeed if carefully done; also most kinds of forest trees: but there are very few trees or shrubs of any kind that may not be budded.

Currants, gooseberries, and grapes are generally cultivated by cuttings which may be taken from September until June. In procuring cuttings, persons should be very careful in ascertaining the names and qualities of the fruit and equally careful in labelling and recording the same, that they may cultivate from them or distribute them to their friends in turn without the possibility of mistake.

THE WEATHER.

THE past season has been marked at this place with many striking peculiarities. The spring opened with a very pleasant, growing, and forward April—a backward, rainy and cold May, the frosts of which month only departed on its last day, that on the 31st being the most severe. The ripening of fruits, and the whole summer crop, was retarded about 10 days later than usual. The fall has also been an uncommon one; and in the immediate vicinity of the lake and the Genesee river, there was not frost enough to kill moderately tender vegetables till the 6th of December—the chrysanthemum or artemisia, blossomed in the open air, faded and perfected its seed. Mr. Silas Cornell, nursery man, in this neighborhood, showed us three full blown monthly roses, plucked in his garden on the 12th of December. In short, the mildness of the fall is unprecedented even in this region. This day the thermometer stands at 42, with a very dense fog—rain fell during the last night to the depth of 1.3-10 inches—the river and canal clear of ice; with a hopeful prospect of a plentiful supply of that great staple of this country—*mud*. After this week we shall regularly give a meteorological table, together with regular notices of all the apparent phenomena of the atmospheric influences; and at the opening of the spring, a register of the first appearance of vegetation and blossoms of all the plants within our observation.

A QUESTION.

A gentleman bought from a nursery man four trees and desired his gardener to plant them out in such a form that they should be equidistant, each and every individual relatively with the other, or in such manner that a rope fastened to any one would reach the other three.—Now in what form would they set to comply with his order. X.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

We learn that between the 14th of August and the 14th of December, 1830, Messrs. E. S. Beech, & Co. have floured at their mill in this village 164,000 bushels of wheat, making between 37 and 38,000 barrels of flour. Large as is this amount, it is only a small item in the general average of the flouring business done in this place during that time.

Canal Tolls.—The collector's office in this village closed yesterday, having received during the season tolls to the amount of \$150,128 83. Last year the amount of tolls was \$98,518.17, making an increase this year of \$51,610.66. The amount of flour entered at this office during the season is \$257,481 Barrels.

NATURAL HISTORY.

There appeared in the 9th number of the Family Library some facts on this subject, which prove it a much more interesting matter than people have generally supposed. The insect creation by most persons, but particularly by the superficial observers of nature, has been passed over as an item too small to be deserving of notice, among the numerous works of the Great Architect of all things. But the philosopher whose delight is the continued increase of knowledge, and approximation towards the great fountain of wisdom, finds in this part of the economy of nature, as clear, certain, and demonstrative proof, not only of the existence of a Great First Cause, but also of his wisdom, power, benevolence and good, as he does in the examination of nature in a higher range, or of the formation of man—so “fearfully and wonderfully made” Man has a deeper interest in this minute part of creation than he generally supposes: much of his weal or woe is in some way or manner, dependent upon the operations of the insect world.

An accurate knowledge of the properties of insects is of great importance to man, merely with relation to his own comfort and security. The injuries which they inflict upon us are extensive and complicated; and the remedies which we attempt, by the destruction of those creatures, both insects, birds and quadrupeds, who keep their ravages in check, are generally aggravations of the evil, because they are directed by an ignorance of the economy of nature. The little knowledge which we have of the modes by which insects may be impeded in their destruction of much that is valuable to us, has probably proceeded from our contempt of their individual insignificance.

The security of property has ceased to be endangered by quadrupeds of prey, and yet our gardens are ravaged by aphides and caterpillars. It is somewhat startling to affirm that the condition of the human race is seriously injured by these petty annoyances; but it is perfectly true that the art and industry of man have not yet been able to overcome the collective force, the individual perseverance, and the complicated machinery of destruction which insects employ. A small ant, according to a most careful and philosophical observer, opposes almost invincible obstacles to the progress of civilization in many parts of the equinoctial zone. These animals devour paper and parchment; they destroy every book and manuscript. Many provinces of Spanish America cannot in consequence, show a written document of one hundred years' existence. ‘What development,’ he adds, ‘can the civilization of a people assume, if there be nothing to connect the present with the past—if the depositories of human knowledge must constantly be renewed—if the monuments of genius and wisdom cannot be transmitted to posterity?’ Again, there are beetles which deposit their larvae in trees, in such formidable numbers, that whole forests perish, beyond the power of remedy. The pines of the Hartz have thus been destroyed to an enormous extent; and in North America, at one place in North Carolina, at least ninety trees in every hundred, upon a tract of two thousand acres, were swept away by a small, black, winged bug. And yet according to Willson, the historian of American birds, the people in the United States were in the habit of destroying the red headed woodpecker, the great enemy of these insects

because he occasionally spoilt an apple. The same delightful writer, and true naturalist, speaking of the labours of the ivory billed woodpecker, says, ‘would it be believed that that the larvae of an insect, or fly, not larger than a grain of rice, should silently and in one season destroy some thousand acres of pine trees, many of them from two to three feet in diameter, and a hundred and fifty feet high? In some places the whole woods, as far as you can see around you, are dead, stripped of their bark, their wintry looking arms and bare trunks bleaching in the sun, and tumbling in ruins before every blast.—The subterraneous larva of a species of beetle (*Zarbus Gibbus*), has often caused a complete failure of seed-corn, as in the district of Halle, in 1812. The corn weevil, which extracts the flour from the grain, leaving the husks behind, will destroy the contents of the largest storeroom in a very short period. The wire-worm, and the turnip-fly are dreaded by every farmer. The ravages of the locust are too well known not to be at once recollected, as an example of the formidable collective power of the insect race. The white ants of tropical countries sweep away whole villages, with as much certainty as a fire or an inundation; and even ships have been destroyed by these indefatigable republics. Our own docks and embankments have been threatened by such minute ravagers.

The enormous injuries which insects cause to man may thus be held as one reason for ceasing to consider the study of them as an insignificant pursuit; for a knowledge of their structure, their food, their enemies, and their general habits, may lead as it often has led, to the means of guarding against their injuries. At the same time we derive from them both direct and indirect benefits. The honey of the bee, the dye of the cochineal, and the web of the silk-worm the advantage of which are obvious, may well be balanced against the destructive propensities of insects which are offensive to man. But a philosophical study of natural history will teach us, that the direct benefits which insects confer upon us are even less important than their general uses in maintaining the economy of the world. The mischiefs which result to us from the rapid increase and the activity of insects, are merely results of the very principle by which they confer upon us numberless indirect advantages. Forests are swept away by minute flies; but the same agencies relieve us from that extreme abundance of vegetable matter, which would render the earth uninhabitable, were this excess not periodically destroyed. In hot countries, the great business of removing corrupt animal matter, which the vulture and the hyena imperfectly perform, is effected with certainty and speed by the myriads of insects that spring from the eggs deposited in every carcass, by some fly seeking therein the means of life for her progeny. Destruction and production, the great law of Nature, are carried on very greatly through the instrumentality of insects; and the same principle regulates even the increase of particular species of insects themselves. When aphides are so abundant that we know not how to escape their ravages, flocks of lady-birds instantly cover our fields and gardens to destroy them. Such considerations as these are thrown out to show that the subject of insects has a great importance—and what portion of the works of Nature has not? The habits of all God's creatures, whether they are noxious or harmless or beneficial, are worthy objects of our study. If they affect ourselves, in our health or our possessions, whether for good

or for evil, and an additional impulse is naturally given to our desire to attain a knowledge of their properties. Such studies form one of the most interesting occupations which can engage a rational and inquisitive mind; and, perhaps none of the employments of human life are more dignified than the investigation and survey of the workings and the way of Nature in the minutest of her productions."

GEOLOGY.

Governor Crafts, in his late message to the Legislature of Vermont, recommended the subject of Geology and Mineralogy to public attention as a source of industry and wealth. Some of the papers in that state have warmly approved of this suggestion of their Governor and proposed that a Lyceum in each town collect its own specimens, and furnish a deposit for each county Lyceum, by which means all the specimens could be named and described at the semi-annual meetings.

A late convention of the friends of education and general improvement in Utica, recommended that the second number of the Scientific Tracts, which treats upon Geology, be read in each town in the state, at meetings for appointing delegates to attend an adjourned meeting of the Convention in January.—The exhibition and explanation of a few Geological specimens at the various county conventions of teachers have induced and enabled very many of those who witnessed them, to introduce the subject into their schools, by which means several thousand children are now familiar with the common rocks and minerals which come under their observation.

The experiments already made upon this subject, are proof that if Lyceums generally should make Geology a specific object of attention for a few months, the whole country would be thoroughly explored, our resources of industry and wealth opened to individuals and the public.—*Boston Traveller.*

GIGANTIC FLOWER.—The most important discovery throughout our journey was made at Sumatra; it was a gigantic flower, of which I can hardly attempt to give you any thing like a just description. It measured across from the petals rather more than a yard, the nectarium was nine inches wide, and as deep, and estimated to contain a gallon and a half of water; and the weight of the whole flower was fifteen pounds!—The Sumatran name of this extraordinary production is *Petinum Sikinbili*, or Devil's Siri (beetle) box.—It is a native of the forest. This gigantic flower is parasite on the lower stems and roots of the *Cisus Augustifolia* of Box, and of a deep dusky red. The flower when fully expanded is in point of size, the wonder of the vegetable kingdom; and the breadth across from the top of the one petal to the other is three feet.—The cup may be estimated capable of containing twelve pints; its inside is of an intense purple, and more or less densely yellow, with soft flexible spines of the same color. The fruit never bursts, but the whole plant gradually rots away, and the seeds mix with the putrid mass.—*[Memoirs of Sir J. Raffles.]*

District Attorney.—General Vincent Mathews was appointed District Attorney of this county.

CENSUS OF NEW YORK.

The following returns we give as furnished for the *Commercial Advertiser*, and with a few exceptions are official. Those marked with asterisks are not official, but the estimate is so nearly correct as not to vary more than a hundred from the actual amount. In ten years our population has increased 41 per cent, being now nearly two millions, and entitling us at the present ratio to 48 Representatives.

A new ratio of representation is contemplated, and probably will be adjusted this winter by the present Congress. The one proposed is 50,000 which would entitle us to 38 representatives, leaving a large fraction.—If fixed at 48,000 we should be entitled to 40 representatives, and the county of Monroe to one, leaving a fraction of 1,810. and at 50,000 it would fall short of the ratio only 190; and being one of the largest fractions would probably be considered a District entitled to a representative.

Counties.	1825	1830.	Gain.
Albany	42821	53532	10711
Allegany	18164	26276	8612
Broome	13893	17593	3700
Cattaraugus	8643	16724	8081
Cayuga	42743	47947	5204
Chautauque	20639	34668	14029
Chenango	34215	37417	3202
Clinton	14486	19344	4858
Columbia	37970	39952	1982
Cortland	20271	23988	3717
Delaware	29565	33025	3460
Dutchess	46698	50926	4228
Erie	24316	35712	11396
Essex	15993	19287	3294
Franklin	7978	11312	3334
Genesee	40905	52154	11249
Greene	29229	29525	296
Hamilton	1196	1325	129
Herkimer	33940	35869	2829
Jefferson	41650	48495	6845
Kings	14679	20539	5860
Lewis	11669	15239	3570
Livingston	23860	27729	3869
Madison	35616	39037	3391
Monroe	39108	49810	10702
Montgomery	39706	46447	6741
New York	166086	*213470	*47384
Niagara	14069	18482	4413
Oneida	57847	*69847	*12000
Onondaga	48435	58974	10539
Ontario	37422	49372	2950
Orange	41732	45372	3640
Orleans	14160	18843	4683
Oswego	17875	27110	9236
Otsego	47898	51372	3474
Putnam	11866	12701	835
Queens	20331	22276	1945
Rensselaer	44965	49453	5388
Richmond	5932	7084	1252
Rockland	8016	9388	1372
Saratoga	36295	*46122	*3827
Schenectady	12876	12334	loss, 542
Schoharie	25226	27951	2025
Seneca	20169	21031	862
Steuben	25004	33977	8973
St. Lawrence	27595	36351	8756
Suffolk	23695	26780	3085
Sullivan	10373	12372	1999
Tioga	19951	27768	7817
Tompkins	32908	36541	3633
Ulster	32015	36551	4536
Warren	10906	11795	889
Washington	39280	*43280	*4000
Wayne	26761	33552	6791
Westchester	33131	36456	3325
Yates	17455	19019	1564
Total	1,616,458	1,934,496	318,038

Population of New York at various periods.
 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830
 340,120 556,050 959,049 1,372,812 1,934,496
 Gaining in 10 years 561,684, or over 40 pr. et.

*A small part of this population included by estimate.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Palladium states that the manufacture of Palm Leaf Hats has become in Massachusetts, a business of considerable importance, and gives employment to many persons. A friend calculates that a million of these will be made for the next season. Formerly they were imported from Cuba, and sold, we believe, for about \$9 each. Now the raw material is imported, and the hats made here, which sell for 3 or \$4 per dozen. Formerly we had the trifling business of selling a few—now we have the whole business of making and selling. The same paper says—We are glad to hear that Massachusetts Sole Leather is in high estimation. The Philadelphia Leather is in high repute; but we understand that many now give the preference to that manufactured by Mr. Tufts, of Charlestown.

NATURAL HISTORY.

At a recent meeting of the New-York Literary and Philosophical Society, Dr. S. L. Mitchell made the following communications.

Two specimens of the Ovoviviparous Shark from the Atlantic ocean, off Cape Hatteras. This animal, though a fish, is viviparous—that is, it brings forth its young alive. But what is very peculiar, to its little fish, is appended an egg, and yet this egg has no connexion with the dam or mother fish. The brood of foetuses have a separated existence in the uterus; and each draws its supply of nourishment, before birth, from the egg.—This peculiar organization is one of the great curiosities of the animal race; and richly deserves the particular attention of anatomist and physiologists. Mr. Bloodgood, who furnished the articles, took them alive from the body of the parent.

A specimen of the elegant calcareous Breccia, from the quarry near Summerville, in New Jersey. It is entirely composed of fragments that are firmly aggregated, and which receive a splendid polish. The constituent pieces are of various colors, and expose a beautiful surface. It is stated, that this marble formation is of considerable extent. The present preparation was received from Mr. William Frazee, at whose manufactory, in Amity street, large blocks may be seen. It is much more elegant than the Maryland production, of which the pillars of the Capitol at Washington are made.

A sample of the famous antidote against the bite of venomous serpents, from Guatemala, in Central America, as forwarded by Mr. Consul Perrine. He said he had put a living plant under the protection of Andrew Smith, our well known horticulturist and seedsmen.

HORTICULTURE.

Thomas Cody gardener of Commodore Chauncey, at the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, has raised a Savoy cabbage, weighing nine pounds and a half, without the stalk and under leaves. It is considered large for that peculiar kind, and was produced from foreign seed by Mr. Cody.

Lyceum.—A Lyceum has been established in Cambridge, Washington co, for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences.—At their next meeting a lecture is to be delivered on *Popular Education*. This is the first institution of the kind in that country.

NEW POEMS.

White, Gallaher & White, publishers, N. Y. have in the press and will soon publish a volume of poems by Mrs. Emma Willard, of the Troy Female Seminary. They are published at the request of numerous pupils now scattered through every part of the United States.

HYMN TO THE STARS.

We cut the following lines from a newspaper several years since: we know not who is the author of them, but whoever he was, he has written a hymn which, for sublimity of thought and expression, we do not remember ever to have seen surpassed.—*St. Louis Times.*

Aye! there, ye shine, and there have shone,
In one eternal 'hour of prime':
Each rolling, burning, alone,
Through boundless space and countless time;
Ay! there, ye shine, the golden dews
That pave the realms by seraphs trod;
There, through yon echoing vault, diffuse
The song of choral worlds to God.

Ye vis'ble spirits! bright as erst
Young Eden's birthright saw ye shine
On all her flowers and fountains first,
Ye sparkle from the hand divine:
Yea! bright as then ye smiled to catch
The music of a sphere so fair,
To hold your high, immortal watch,
And gird your God's pavillion there.

Gold frets to dust; yet there ye are;
Time rots the diamond; yet ye roll
In primal light, as if each star
Enshrined an everlasting soul.
And do they not? since you bright thro'g
One all-enlightening Spirit own,
Praised there by pure sidereal tongues,
Eternal glorious, blest, and lone.

Could man but see what ye have seen,
Unfold awhile the shrouded past,
From all that is, to what has been:
The glance how rich, the range how vast!
The birth of time! the rise, the fall
Of empires; myriads, ages down;
Thrones, cities, tongues, arts, worship; all
The things whose echoes are not gone.

Ye saw red Zoroaster send
His soul into your mystic reign;
Ye saw the adoring Sabian bend,
The living bills his mighty fane:
Beneath his blue and beaming sky,
He worshipped at your lofty shrine,
And deemed he saw, with gifted eye,
The Godhead, in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock
The children of an earthly sire:
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake's shock,
The red volcano's cat'ract fire,
Drought, famine, plague, and blood, and flame,
All nature's ills, and life's worst woes,
Are nought to you: ye smile the same,
And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Ay! there ye roll, emblems sublime
Of him whose spirit o'er us moves
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
Still shining on the world he loves.
Nor is one scene to mortals giv'n,
That more divides the soul and sod,
Than yon proud heraldry of heav'n,
Yon burning blazonry of God.

SYMBOLS.

In youth the heart is like the bird—
The humming bird in eastern bowers—
That ever, (take the traveller's word),
Feeds flying, on the dews of flowers.

In manhood, 'tis the eagle bold,
Borne upward to the cloud, the sky—
That soars the rock and mountain bold,
Except to build on, or to die.

The sparkler of the woods is caught,
The eagle's bosom pierced ere long—
What symbol shall for age be sought?
What bird its emblem be in song?

The mocking-bird its likeness be,
That hath no music of its own—
That sings with imitative glee:
The bird of memory alone.

Col. John A. Dix of Cooperstown, has been appointed by the governor, adjutant general of the state, in place of N. F. Beck, deceased.

CONSOLATION.

The philosopher Citophilus was endeavoring one day to console a lady overwhelmed with sudden and unutterable affliction—Madam, said he, the fate of the Queen of England, daughter of the great Henry, was still more unfortunate than yours. She was driven from her kingdoms, was on the point of perishing by shipwreck and was doomed to behold her royal and affectionate husband lay down his life upon the scaffold—I am sorry for her, replied the lady, and continued to deplore her own misfortunes. But madam, said the philosopher, remember Mary Stuart, who was dethroned and imprisoned by her rebellious subjects, and beheaded by her cousin the Queen Elizabeth, to whom she had flown for succour and assistance. She was very cruel, said the lady, and relapsed immediately into her own melancholy. You have heard of the beautiful Joan of Naples, who was captured and strangled by the inhuman monster Charles de Duras, whom she had educated as her own son. I remember her, said the afflicted lady. I must relate to you the history of a sovereign of my own time, said Citophilus, who was dethroned one evening after supper and passed the remainder of his life in a desert Isle. I know the whole story, replied the lady.

Well then, let me inform you of what happened to another great Princess to whom I had the honor to teach philosophy. She had a lover without the knowledge of her father, who having one day surpris'd him in her company gave him a violent blow in the face. The lover seized a pair of tongs and broke the head of his good father-in-law, who was cured with difficulty and carries the mark of it to the present hour. The princess affrighted, jumped from a window and broke her leg so that, although previously possessed of the finest figure in the world, she has now become a cripple and cannot walk without limping—Her lover was condemned to death for the violence offered to his King—You may imagine the state of the princess when her lover was conducted to the scaffold—I saw her lover often while in prison and she never spoke to me but of her sorrows.

Why then will you not allow me to think of mine? replied the lady. 'Tis because, said the Philosopher, it is not proper to think of them; and since so many great ladies have been unfortunate, it ill becomes you to despair. Think of Hebe. Think of Niobe—Ah! said the lady, if I had lived in your times or those of the beautiful princesses you mention, and if to console them you had recounted my misfortunes to them—do you think they would have listened to you?

The next day our philosopher lost his only son, and was frantic with grief. The lady prepared a list of all the great men who had lost their children, and sent it to him with her affectionate regards. He read it, allowed it to be accurate and true, but was not the less afflicted for the loss of his son. Three months afterwards they met again and were astonished to find each other serene and cheerful.—They erected a statue to Time, with this inscription:
"TO HIM THAT CONSOLES."

Manufactures of Green County.—The Catskill Recorder of the 16th inst. says, on Monday last, the sloop Catskill sailed from the wharf of Messrs. Donnelly, Cooke & Co., having on board 10,000 sides of leather, worth more than \$50,000, all manufactured in that county. This they say is but a small item of the immense amount of the products of the Oak and Hemlocks of their mountains. On the same day other sloops sailed from there, freighted with the same article; and from ten to twenty loads of leather have been received daily, for many days past, in that village, each load averaging in value, from five to six hundred dollars. So much for cultivating our own resources.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.
Jan. 1, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs	91a92 50	Fox, cross	100a900
Pot	100a102 50	Mink	12a31
Pearl	25a44	Raccoon	18a31
Apples per bushel	75	Martia	25a62
Do dried	30a31	Fisher	37a50
Ristles, comb'd per lb	18a20	Wild Cat	18a25
Beeswax	do 18a20	Gray Fox	18a25
Rutter	do 10a12	Grass Seed per bush	6a2
Beef—Mess per bbl	\$2a9	Hops per lb	12a15
Do prima	do 5a7	Hooley do	0a9
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Lard do	06a07
Barley per bushel	35a44	Mutton do	02a03
Beans	do 50a62	Oats per bush	2a2
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Powder, Brass and	14
Do dipped	do 8 "	Copper per lb	100a200
Do sperm	do 28 "	Peanes, dry'd bush	\$12a13
Corn per bushel	44a50	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Chesee per lb	04a05	Do prima	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	4a00	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	4a25	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	72a75	Saga per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Sall per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	76

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser, BY C. W. DUNDAS.

NEW-YORK. All banks in this state, par, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Washing- ton & Warren, Barker's Ex- change, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greece County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	NEW-JERSEY. State b'nk, & Trenton Bank ing Company, par All other banks, 2 per cent. except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.	PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia Banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent. except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Jostia, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Wash- ington, Uniontown, Agricul- tural, Sil. Lake, Westmore- land at Greenburgh, New- Hope Bridge Co new emis- ion, and Brownville banks.	OHIO. All banks, 4 to 6 per cent.	MICHIGAN. All banks, 2 per cent. except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Monroe, and Detroit.	CANADA. All banks, 2 to 3 per cent. except the Upper Cana. at Kingston and Uchartered banks.
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The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION

A case has lately been decided at the court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, which is of some importance to common carriers of goods, in the British colonies. A quantity of merchandise, brought from Quebec, was landed in Montreal without the consignee's knowledge, and lost. The proprietor brought an action against the steamboat company for the value of the goods, as there had been no delivery to him or to his agent. He obtained judgement for the amount with costs. The chief justice declared that steamboat proprietors were liable, not only for the safe passage, but also for the safe delivery, of property delivered to them, although a clause to the contrary might be contained in the bill of lading. The same principles are also applicable to stage proprietors, notwithstanding any notification to the contrary in handbills or waybills.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

AMERICAN SILK.

A gentleman from Mansfield, Con. informs us that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the Silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year has amounted to \$24,000,—all of which has found a ready sale.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, JANUARY 15, 1831.

NUMBER 2.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

Published on Saturdays, at \$2 50 per annum, payable in six months, or at \$2 00, if paid at the time of subscribing, by TUCKER & STEVENS, at the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The proprietors have undertaken the publication with the determination of making it permanent: they would therefore suggest to all those who would wish to see the FARMER become a durable and useful paper, the propriety of not only interesting themselves in its circulation, but also of contributing to its columns.

These gentlemen to whom we have taken the liberty to forward this number, if they shall think favorably of the undertaking, and of the merits of the work, will oblige us by forwarding us their names, and those of any friends to whom such a paper as this would be desirable. As it is of its kind *unique* in this state, and intended for general circulation, we expect to look abroad for a great part of our patronage.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MONROE COUNTY.

This Society, which was formed after the delivery of the Address contained in our first number, held its first annual meeting at the Arcade in this village on the 8th October, 1830, in the Athenæum rooms, which were politely tendered to the Society by the Managers of that Institution, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year;

James K. Guernsey, President,
Elisha B. Strong, } Vice Presidents.
Silas Cornel, }
Henry Fellows, }
L. B. Langworthy, } cor'sponding Sec'y's.
N. Goodsell, }
O. E. Gibbs, Treasurer,
H. Stevens, Recording Sec'y.

At a subsequent meeting of the executive committee, the following persons were appointed a committee for receiving and examining such specimens of fruits, flowers, or vegetables, as might be presented in their season, and report the same at the next annual meeting of the Society: J. L. D. Mathies, Ebenezer Watts, and H. N. Langworthy.

The committee appointed to examine fruits, &c. will meet on Wednesday of each week at their room in the Arcade. Persons presenting specimens will please to leave them with J. L. D. Mathies, chairman of the committee, together with their names, places of residence, and name of the fruit, whether it is a seedling or graft, and whether they can supply cions if called for.

At their meeting last week, they examined many kinds of apples, some very fine, among which was the Nova Scotia or Roxbury Russet, Rhode Island Greening, and a new variety of Russet without name, of fine size and flavor; the New York Gloria Mundi of large size, and many other kinds richly worth cultivating; but as those who presented them did not leave their descriptions as required, they will not be particularized.

Gentlemen having choice kinds of fruit which they wish to distribute among their friends, are invited to present specimens as above, when particular notice will be given of the same.

AGRICULTURAL READING.

As winter is the season when farmers have most leisure for reading, so it is a very important season to such as wish to make the most of their time; and as Mr. Fessenden has very justly observed, "the seeds of knowledge may be sown in winter, and the horticulturist may cultivate his mind when his soil is bound in frozen fetters." Therefore let the young farmer consider that the science of *Agriculture* is the most *complicated*, and, when taken in that extensive signification which we give it, including the management of farm, stock of different kinds, the making of butter, cheese, cider, &c. requires more study to become perfect in it, than any other profession whatsoever. He should consider that the present age is an age of improvement, that the arts and sciences are progressing, and he that would win the prize must run for it, otherwise he will have the mortification of seeing many, with smaller means but with more application, passing by, and soon leaving him at an irrecoverable distance behind them. The time has been when it was difficult to obtain elementary works on Agriculture in all its different branches, at such prices as were within the power of every man; and even when procured, most of them were mere pieces of plagiarism, taken from European authors, and no better calculated for our climate than our course of cropping would be for the West Indies. But those times are past. Agriculture is assuming that place which was given to it by our Creator on that day "when he created the Heavens and the Earth." We find men of talents and education not only becoming its patrons, but actual operators and experimentors, and sending forth the results of those experiments, like so many streams of pure and wholesome water, to make glad the face of our most highly favored country.

Our bookstores already abound with practical works on Agriculture, and Gazettes, Magazines, and Journals, are increased to that extent that he that will "may read." But the body politic, as well as the animal system, is subject to disease—the dog has his *mange* and the horse his distemper: and most nations have had the *novel mania*; but as this, like the two former, rarely makes its appearance more than once with the same subject, we hope the younger class of agriculturists will hereafter be benefited by a more healthy and profitable course of reading. We have already many men in the United States who are becoming justly celebrated for their writings on subjects connected with farming—men who already enjoy the confidence of the public, and who are entitled to the gratitude of their countrymen for the concise and correct manner of detailing whatever they find by experiment worth communicating. As temperance, like a redeeming spirit, is now hovering about our land, we hope that many young agriculturists will devote a part of the amount formerly applied to the purchase of ardent spirit to the purchase of such works appertaining to their vocations as will prove profitable to themselves and a blessing to our country. What more profitable and amusing intellectual repast than to spend a winter evening in looking over Prince's Treatise on the

Vine and Horticulture, Fessenden on *Gardening*, or Adlum on *Wine making*. So far as anticipation is concerned we seem transported to the feast of *fruits and flowers* and exhilarated in fancy as though we had been partaking of "Wine which maketh glad the heart of man."

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

As this operation is often performed in open winters as well as during fall and spring months a few remarks may be acceptable. We shall not enter into any arguments in this article as to the particular time necessary for this operation, as at any season, if well done, is better than not done at all. There is a great convenience in being able to procure trees near by so that they may be put in the ground the same day on which they are taken up; this, when done in warm days, prevents the danger of the roots being frozen, which often happens when trees are kept out of ground many days during late fall and winter setting. *If the roots of trees are frozen and thawed when they are out of ground in open air they are killed.* As the fine roots are important to the growth of trees when transplanted, care should be taken not to expose them to the air when it is cold enough to freeze, as in that case they are instantly destroyed. If the ground into which you transplant your trees is hard or barren, the holes should be made large and filled up with good rich earth in preference to using any kind of manure. The roots should be laid in without being crowded, and covered with fine earth—when there is sufficient earth laid upon the roots to cover them, a pail of water should be poured in and the young tree stirred up and down by which the earth will be made into a wash, which will settle in among the small roots and prevent their molding, which is often the case when they are pressed together; by having the dirt thrown upon them, or when manure is put in the holes with the earth.—Many are so particular as to mark the trees so as to set the same side to a given point of compass as before they were taken up; this is well enough, but is not important. Pruning at the time of transplanting is bad, but may be done after the trees begin to vegetate in spring. It is well to set young trees a few inches deeper in the earth than they were before taken up, but to set too deep is injurious. Trees in open orchards in this section should be set with the heaviest part of their tops to the southwest and be allowed to lean a little in that direction as we have the most of our winds from that quarter which are apt to bend them in an opposite direction.

Answer to "A question," in No. 1, p. 6.

The Gardener must set them on the four extremities of a solid equiangular tetragon, to be formed by placing three of them on a level at the extremities of an equiangular triangle, and the fourth, either on a hill or in a valley, so that its angles of inclination to the three other trees shall be equal—the trees will then be equidistant. U.

VULGAR ERRORS—NO. I.

"Prick the moon calf till he roar again." —Shakspeare.

The incongruities of the human mind are so manifold, and its discrepancies are so at variance with sober reason, established fact, and eternal truths that the wild vagaries of one age are no sooner exploded by its own research and experience, than the next, seizing the monstrosities of the last in preference to their well established truths, hug them to their hearts, and defend them as creeds, with all the zeal of fanatics. And it is a truth not to be denied, that we profit but very little by the knowledge and experience of past times, and each succeeding age has to arrive at the former's perfection by the tedious process of experience and invention, and even then if unfavorably situated as respects laws and governors, they not only remain stationary, but frequently retrograde in moral, political, and philosophical science.

Another of the palpable absurdities of our natures, is that eternal *sky larking* of our minds after something that we cannot comprehend, or hardly figure to our glowing imaginations, even when fancy runs wild in her most mettlesome career; and that religion, society, or avocation, that carries in its train the most "pomp and circumstance," pageantry, idle and unmeaning and imposing ceremonies, and dark and undefined anticipations, has and ever will number the bulk of mankind as its votaries,—now as ever,

"Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

The splendid trappings of the god of war, has laid many a "tall fellow" low, who never would have thought of exposing himself to the "moving accidents of flood and field" in his native "hoden gray." It is the great engine by which kings maintain their power, and priestcraft its influence. The gorgeous mosque and the magnificent Pagoda, are more powerful arguments, than the everlasting truths of reason. The *morgana* of the mind is not more deceptive and illusive than that of the vision.

We look in the clouds, in the moon and the stars for our motions and our fate, and many an act of necessity and duty are left undone, because it is not right in the *sign*, or quarter of the *moon*. The stars are in fault for our vices, and the clouds are fruitful sources of procrastination.

In these enlightened days, is it not the climax of absurdity, to suppose that the moon governs the vegetable world, or has any influence on the animal. According to the prevailing prejudices, different grains and vegetables must be planted in different quarters of the moon; the garden esculents, when the moon is increasing and the grains when it is declining. Hogs are to be killed near the full, and castration performed near the wane. Sheep shorn in the crescent near the change, ground manured in the last quarter that weeds may not abound.—Trees planted and grafted just after the full, &c. Children are to be weaned in one sign, and their hair cut in another; and in fact it would seem by the daily conduct of a majority of mankind, that business of the greatest import was put off from day to day waiting for the *sign to come right*, a contingency that seems never to arrive. Now, kind reader, we are sceptics enough to consider signs and times, as metaphysical humbug and astrological nonsense,

and as the relics of the astrology of the ancients, the Salem witchcraft of a later period, and the *grannyism* of our own times, and only gains credence with any class of men, even of the most moderate capacities, by the ease and non-alence with which they receive these chimeras, in preference to giving their mind the least trouble of investigation, or even a question.

In our next number, we shall examine the propriety and probabilities, that the planets and constellations, exercise any, or what, influence on the matter of this globe; and if so, what they are.

CRANBERRIES.

A new field is open for speculation, to those who have low lands, and it is hoped that some of our Monroe farmers will be wise enough to profit by it. The New England Farmer states that Capt. Henry Hall, of Barnstable, has been engaged for 20 years in the cultivation of *Cranberries*; that his grounds have averaged for the last ten years 70 bushels per acre, and that some seasons, he has had 100 bushels. "Mr. F. A. Hayden of Lincoln, has gathered from his farm, this season, 400 bushels of cranberries, which he sold in this city (Boston) for \$600." Now, where is the propriety of farmers emigrating to the Michigan, or to the Rocky Mountains, when they can be compensated for their labor in this manner, in the immediate vicinity of our large cities, where the comforts of life, and the blessings of civilization are so easily obtained. Now let us look a little further into this business—If we go to raising cranberries, where shall we find a market? This is a very natural question, but is easily answered; go where Mr. Hayden went, if you are not suited with the New York market.

Cranberries, unlike most other kinds of small fruits, are capable of being transported to Europe, without suffering by the voyage, and we have seen American cranberries selling in London at eight dollars per bushel, as fresh as when first gathered from the marshes. Now let us compare this kind of farming, with raising wheat in the northern part of Ohio, and Michigan, where we believe the price the last season, has been about 40 cents per bushel, and the produce 25 bushels per acre. We will suppose that the cultivation of one acre of land in either crop to be the same, but this is for the sake of brevity, and is in favor of the wheat; we will allow the wheat to be threshed for every tenth bushel, and that the cranberries cost twenty cents per bushel for harvesting.

The produce of one acre of wheat, 25 bushels at 40 cents is	\$10
Cultivating same	\$5
Threshing same	1
	6
Net profit	4
The produce of one acre of cranberries 70 bushels at \$1.50 is	\$105
Cultivating same	\$6
Packing same	14
	20
Net profit	\$85

Thus it would appear that the net profit of one acre of cranberries in New England, would be equal to twenty-one acres and a quarter of wheat in the northern part of Ohio and Michi-

gan; now this is all well; there are some people who seem to require care to make them happy, and thus by emigration, they can increase their cares twenty fold, on the same amount of business.

TO FARMERS.

As the forepart of winter has been mild, it should occur to you that bees eat more during mild than cold weather; they should be looked to—perhaps some of the late swarms want feeding; and a few pounds of honey, given them after they have consumed their stock, may save the swarm. Do not give it to them in such a manner that they will get into it—put it on dry comb or on pieces of soft bread. There is no stock pays better for the attention you bestow upon them than bees, and none suffer sooner by neglect, therefore look to them often.

INVENTION FOR REPUBLICS.

A new kind of Bee Hive has lately been invented, which promises to be of great utility to those engaged in raising bees. It consists of a number of cells, about the size of small beehives, or about from twelve to fifteen inches square, and from fifteen to eighteen inches deep, arranged like the pigeon holes in a writing desk, or a number of bee-hives piled upon their sides. The number of these cells may be according to the taste of the builder: say four rows up and down, and ten long, making forty cells. These should be enclosed in a tight house, of sufficient dimensions to allow a person room to pass freely before and behind them, and they should be supported at such a distance from the floor as to be convenient for examination. In front of these there should be a number of small holes made through the side of the building, sufficient for the bees to pass in and out. In the back end of each cell there may be a slide, or door, for the purpose of taking out the honey. The building, if made of wood, should be carefully made, not allowing cracks or joints, through which mice could enter, and a door in the rear for the keeper to go in and out at. Into these cells a number of swarms of bees are introduced, and it is said that they work as well as in hives of common construction—that they never leave the house by swarms, as long as there is an empty cell for the young colony to emigrate to. There is no necessity for destroying the bees to get the honey. They are not troubled with the moth, where the house is tightly made, and where the door is well secured, they are not so liable to be robbed by—man.

It is a fact worth recurring to, that the temperate, and those generally intemperate, are not fond of fruits, particularly those of fine and delicate flavors, while temperate persons, females and children, possessing unvitiated palates, have tastes and propensities directly the contrary; and observe it when you will, the debauched, the intemperate, and the boorish, care but little about the garden, the flower, or the fruit tree. There is nothing in their composition that is congenial with their natures, but to the intellectual, thinking, and unsophisticated lover of nature, and its productions, the garden and the field is the paradise of earth; and its blooming, verdant, and fragrant inhabitants, the Fairies and *Houris* created to administer to their necessities, pleasure and profit.

For the Genesee Farmer.

ON PRESERVING BUTTER.

Addressed to Farmers and Citizen House-Wives.

Butter has become an article of such primary importance, and such a leading *material* in the daily consumption of mankind, that it seems to me that if one quarter of the attention had been paid to its improvement, that there has to subjects of minor importance, our markets and tables would not so often be the subject of complaint.

I shall not attempt to give a chemical analysis of butter, or even directions for making it, as it is only a good article that can obtain buyers, or gain admittance to the tables of private families, who provide for themselves, but I would here observe that there is not such a marked difference in particular districts or pastures, or in breeds of cows, or even skill in the manufacturing, except as to neatness and cleanliness, as most persons imagine.

In buying your butter, the most sensible question you can ask, is "how many cows do you keep;" the chance of a good article is generally in favor of the *larger number*; any other inquiries are mere moonshine. Tasting, smelling, seeing, and feeling, are the only true criterions. *Fresh, sweet, and clean*, is all that is required: the grand secret is *preservation*, and this is so simple that no one who loves a good article should ever complain of having bad, rancid, or frowey butter.

Butter is an oil, rather more appertaining to animal than vegetable origin, and when pure, does not contain the elements of spontaneous fermentation, or decomposition, and if not exposed to the air, is as unchangeable as gold, or the diamond itself; and the first pound that was made by the Scythians, who were the first discoverers, 500 years before the Christian Era, if properly prepared, and hermetically sealed, would be as fine and palatable this day, as the best pound made in the "Genesee country" this year.

Allow me to give one fact within my own knowledge, to support this assertion. In the summer of 1827, I had presented to me a piece of butter 21 years old, and which to taste and smell, was as fine and sweet as the day it was churned, and for aught I know, even sweeter, for it was the very *cream of butter*. It had been preserved under the following circumstances. A farmer's wife, during very hot weather, had put a large roll on a pewter plate, and tied it over with a white napkin, and lowered it into a deep well to cool and fit it for the table. In withdrawing it the string broke, and it sunk to the bottom.—Twenty-one years after, the well was cleaned, and during the operation, it got loosed from its imprisonment, rose and swam on the surface, to the no small annoyance and surprise of the man who was in the well. It was carefully drawn up as the *egg* of some land or sea serpent, but the good wife soon laid the spook, and explained the mystery.

Now for the grand secret of preservation for the promulgation of which, I only ask my readers to try it *once*, and they may forever after do as they *please*.

After butter is made, or comes into your possession, if in warm weather, the first operation, is to put it either into a cool cellar or into cold well or spring water, till it becomes

of as hard a consistency as it can readily be worked with a ladle or paddle. In small portions work out all the milk or whey that it contains, which is best done in a wooden bowl, held in a sloping direction. You may even work it with cold water, changing it till it comes off clear, except in which case, it will need an additional quantity of salt, and if you will do it with the following compound, you will decidedly find your account in it; viz:—Two parts common salt, (not too fine) one part saltpetre, and one part sugar, by measure. And above all, remember that the working must be thoroughly done, if you wish it to keep a long time, and that it can only be done when cooled down to a proper temperature; for by this process you purify it of all self acting and putrefying particles, that are capable of spontaneous change and decomposition; and it now only wants to be kept from contact with air, to render it perfectly unchangeable. To do this, take any sweet wooden cask, tub, or firkin, that has been used at least one year before, and lost its wood flavor, or what is decidedly better, stone and earthen jars or pots, make the butter into rolls of that convenient size, that the half of one shall be fit for the table, and lay them carefully and snugly down, till the vessel is full, or within a few inches, then make a brine of cold water, as strong as salt will make it, or to saturation, and cover fairly the whole of the butter. If properly packed, it will not swim, as you use from it, and if kept covered, it is as sweet and good at the end of ten years as when put down.

It is important to be in rolls, to prevent its coming too much in contact with the wood, whereby it would receive air and be inconvenient to come at when wanted. If it is desirable to pack it in bulk and solid, for market, the best way is to work it well as above, pack down firmly, and on the top put about a half inch of fine salt, leave it about 8 or 10 days and you will find it has shrunk from the sides about an eight or quarter of an inch, then head up, and through a hole in the head fill it with brine. II. Y.

A CHEAP AND DURABLE PAINT, FOR GARDEN FENCES, OUT HOUSES, EYE TROUGHS, &c.

I propose, Messrs Editors, in a few days, to give you my ideas and speculations on the short duration of the modern paints used on houses and works exposed to the weather, and particularly of the prevailing colour, *white lead*, and those with which it is compounded, the undurability of which, is a general complaint, and a great tax upon the public, and needs redress.

In the mean time I offer the following cheap substitute for linseed oil painting, for all coarse out door works:

Melt over a slow fire, in an iron pot or kettle, two lbs. of rosin, and one lb. of roll brimstone; when perfectly liquified, add slowly three gallons of train or fish oil, and when perfectly incorporated, add Spanish brown, Venetian red, yellow ochre, or any other dark colour, till of sufficient consistency to cover wood of a uniform colour; use it warm, with a brush, and when dry, give it a second coat, and you will have a paint that the weather is incapable of affecting. It takes longer to dry than common paints, but if rightly managed, usually becomes hard in five or six days. O. R.

VITALITY OF PLANTS.

Some of the ancient philosophers supposed the trees, and the whole vegetable kingdom, to be endowed with souls, vitality and intelligence. The Druids held the mistletoe sacred, and some of our savages have certain trees that they converse with, and pay their adorations to,

"He sees,
God in the rocks, and Spirits in the trees."

And in fact the idea is not so barbarous, nor so preposterous, when we look on the shrinking sensibility of the mimosa or sensitive plants, or the trembling and nodding of the anthers of the Barberry, on the slightest touch of any foreign substance; the sensibility and volition of several flowers of the *fly-trap* kind, which close upon any of the insect tribe, who invade their nectared cells, and hold them in durance, till they are smothered in sweets, before they again expand their flowers—All this, with many other curious facts, connected with the sexual intercourse of those plants, whose reproductive organs are contained in different flowers, and even on different plants—these, with thousands of other wonderful properties of vegetable organic matter, to those who view them thoughtfully and critically, certainly go to show that the vegetable economy and structure, is something more than the mere carpenter's frame work of inert substances;—but are endowed with feeling, sensibility, and volition. The ascending and descending of the sap; nay, the very simple fact, that they all incline to grow perpendicularly, rather than haphazard, at the angles of chance, all show design and wisdom in their formation; and the exercise of those secret and inscrutable principles, which the mere natural reasoner may spin out into the attenuated cobweb's fineness of analysis and sophistry without finding the course. Then where is the monstrosity of the ancient's belief, or the irrationality of a creed formed in those bye-gone ages, when those daring and mighty spirits groped their way in the natural sciences, in more than *Cerberian* darkness? Why is it unphilosophical to allow all organic matter, from the humble moss to god-like man, to possess its due proportion of the spirit, soul, mind, or intelligence, that constitutes our pre-eminence over the brute?

"Vast chain of beings! which from God began,
Nature's ethereal, human, angel, man,
Beast, bird, fish, insect, what no eye can see;
No glass can reach, from infinite to thee!"
"From Nature's chain, whatever link you strike,
Teeth, or ten thousandth, breaks the chain
alike." Y.

TERMINOLOGY.

Roots, trunk, limbs, stems, branches, twigs, pith, bark, leaves, flower, seed and fruit, compose a complete vegetable.

Epidermis—the outer rough part of the bark, without a circulation of sap, and is supposed to be the excremental part of the plant.

Parenchyma—the part next the epidermis, and is usually of a greenish color.

Cortical layers—the soft and flexible part of the bark next the wood.

Camb. or granulated matter—the soft pulpy mass next within the cortical layers in the condition of forming new wood.

Lignous fibre—the wood or structure and frame work of the tree or vegetable.

GRAPE VINES.

As public opinion is now in favor of wine-making, and that too from our native grapes, I hope farmers who live in those parts of the country where they abound will turn their attention to the subject; and if they would spend a few days during the winter in gathering cuttings from such vines within their knowledge as possess good qualities and distribute them among their friends they would confer a lasting benefit on their country. Many practical men are now satisfied that the native American grapes are the finest in the world for making wine. The peculiar fragrance of the wine, when properly made, from the fox grape, cannot fail to give it superiority over most other wines now in use; and it is ascertained that a wine may be made from the summer or chicken grape, equal in quality to the finest Claret or Burgundy. As vines are generally propagated from cuttings, which should be taken from the old stock, during fall or winter, I hope those who feel interested in the temperance cause and advancement of our country, will think proper to devote a little time to so laudable an object.

A few directions for taking cuttings may be acceptable to the unpractised. Three points are to be kept in view. 1st. Select good bearers. 2d. Such fruits as have the most desirable flavor, either for the table or for wine; and here allow me to observe that those grapes that are the most desirable for the table are not always so for wine. 3d. Select those vines which are best growers. There are three principal ways of propagating vines by cuttings. 1st. By a short piece of the preceding year's wood, containing but one eye or bud—this is buried with the bud up one or two inches beneath the surface. 2d. By pieces of the last year's wood of one foot or more in length containing at least three joints, which are to be buried two thirds their length in the ground. 3d. By two joints of the last year's, with one of the preceding year's wood, making the form of the cutting like an inverted T. The second is the method generally practised in France. The cuttings, after being taken from the parent stock should be kept in a damp place or buried in the ground till spring, then set in a rich soil, if you have a situation where the cuttings will be sheltered from the noon day sun they will succeed much better than in a southern exposure.

The terms *fox* and *chicken* grapes may not be familiar to all. The fox grape is the name applied to the large American grape growing in the New England, and most of the Middle States; it ripens in September, varying in size and color from white to deep purple, possessing a peculiar fragrance which is not found with any other kind of grape.

The chicken or summer grape, is an intermediate kind between the fox and late frost grape, both as to size and time of ripening, of a dark purple color, quite sour, and moderately astringent; and there is no doubt but this kind will be found an excellent wine grape, and will supply the place of the tender grapes of Europe for making red wines, and might with propriety be called the American Burgundy grape. Both these kinds of grapes are capable of enduring the severest winters of the northern parts of the United States.

CURRANTS.

Among all the fruit of the garden, there is none more useful than the *Currant*. The bushes will thrive in most soils; they endure our most severe winters; are constant bearers; the fruit continues long in use, and they are not liable to be destroyed by insects. Who will neglect to cultivate so valuable a fruit? There are four kinds of this fruit which should be found in every garden. The large red and white Dutch, the Champagne pale red, and the black English Currant. We find this fruit in different shapes upon our table for three months or one quarter of the year, and always acceptable. As for wine, I know it will be said that they make a heavy kind of wine, which may be drank when we can get no other. Let the reader consider this is an age of improvement, and we know of a cask of currant wine in this county, made the last season, which will be pronounced equal in quality to any imported wine which can be purchased in this place at two dollars per gallon. As there will be an account given hereafter of the manufacture of this wine, by the gentleman who made it, we shall only observe that the materials were all the produce of his farm, and such wine can well be made at half a dollar per gallon. We see attempts made to train the currant as a dwarf standard; this requires much time in cutting down the sprouts which are constantly springing from the root, but which may be avoided by commencing right at first. As this is a proper season for commencing the preparations for forming currant plantations, a few directions to young gardeners may be useful.

The best method of propagating currants is by cuttings; these may be taken from the falling of the leaf in autumn until spring. Select the straightest & most thrifty shoots of the preceding year's wood, which should be eighteen inches long or more, let them be cut at such distance from the old wood that the buds are found regular, and are large and distinct. When you have collected as many of these straight shoots as you wish, cut the lower end to a point, that it may more easily be stuck in the ground, then, with a sharp budding knife, cut out each bud much in the manner of cutting them from a cion for budding—proceed in this manner as far as you wish the body of your bush to remain without limbs, as no sprouts will ever come out of that part deprived of buds; and the greatest care should be taken that not one bud, however small, should be left, as that would defeat all your calculations—after this stick them in the ground from four to six inches, keeping them perpendicular. The first summer they will take root and make small growths, after which they may be set in the places where you wish them to remain. As they increase in size the tops should be pruned and shaped to the taste of the operator. Currant bushes, managed in this way, will continue in bearing fifty years—the fruit will be larger and better flavored than from those bushes left to grow in the common manner; the borders will not be infested with sprouts; and dwarf standards are ornamental, and should be found in every well regulated garden.

Among the grants for the public service of 1830, the French chamber of deputies have voted 5,100,000 francs (rather more than \$1,000,000) for the completion of various canals.

BROOM CORN.

From the unlimited use of this article it has become of great consequence, and for several years past the growing of it, as a field crop, has been attended with a handsome profit; and the manufacturing of it into brooms gives employment to the farmer within doors at that season of the year when his time is of least worth. We do not know whether the increase in price the present season is owing to the failure of the crop, or the increasing demand for brooms, when manufactured; but from some cause the price, both of the unmanufactured and manufactured article, has increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent, within the last year. Brooms which were worth one year since one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, are worth this season two dollars and sixty-three cents, and the unmanufactured brush has been sold as high as ten cents per pound. Allowing the produce of an acre of good land to be one thousand pounds, this would give the farmer one hundred dollars as the product, and the labor required would be but little more than that for cultivating an acre of Indian corn; beside the broom corn would produce from twenty to twenty-five bushels of seed per acre, which is worth as much as oats to feed to fowls. Great care should be given to the selection of seed by those who intend to plant, using only such as grow upon the best stalks, which produced the longest brush. As it is of importance to farmers to raise those crops which will give them the greatest profit we would recommend to those who have land suitable, to inquire into the prospects for this crop.

MADDER.

This is the *Rubia tinctoria* of Linnæus, and is thus described:—Calyx, four toothed; Corolla, four cleft and bellform; stem, square and prickly; leaves, whorled; plant, perennial.—In growth and habits this plant bears a strong resemblance to one growing by the side of ditches and commonly known by the name of *Clivers*. It is propagated either by seeds or offsets; the latter method is the one generally practised. This plant has been long cultivated as a dyeing material. Madder thrives best in a deep rich soil, rather wet than otherwise; it is cultivated in rows or drills, not unlike potatoes, or in beds of four or five feet wide, which are to be earthed over from the space between them. A person of our acquaintance, who has cultivated this plant for a number of years, prefers planting in rows and plowing and dressing it much in the manner of potatoes. The roots are taken up after two years if from offsets, but not till the third year when raised from seed. This operation is performed in autumn, and the crown of the roots are set in a new plantation. The roots are dried and ground, or sold without, as the market offers; the price varying from twenty to thirty cents per pound. The produce of an acre may be calculated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds. It is with a variety of this plant that many of our western Indians make their beautiful red colors. The root is sometimes attacked by the grub, which proves very injurious to the crop.

SUMMER FALLOWS.

To summer fallow, sward land is a common practice in this section of country, but we are convinced from our own observation, that this is not the most economical method. After the crop of wheat, the stubble ground is often planted with corn; now this is getting the cart before the horse. Let your sward land be ploughed late in the fall or early in the spring, and made ready for corn. If the corn is well tended, the grass will all be killed, and the decomposing vegetable matter will furnish its greatest supply of food to the roots, at the time the ears are filling out; and as a general rule, we get the finest yield of corn from turf ground, although we do not get as large a growth of stalks. This is as it should be, to get the most corn with the least expense of soil. The contrary is the case, when we plant stubble land—we get larger stalks, but less corn, as the greatest quantity of vegetable nutrition, from the decaying turf, is furnished the roots in the fore part of summer, and there seems a lack of it at the time the ears are filling out. It will so abundantly be observed, that corn raised on sward land, where it is well tended, is always more full at the points of the ears, than that raised upon stubble land. Again, when sward land is summer fallowed, unless the season is very favorable, the roots of grass are not entirely killed, and it will be found upon examination, that most of the sods which lie upon the surface in the spring after the wheat is sowed, have roots and runners of grass leading out from them in every direction, claiming the right of primogeniture, over the wheat, and depriving it of a share of vegetable nutrition; and it will be found by actual calculation, in many instances, that these sods and roots extend over one quarter of the surface; and it is from this circumstance, that many pieces of stubble land produce so much pasture after the wheat is taken off, where they have not been seeded with grass or clover; which sometimes renders the hoeing of the succeeding corn crop more difficult than when it succeeds the sward. When corn is made the first crop, the land is in a state of fallowing all summer; that is, the hoeing in the fore part of the season, and the shading from the corn, in the latter part, is as effectual in subduing the roots of the grass, as summer fallowing would have been, continued for the same length of time. By making wheat the second crop, and summer fallowing the stalk ground, the subduing process is continued twice as long as it would have been if you had made wheat the first. The breaking up of your stalk ground, does not require as much strength of team, (and team-work at this faint season of the year, is important,) neither do the after ploughings, as when the crops are reversed. Your grounds become completely subdued, the grass roots all dead, and such seeds as were in the ground, have had an opportunity to vegetate, and are destroyed, and the whole surface prepared to give nutrition to the wheat alone. It often happens that mowing lands are of prime importance, and that a rotation of crops are resorted to as renovators for such lands, and it is desirable to return them to grass as soon as possible after the surface is made fine and smooth. This can be done by stocking with the wheat; but if

wheat was the first, then corn, it would require a third crop before it could be returned to grass. Now if the farmers will give this a fair trial, they will find that the saving of labor will be about one quarter, and the increase in the two crops will be in an inverse ratio, or an average gain of twenty-five per cent, over the method commonly practiced for the two crops.

DOMESTIC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN PART OF NEW YORK.

This Society was formed at Geneva, 27th November, 1828, and was designed to include the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Tompkins, Seneca, Ontario, Yates, Wayne, Livingston, Monroe and Genesee. They held their autumnal exhibition for 1829, at the village of Lyons, and for 1830, at Geneva. The officers, for the current year, are,

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| John Greig, President. | } Vice Presidents. |
| James K. Guernsey, | |
| William S. De Zeng, | |
| David Thomas, | |
| James Wadsworth, | |
| Wm. H. Adams, | |
| Alexander Duncan, | |
| Joseph Fellows, Treasurer, | |
| Myron Holley, Corresponding Sec'y. | |
| Z. Barton Stout, Recording Sec'y. | |

At their meeting at Geneva, Sept. 28, 1830, the following Address was delivered by Z. Barton Stout, Esq., which we trust will be read with much pleasure by all the friends of Horticulture.

Gentlemen of the Society:

THE progress made, during the two years of the existence of the Domestic Horticultural Society of the Western Part of New York, has been gratifying and encouraging.

The autumnal exhibition at Lyons, a year ago, of fruits, flowers, and culinary vegetables, was as such might have competed successfully, with the supplies of the best markets of our oldest cities. The recent summer exhibition at Canandaigua, though the early season had been particularly unfavorable, afforded an exulting proof of the triumph of horticultural taste and skill. And the various and excellent collection of the "kindly fruits of the earth," brought together to-day shows, that zeal in the cause has not diminished, nor industry relaxed.

May we not therefore conclude, that we are bid to "go on and prosper;" that the laudable objects had in view in the formation of this Society, are likely to be realized; and that western New York is becoming, by improvement, what it was evidently designed to be, by nature, and what we have often heard it called, one of the garden spots of the nation. Our association has already been honored with the friendly correspondence of a number of the most distinguished botanists and horticulturists of the United States. Several of our members cultivate gardens, which, for the variety and excellence of their products, would be highly creditable to older countries. It will not be deemed indelicate, now that our respected President is absent with his family in Europe, to recall to your recollection, that while this country was scarcely reclaimed from its wilderness state, he was distinguished for his taste in horticulture, as he has ever been for the amiable courtesies of social life. Altogether then, our Society has been commenced under favorable auspices, has already been rewarded with flattering encouragements, and has obtained successes, that should stimulate the members to untiring future exertion.

In the late able address before the Society, at Canandaigua, a common botanical and experimental garden, to belong to the Society, was spoken of; and on the whole, discouragingly—the orator deeming that individual expe-

riments would better secure the expected benefits. As, owing to the various professions and pursuits of the members, horticulture can have but the occasional attention of most of them, and will be deemed rather an elegant and useful recreation, than a business it strikes me, that all the advantages to be derived from experimental culture, will hardly be obtained by such scattered exertions. Much doubtless may be done by the practice and observations of the members, regularly communicated to the Society, at its stated meetings; but the fullest success would be most likely to attend the skillful industry of some competent member, who would make horticulture his principal study and occupation. The chief reason, probably, why an experimental garden of the Society would not prove all we could wish, is, that it would be a sort of common domain, unwatched by the vigilant eye of private interest. I will, with due reference, suggest to the members a plan, which may afford them the facilities and advantages of a society garden, under the fostering security of individual vigilance: That they create the office of chief gardener to the Horticultural Society; that they select, to fill this office, some member of suitable botanical knowledge and skill, who will engage to make the cultivation of an extensive botanical and experimental garden, his chief business. The members of the Society always to have the preference as purchasers of the various trees, plants, roots and flowers, he may have for sale. The Society to engage him its patronage; and the members to furnish him gratis with any rare seeds, plants, &c. that may come into their possession. Such an establishment, situated at, or adjacent to some one of the villages where our meetings are held, would place the means of improving and ornamenting our private gardens immediately within our reach, and could not fail to prove of great public utility.

A garden of this kind has been successfully established near Albany. Several in the vicinity of New York are very flourishing.

The neighborhood of Philadelphia may boast of a number of beautiful gardens, equal to any in the United States. Landreth's and Bartram's are of the kind and for the purposes, I have been recommending.

The Woodlands and Lenox Hill are private establishments, on the most tasteful and munificent scale. The latter of these, once the country seat of the celebrated Robert Morris, now better known by the appellation of Pratt's garden, contains a most extensive collection, indigenous and exotic, which is freely submitted, by the liberality of the proprietor, to the examination, the study and the enjoyment of all respectable visitors. And crowds avail themselves of this liberality, enjoying its beauties, with intense delight,

"Along the blushing borders, bright with dew,
And in the mingled wilderness of flowers."

Bartram's, the above mentioned, is, perhaps, the very oldest botanic garden in the United States. It is situated on the right bank of the Schuylkill, a few miles below the city, and was begun more than a hundred years ago, by John Bartram the elder. He was early encouraged in his enterprize by scientific gentlemen in England, members of the Royal Society, and others; and his garden was the nursery, whence were distributed over the Old world, the peculiar vegetables of the New. Bartram, the son, known to the readers of the last generation by his travels in Florida and Georgia, continued through a long life, terminated but a few years ago, to cultivate and improve the garden. His eyes though dimmed with the lapse of more than four score years, brightened, as he once pointed out to me, a stately elm, which, when a small sapling, and he a little boy, he had held for his father to plant. It had attained the size of forest tree. He was taking the last steps of the downhill of life. This garden has long been the improving resort of the professors and students of botany, chymistry, and materia medica. Though not so highly and expensive-

ly embellished as Pratt's garden, having more of the wildness of nature, it is a charming resort; and the visitor of taste will scarcely wonder, that the enthusiastic and amiable Wilson, the ornithologist, expressed the wish that his remains might repose under the spreading branches of Bartram's garden. As if the wild music of the birds, rioting amidst the foliage, which had so often lent a charm to his life, could also

"Soothe the dull, cold ear of death.

The London Horticultural Society have botanical gardens to the extent of thirty acres, magnificently covered with the productions of every known part of the world. They contain five thousand species and varieties of fruits alone. The society send explorers to all parts, who are still constantly enriching the gardens, with newly discovered plants. One of these has traversed our own country, quite to the Pacific. The London Gardener's Magazine for 1828, pronounced this country "rich beyond all others in stores of botanical wealth."

Botanical and horticultural science is adapted in some degree, to almost every condition of life. It has attractive and enjoyments for all ages, and both sexes. Ladies frequently excel in botanical attainments and skillful cultivation. They have honored our exhibition today, with their grateful offerings, and have manifested by their presence and attention, the interest they take in our success. Woman is indeed most attractively engaged, when busied in the care and culture of plants and flowers—the apt emblems of virtue, of love, and of truth.

If we may denominate Agriculture the prose, so we may rank Horticulture as the poetry of rural life. On the former, we depend for the necessary and the substantial. The latter adorns, refines, and heightens the pleasures of existence. It invites us to take interest in the smiling offspring of the earth, dressed in gaudiest and variegated hues, and offering us an atmosphere of richest odors. It affords us amusement, refreshment and recreation. It exhibits nature to us in her garb of loveliness, and calls up to light and usefulness, her hidden treasures. The trackless swamp, the deep glen, the wild crag, the prairie and the forest, all yield their tribute to the botanist's claim.

As the poetry of language is a valued auxiliary in the service of religion, so what we have denominated the poetry of rural life, is no mean minister in teaching man his love, his duty, and his countless obligations to our Heavenly Father.

It has been well remarked, that the order, the beauty, the laws of motion of the vast universe, demonstrate the existence of Divine wisdom. The botanist, not less than the astronomer, learns at every step, some further proof of a protecting Providence. He discerns in the tree, the shrub, and the flower, marks of infinite contrivance and all-sustaining care.—The seal of Omnipotence is stamped alike, on the simplest plant of the field, as on the brightest orb of the heavens. In His glorious works, however magnificent or minute, the philosopher and the religiousist find constant cause for wonder and adoration!—and in the broad volume of creation, carry their studies, with ever increasing delight, "up to nature's God"—and read on its ample pages, in celestial characters, a revelation of boundless goodness, which "no time can change, no copier can corrupt."

The attention of horticulturists in the United States is at this time generally, and very properly, directed to inquiries in relation to the culture of the vine. The opinion is gaining ground, that our soil and climate are well adapted to various kinds of wine-yielding grapes. The successful experiments of many, among whom I may particularize Col. Carr, of Bartram's garden, and Maj. Adlum, of the Vineyard near Georgetown, have proved that good and wholesome wines may be made from several kinds of our native, and long neglected grapes.

The salutary effects of the weight of public opinion in the cause of temperance, within a

few years, have been witnessed with satisfaction by all. All therefore will be gratified, if there be reasonable prospect, that ours may become a wine-producing country; for the people of almost every nation famous for this product, have been comparatively temperate.

In the south and south-western parts of England, vineyards appear to have flourished at an early period, and down to the time of the Reformation, were attached to all the principal religious foundations in the kingdom.—Since the Reformation, the vineyards have generally disappeared—for the reason perhaps, that the passions and prejudices of men rarely admit of their retaining the good, while they are engaged in extirpating the evil of obnoxious institutions. The great commercial facilities of England have rendered the replanting of her vineyards almost unnecessary to her in modern times: but grapes for the table, in great variety, excellence and abundance, continue to be cultivated. We surely therefore, need not be discouraged, from making the experiments of establishing vineyards, in our climate.

And among the other valuable and ornamental products, that this Horticultural Society may be the means of introducing and diffusing through the country, we trust it may ere long be said,

"The vine too, here, her curling tendrils shoots;
Hangs out her clusters, glowing to the south,
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky."

We dare hope that some future voyager upon the Susquehanna, the Hudson, or the Genessee, may sing of the culture of their banks, as song the inimitable Childs Harold of

"—the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose braest of waters broadly swells
Between the banks, that bear the vine,
And hills all rich with blossomed trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine,
And scattered cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls around them shine,

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round.

The picturesque lakes of this region already show many spots where the advantages of nature and the embellishments of art, combine to produce scenes of surpassing beauty. Here on the shore of the Seneca, the eye is regaled with terrace gardens, rich in fruits, flowers and verdure, springing beautifully up, from the very bosom of the waters.

As the topics of the three able addresses, that have already been delivered before this Society, are yet fresh in the recollection of all of us—the two first by members not only well acquainted with the theory of their subject, but both eminently successful as practical horticulturists; and the last by a young gentleman, to whom it has evidently been not less a pleasure than a duty to become a proficient in botanical science, and whose recommendations to the Society were as judicious as they were happily conveyed—little is left me at this time to obtrude upon your notice.

Under these circumstances, though I yielded to the invitation of the committee, I did so under the conviction that the custom of making an address, would be, at least on the present occasion, "more honored in the breach, than in the observance."

Since, however, I am before you, I beg leave to call your attention to one other object, hitherto neglected among us—the culture of silk. It may be deemed worthy the best attention of the Society. And that branch of the subject, the cultivation of the food for the silk worms, is strictly within its province. And the whole subject belongs to all who have the best interests of our country at heart; for it is an axiom in political economy, that the more we extend and diversify the valuable productions of the soil, the more valuable do we render those already established.

In several parts of the United States, silk of very superior quality has been produced, on a small scale. The culture of it, however, has been retarded, from the want of persons skilled in the reeling and other processes of preparation. This discouragement is now about to be removed. About a year ago, the attention of the public was called, through the National Gazette, to this subject, by a series of able essays on American silk, by Mr. D'Homergue, then recently arrived in Pennsylvania from France. He was educated in an extensive French silk manufactory, and well acquainted with all the processes, from the raising of the silk worm to the fabrication of the finest stuffs. Mr. D'Homergue first gave us the pleasing intelligence, that American silk is decidedly superior to that of France or of Italy; not only in the weight of the cocoons, but in the quality and the color, or to use his own expression, "the dazzling whiteness," and consequent fitness to receive the most delicate dyes. He believes that a rich field of national wealth lies invitingly open to us; that raw silk may be made a most important and profitable article of exportation, even should we not choose to go largely into the manufacture of it ourselves.

Mr. D'Homergue is now at the head of a silk establishment in Philadelphia, made either directly by, or under the immediate patronage of the venerable P. S. Du Ponceau, President of the American Philosophical Society. Not only are the preparative processes, before unknown in our country, here in successful action, but silk dyeing is also performed, in a style equal to the French.

I hope therefore, that this Society will deem the cultivation of the Italian white mulberry tree, with a view to the production of silk, an object worthy its immediate attention. In our interior situation, silk would be a particularly desirable product, from its high value, the trifling expense attending its transportation to market, and the delicate and interesting employment it would afford to many of the females of our country. Well established and extended in our country, the silk worm will, in the progress of taste and improvement, have made the circuit of the globe. It seems to be a native of China, where it has been reared from a most remote period. It was introduced into Europe in the year 555, by two monks, who under the patronage of Justinian, brought great quantities of the worms from India to Constantinople. Venice supplied the west of Europe with silk for many centuries, from the manufactories of Greece, whence the art passed to Sicily, Italy and Spain. It afterwards came into France, and was introduced into England about three hundred and fifty years ago. It affords ground for cheering exultation, that the most sagacious minds are now convinced, "that the United States are destined to become a rich silk growing and silk manufacturing country." And it much depends on societies like this, to accelerate this "consummation, devoutly to be wished."

Rural pursuits have ever been the recreation and the solace of the wisest and the best of men. A long catalogue of distinguished names, ancient and modern, who have delighted in the improvement and culture of their fields and gardens, could be presented to you. But time is denied us.

He, who lived and died "first in the hearts of his countrymen," sought, after having contributed largely to the happiness of his country and of mankind, quiet enjoyment amid the shades of Mount Vernon; and those of us, who have made the pilgrimage to that consecrated spot, have seen the yet living and fruitful proof, that he, whose great employment had been obtaining freedom for an empire, could also appreciate the pure pleasures of superintending his fields and his gardens. The late highly respected Judge Peters, of Belmont, on the Schuylkill, used to show in his garden a fine well grown chestnut tree, which sprung from a nut, planted by Washington, on the occasion of his first visit to that distinguished agriculturist.

rist. The Sage of Monticello, whose name will be the watch-word of liberty, wherever oppressed man shall dare to declare himself free, took much pleasure in the cultivation of his grounds, as often as the claims of his country would permit his retirement to his classic retreat. And the venerated father and draughtsman of our incomparable national constitution, is passing the evening of his useful and illustrious life, in the rural avocations of his own Montpelier.

There is yet another bright exemplar of blended horticultural taste and political greatness—the apostle of liberty of two worlds—the defender of man's dearest rights, during two generations of men. His aged brows, entwined with unfading wreaths, placed there by benefited and grateful millions, he is yet once more called from under his own "vine and fig-tree" at La Grange, to assist at the downfall of a tyrant, and the re-establishment of the violated liberties of his country. American liberty he had aided to achieve, half a century ago; and, most enviable life and career!—he is spared to see tyranny hide its diminished head in his native land, and the glories of civil and religious freedom dawning in radiant promise upon his own beautiful France.

Among the pleasures attendant on our horticultural association, the semi-annual meetings may not be accounted the smallest. It is wholesome, occasionally to pass a day with our assembled friends from various sections, to partake of the bounties of nature, with cheerful hearts, grateful to "the Giver of every good and perfect gift," and happily forgetful for a time, of the cares of life, the differences of creeds, and the dissensions of politics. For even in our free and highly favored land, we often witness storms of party violence and contending factions. And, albeit, these political tornadoes may some times, "like their physical prototypes, purify the air and the earth they desolate, they can never become the objects of sympathy and affection" to those who love "peace on earth and good will among men."

It is grateful then to the best feelings of patriotism, to mingle with our fellow citizens, in a mode, and under circumstances calculated to produce temporary oblivion—would it could be perpetual!—to the acerbity of party rancor; calculated to make us believe, for the time being, that the great mass are good American citizens, trust-worthy and friendly to equal rights; and all having the same single aim at heart, the best interests of our common country, the perpetuity of our free institutions, the spread of tolerant and liberal principles—however we may dissent from one another's mode of compassing the end.

From the New England Farmer.

SALT USEFUL FOR MILCH COWS.

Collins, in his "Ten Minutes' Advice on the Use and Abuse of Salt, as a Manure," says that a lump of salt, hung up for cows to lick occasionally, entirely removes the peculiar turnip taste from milk and butter. My cows have eaten turpans, spring and fall, for ten years; yet in two or three instances only, do I remember that this food imparted any bad flavor to the milk and butter. I never conjectured the reason, until the remark of Collins met my view. My practice for years has been to have salt troughs under my cattle sheds daily accessible to my cows; and probably in the instances noticed, the salt troughs were from negligence empty. Salt is beneficial to cattle, as a condiment, as well as to men.—Why then is it not so important that the former should have it with their daily food as well as the latter? I have never known animals do themselves injury by using it to excess. The consumption of salt is but very little increased by the practice I adopt, while the waste is diminished. The books tell us that the free use of salt among cattle, is a great preventive of disease, and powerful promoter of thrift. Reason and experience seem to justify the remark.

Albany, Dec. 23.

J. BUEL.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

The first number of a paper under the above title, was published at Rochester, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1831—conducted by a gentleman long experienced in the science of Agriculture, Horticulture, and other useful arts, assisted by many of the best practical farmers in this section of the country, and particularly by some of the Members of the Western and Monroe County Horticultural Societies.

No part of the world is more richly blessed with soil and climate, for a great and flourishing Agricultural and Horticultural interest, than the western part of the state of New York—that part called OLD GENESEE. This section of country is supposed by competent judges to be as favorable to the growth of the Vine and Mulberry as the middle of France: and as wine and silk are becoming matters of national interest and legislation, a portion of the columns of the Farmer will be devoted to these subjects.

This section of country has become densely populated with an industrious and thriving class of Citizens, who have made themselves rich by their own labors and who have now acquired the time and means of becoming Theoretically and Practically learned in the arts for cultivating Scientifically the soil they have so lately reclaimed from the wilderness and prepared for the highest state of Agriculture.—While most other branches of science have been progressing, aided by the unwearied exertions of men of learning and invention; and while practical improvements have flowed like a stream from the press, Agriculture and Horticulture (twin-sisters) have been comparatively speaking, neglected and forgotten; and those who have been pursuing the primitive modes of tillage for subsistence have been left to struggle onward, unaided in their progress by those means which have been given to other branches of science, and which have proved the cause of their rapid advancement.

These are among the reasons that have induced the subscribers to embark in the enterprise, and to direct a part of their time and attention to the diffusion of Agricultural and Horticultural information which will occupy a large portion of their paper.

They further expect through the aid of the Franklin Institute of this place to be able occasionally to present such essays as shall be thought useful in mechanical Philosophy.

The undertaking is one which must necessarily require much labor and expense in its prosecution, and without the aid of a liberal patronage cannot long be sustained; yet aware of all these difficulties to be encountered, the subscribers flatter themselves that, if they succeed in rendering their paper worthy of support, its merits will be duly appreciated by an enlightened community, and their labors rewarded in proportion to the profitable information distributed to their Patrons.

In addition to the above there will be published monthly a Meteorological Table, giving the temperature and state of the Atmosphere, course of the winds, &c. It will also contain a Horticultural and Pomological register; giving the time of leafing and blossoming of plants, and the time of ripening of the various kinds of fruit, for the benefit of those who reside in different latitude, as well as to compare different seasons in the same latitude.

A Price Current and Bank Note Table, carefully corrected each week will be given.

The paper will be printed every Saturday, in quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, making 416 pages a year, besides a Title Page and Index, at \$2.50 per annum, payable in six months, or \$2.00, if paid at the time of subscribing.

TUCKER & STEVENS.

Rochester, Jan. 1831.

Editors who will give the above two or three insertions will confer a favor which will be reciprocated the first opportunity.

DOMESTIC WINES.

A Mr. Linck, near Nashville, Tenn. has for a few years past, directed his attention to the cultivation of the grape, and with great success; and during the past year has manufactured several kinds of light wines, agreeable in taste, and much resembling the European Port and Cape wines. We are pleased to hear of instances of enterprise of this kind. The fact has long been settled, that the grape can be cultivated among us to advantage; and as mankind are a sympathetic race of beings, the faster the really enterprising go into this matter, the sooner its cultivation will become general.

EX-PRESIDENT MONROE.

A large meeting has been held in New York on behalf of Mr. Monroe's claims on the U. S. government. A good deal of interest and feeling was evinced at the meeting in favor of the aged applicant. A memorial to congress was adopted, and resolutions passed requesting the members of congress from that city to use their endeavors in effecting the passage of a law recognizing his claims.

HUDSON AND MOHAWK RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the Albany Argus that this work is in a state of rapid progression. More than two thirds of the excavation and embankment is finished; and the whole will be completed by the first of April. The stone blocks are nearly all delivered, and will be laid by first of April. The timber is all contracted for, and together with the iron rails will be delivered by the first of May. The Company will have a locomotive engine in operation by the 15th of July between Lydius street, Albany, and the brow of the hill Schenectady.

LEAD.

The following statement exhibits the immense falling off in the manufacture of this article which is constantly taking place. The quantity made at the U. S. mines including the year ending 30th Sept. last is '8,332,058 pounds, while during the previous year it did not fall short of 14,341,310 pounds.

ARKANSAS

The population of this territory has increased more than 100 per cent. since 1820, it now amounting to 29,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

This state contains 36,517 males, and 31,343 females—total 67,865. This would give that state but one representative in Congress for the next ten years.

SMALL POX.

This dreadful disease prevails in the islands of Dominica, Antigua and Guadaloup. It is represented as unusually fatal.

UMBRELLA MAKING.

There is an establishment in Philadelphia where rising of four hundred umbrellas and parasols are manufactured daily.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the 1st week in Jan. 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observa'ts
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
1	28	30	29.25	29.55	oa	so	1	1		1-10in. rain
2	28	30	29.65	29.70	n so	n so				fair
3	28	38	29.60	29.50	s e	s	1			do
4	32	42	29.20	29.25	s so	so	1	1	1	3-10in. rain
5	33	25	29.50	29.58	so	n so				reu
6	28	24	29.65	29.65	s so	so	1			do
7	30	24	29.73	29.75	so	n so				fair

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give the nearest mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

A NEW YEAR'S WISH.

When winter shall sternly appear,
And nature in gloom be array'd;
When the mariner shudders through fear,
Lest his bark should by winds be betray'd;
Then, in safety, well sheltered from snow,
May you all, putting sorrow aside,
In domestic tranquility know
All the joys of a social fireside.

When Spring in young beauty shall smile,
And charm following charm shall unfold,
In rapture beholding the while,
May your portion be pleasures untold.
May each songster that chirps on the spray,
May each floweret that blows in the field,
For you be more cheerful and gay,
For you its choice fragrances yield.

When Summer shall sultry advance,
And flocks from their sports shall retire;
May friendship your pleasures enhance,
And sages your virtues admire.
May the grape-vine form arbors of ease,
While the oglantime skirts them around;
And then may the fresh balmy breeze
Waft perfumes from each neighbouring ground.

When Autumn his treasures shall bring,
When each fruit tree shall bend with its load;
May your hearts ever gratefully sing,
The Hand that such blessings bestowed.
Thus sweetly shall time roll away,
Nor shall you once wish it in haste;
And the Year that commences to day,
Shall be happier far than the past.

Then, when Winter and Springs shall decay,
When Summers and Autumns are o'er,
And Phœbus, the Prince of the day,
Shall wake the glad seasons no more;
To you, each forgetting his mirth,
May beauty immortal be given,
May you change the faint joys of this earth,
For transports unelying in heaven.

SUNFLOWER OIL.

We recur to this subject again, for the purpose of answering the numerous enquiries of our correspondents, relative to the culture of the Sunflower, the quantity and quality of the oil expressed, its uses and value. The cultivation of the sunflower differs in no respect from that of corn and the soil adapted to the latter is proper for the former. The sunflower thrives in all our various climates. Under proper cultivation, and with a medium soil, it yields from 60 to 70 bushels to the acre.—The machinery for crushing and expressing, will cost about \$300. One bushel of the seed will yield three quarts of cold and one of hot pressed oil.

The uses to which this oil is adapted are various. It is equal to olive oil for table use, and superior in many important respects to sperm, for lamps, while for paints and machinery, it is well adapted to supersede the oils now used in them. For burning in lamps, the sunflower possesses one advantage, which has been an object of deep solicitude ever since sperm oil came into use—it has no perceptible smell; hence sick persons and others, to whom the smell of sperm oil is so offensive, can use the sunflower oil with perfect freedom. Its advantages in this respect have been fully tested in Philadelphia, where it is recommended by some eminent physicians, and in constant use by their patients. It has another important advantage over sperm oil—it affords about one third more light, that is, sunflower will last one third longer than sperm, both while burning, affording the same quantity of light. As to a market for the seed and the price, at present there is none of either. At present, Mr. Barnitz, the intelligent inventor of the new process of crushing and expressing the seed, recommends the producer to crush the seed, and express his own oil. There is no doubt but oil mills will soon be established, at which the seed may be sold, for this oil is too impor-

tant an addition to our resources to be lost.— Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa. will give any information that may be required—*American Farmer.*

Under the new CENSUS, the cities and towns in the United States, containing a population exceeding five thousand, will range in the following order:

New York (estimated)	213,000
City of Philadelphia	80,477
Incorp'd N. Liberties	28,923
Keansington	13,326
Spring Garden	11,141
Southwark	20,723
Moyamensing	6,822—161,412
Baltimore	80,519
Boston and Charlestown	70,164
New Orleans	
Charleston	30,289
Cincinnati and Liberties	26,513
Albany	24,216
Washington	18,323
Providence	16,832
Pittsburg	12,540
Allegheny & Bayardstown	4,825—17,365
Richmond	16,085
Salem	13,826
Portland	12,521
Brooklyn	12,403
Troy, N. Y.	11,405
Newark, N. J.	10,900
Rochester	10,885
New Haven	10,653
Louisville	10,126
Norfolk	9,800
Hartford	9,617
Georgetown	8,441
Utica	8,324
Petersburg	8,300
Alexandria	8,221
Newport	8,010
Lancaster, Penn.	7,684
New Bedford, Mass.	7,547
Sayannah	7,173
Springfield, Mass.	6,896
Middletown, Conn.	6,876
Augusta, Geo.	6,696
Wilmington, Del.	6,626
Lowell, Mass.	6,477
Newburyport	6,375
Buffalo, N. Y.	6,353
Lynn, Mass.	6,130
Lexington, Ky.	6,087
Cambridge, Mass.	6,071
Taunton, Mass.	5,893
Reading	5,621
Nashville	5,560
Wheeling	5,211
Yerktown, Va	5,206
Rexbury, Mass.	5,166
Marblehead, Mass.	5,132

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.—A melancholy proof of the distressed state of agriculture in Buckinghamshire, is furnished by the fact that the entire parish of Wolton Underwood (with the exception of a small farm belonging to another individual) comprising about 2300 acres of land, the property of the Duke of Buckingham, is advertised to be let, the tenants either having left or given notice to quit.

A disappointed author, indulging in a vein of abuse against a successful rival, exclaimed, "He is without exception, the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature that ever made any pretensions to literature." "Gently, my dear sir," interrupted a gentleman present, "you quite forgot yourself."

A short time since a man was heard lamenting the death of his two sons—"two stout, hearty byees," said he, "and died just afore haying time—it ceneymost oddid me."

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser, BY C. W. DONDAS.

NEW-YORK. All banks in this state, par, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Washington & Warren, Parker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle's Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	NEW-JERSEY. State b'nk. & Trenton Banking Company, par All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.
MASSACHUSETTS. All banks in this state, par, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Farmers' b'k of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshire, Essex and Bright-tie banks.	PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia Banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntingdon, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil. Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownville banks.
VERMONT. All banks in this state, par.	OHIO. All banks, 4 to 6 per cent.
RHODE-ISLAND. All banks in this state, par, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.	MICHIGAN. All banks, 2 per cent, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Monroe, and Detroit.
CONNECTICUT. All banks in this state, par, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Eagle, Eagle pay'ble at Union bank New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.	CANADA. All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the following Upper Canada, at Kingston, and Uchartered banks.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. All banks in this state, par.	
MAINE. All banks in this state, par, except the following <i>Broken Banks.</i> Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pas-	

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Jan. 15, 1831.		
Asles per 2210 lbs	Mink	12a31
Pot \$91a92 50	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl 100a102 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel 25a44	Fisher	37a50
Do dried 75	Wild Cat	15a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb 20a31	Gray Fox	15a25
Beeswax do 18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Batter do 10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl \$5a9	Honey do	00
Do prime do 5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb 02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel 32a44	Mustard Seed per bush	\$4
Beans do 50a62	Oats per bush	22
Candles, mould per lb 9 cts	Old Feather, Brass and	
Do dipped do 8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do 28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel 44a50	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb 04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush \$1 00	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl 4 50a4 75	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb 07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush 72a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb 31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter 100a100	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red 50a75	Wheat per bush	87a91
Fox, cross 100a200		

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—Mr. P., a rich West India planter, one tempestuous evening, after supper, his stock of water being exhausted, sent his wife a short distance from the house for a fresh supply. The thunder and lightning being excessive during her absence, a friend said to him, "why did you not send that girl (a slave) for the water, such a night as this, instead of your wife?" "Oh, no!" replied he, "that would never do; that slave cost me forty pounds!"—[London Mon. Herald.]

A lady who was shopping, (as it is called,) at a Store in this city, was endeavoring to purchase a dress at a price, as she thought far above its value. The seller thought he could not reduce the price per yard—but if the lady would take a quantity sufficient for a pair of fashionable sleeves he would throw enough in for the skirt.—[B. Gaz.]

THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, JANUARY 22, 1831.

NUMBER 3.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

Published on Saturdays, at \$2 50 per annum, payable in six months, or at \$2 00, if paid at the time of subscribing, by TUCKER & STEVENS, at the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The proprietors have undertaken the publication with the determination of making it permanent: they would therefore suggest to all those who would wish to see the FARMER become a durable and useful paper, the propriety of not only interesting themselves in its circulation, but also of contributing to its columns.

Those gentlemen to whom we have taken the liberty to forward this number, if they shall think favorably of the undertaking, and of the merits of the work, will oblige us by forwarding us their names, and those of any friends to whom such a paper as this would be desirable. As it is of its kind *unique* in this state, and intended for general circulation, we expect to look abroad for a great part of our patronage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The remarks on *Pruning* in No. 1. of the Genesee Farmer, appear to be correct, when that operation is managed in the usual manner; but it has been my practice for several years past, to prune in autumn and in winter, applying a coat of boiled tar and brick dust, or of common paint, immediately to the naked wood; and I have been led to believe that no time is more favorable.

I was induced to try this experiment, partly in consequence of being often from home at the usual season; and partly from a desire to test the prevalent opinion that autumnal pruning was very injurious to fruit trees; for I could not perceive why an artificial covering which protected the wood from the weather, would not be a good substitute for living bark. I began the work, therefore, as soon as the leaves were fallen; and I never saw trees bear pruning better. *A considerable part of my fruit garden was pruned two months ago.*

Permit me to add that it is a maxim in *Surgey* to save skin, and in *pruning* to save bark. The saw therefore ought to be used in preference to the axe, so as to cut the larger branches square off. In some trees (as in the *Fall Pippen*) the limbs are much less, 2 or 3 inches from the trunk; and if taken off at that distance, would be much sooner covered up by the new wood. It is injudicious, however, to leave the stumps too long, as well as to cut too close to the trunk.

D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. 1st mo. 10, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

"With all thy gettings get understanding."

I was strongly impressed with an idea advanced by a celebrated lecturer in this village not long since—"Teach facts, and let every one draw their own inferences and conclusions;" and it is palpable to my mind that if done on the plain, open and broad basis of eternal truth; and in a manner adapted to the capacities of all, the result must be uniform and irresistible. This brings me to the point I would be at. Although I hold it one of our duties, together with a diligent study of the holy scriptures, to attend the studious and pious readings of the occult wisdom, mercy and omniscience of our beneficent Creator, as is weekly and daily expounded by a learned, eloquent and pious clergy; yet I would ask, are these the only sources from which we can derive a just, exalted and overpowering sense of the wonderful invention,

knowledge and wisdom of that mighty hand which formed and fashioned all things? Is it not profitable to look through "nature up to nature's God?" Does not every blade of grass, every leaf, every blossom, the humble moss, that the unpractised eye passes by unheeding and without notice—yea, do not "the very stones preach of his whereabouts?" Does not all organic matter and beings speak to us, trumpet-tongued, that there is a God, and one whose power and wisdom in the construction of the humblest particle of reproductive matter, leave the invention of man panting and toiling at an immeasurable distance behind?

In the words of my caption, *get understanding*, not exclusively in the sense that the noisy, prising fanatic of the conventicle will tell you the construction is—but diligently study nature and her works, and there learn that it is impossible for man toathom many of the hidden and wonderful secrets which he can see but not comprehend; and others which, with the philosophical mind and microscopic eye, he can comprehend but not imitate; and while silent with admiration at the wondrous machine, is irresistibly drawn to admire, worship and adore the greatness and wisdom of Him who contrived and created it.

To cultivate such a feeling and propensity, and to bring the subject familiarly before some of your readers, in a plain and unvarnished manner, I propose to send you, as leisure shall permit, short histories of such plants, vines and trees as have particularly fallen under my notice, together with observations on their diseases and cultivation, and occasionally accompanied with remarks relative to vegetable physiology, not only to inculcate a taste for the delightful and healthful avocations of floral and horticultural employment, but as a sort of imperfect manual for those who have not the experience and reading, that fifty vernal springs and mellow autumns have given to me.

DIODECIA.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Although nearly a stranger in this *new world*, allow me to introduce myself to you, by ordering your paper, and to your readers by a few remarks, which, as I offer them gratuitously, and am not dogmatical enough to pass them by *tale*, but by *weight*, you will oblige me by inserting them.

Jan. 1831.

B. MAULY.

TRANSPLANTING.

Two very opposite opinions are taken and maintained, by nursery-men and gardeners, as to the proper time of transplanting trees, one recommending the autumn, and the other the spring, at, or before, the swelling of the bud. But as there probably is a best time, and as an old *chum* of mine used to say, "*the best way is as good as any*," let us look at the facts and circumstances of the case, and try to draw a *rational* in favor of one or the other system.

The sap, or the water that forms the sap, is taken up by a set of fine tufted, hair-like roots, or capillary vessels, which are always at, or about the extremities of the main roots, and which are principally lost in taking up, both by cutting them off, as well as by the loose earth being shaken off from those roots which are taken up with the tree; this happens alike to both theories. Now when, or at what period, are these important agents, on which the future *vegetability* depends, the most likely to be reproduced, for it appears by a set of accurate experiments made in England, that they are renewed with wonderful rapidity, in certain seasons; and it also appears by a set of experiments by Du Hamel, instituted for the purpose of determining whether the circulation stopped with the fall of the leaf, that it does not, but is continued in a sluggish and dull manner, from the period of deciduation, or fall of the leaf, till the putting out again in the spring, and

that a continual elongation of the fibrous roots were plainly perceptible every two weeks that the plants subjected were examined, and even the same plants blossomed and perfected their seeds, only in winter. These observations were made where the thermometer ranges from 10 deg. below, to 30 above freezing, during winter months, and would not apply to any of our weather that is below freezing point: now if there is a circulation going on after the fall of the leaf, and an increase of the mouths that feed the system, then, I think, at, or immediately before the fall of the leaf, is the best period, as the fall rains, winter snows, and spring thaws, certainly close the ground, and bring the fine particles of the soil in contact with the roots, in a better and more natural manner than any spring operation that they do or can undergo: and especially if the trees have to be transported any distance, and are received late. On the other hand, it is maintained by those that recommend spring planting, that the leaves are the only manipulators and manufacturers of the sap that forms new wood, or can create new roots, and that if there is a circulation, it is only in the arterial system, and is only consequent on expansion and contraction by heat and cold; and therefore a tree taken fresh from its native soil, with all its energies just commencing and bursting into life, with a genial sun, and refreshing showers, is the proper time to transplant any tree. To all this, I offer the following objections: That very warm forward springs bring out the buds prematurely, and expose them to frosts, to which the autumn set tree is not as liable, and a tree may be set in the fall, and have from two to three months without much freezing weather. The roots are firmer fixed, and more of them produced, and the danger of the bleeding of the roots, when cut or broken in the spring, is lessened. To which allow me to add my own experience, as well as that of a majority of the best gardeners I have found in the country. Peach, plum, and apricots may be an exception to my theory, as in fall planting, the small limbs sometimes winter kill, and I have known the peach to do well when set out in the blossom.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

INQUIRY.

A few years since I collected a large quantity of manure for a hot bed; it was from a horse stable and had been kept under shelter, and had began to heat before I moved it. Thinking that the first heat would have the effect to keep it cooler afterwards, I had my bed made about twenty feet along, eight feet wide, and four feet high. This was covered with soil and a frame and glass in the common way. As soon as the earth within the frame was warm, seeds were sown which soon came up, but within a few days the young plants drooped, and upon examining them, their roots had perished. I had also put some potatoes into the edges of the bed in order to sprout them; upon examination I found them as soft as if they had been boiled. I then made large holes through the manure with a stake to let off the heat—I stirred the ground in the frame and again sowed it with seeds and but few of them vegetated. I sowed it a third time, and was surprized to find not one vegetated, although the bed was in good condition as to warmth—those that had come up of the second sowing most of them died. I had the dirt taken from the frame, and new put in, and again sowed it; the seeds came up and grew well. I had some of the same seeds planted in the soil which had been taken from the frame, not one of which vegetated. I repeated it a second and third time, not one grew. Now, Messrs. Editors, will you or any of your correspondents tell me the reason why this soil would not vegetate seeds.

A FARMER.

HORTICULTURE.

The following communication, in the New England Farmer, from the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be read with pleasure by the Horticulturist, the Moralist, and the Christian. On the one hand, he exhibits the odiousness of vice: on the other, recommends a pleasing, profitable antidote. To such men we must look for the protection of our liberties, both moral and political.

From the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN—Although commendable efforts have been made, in several parts of the country, to introduce and multiply most of the choice varieties of fruits, and our cities are now tolerably well supplied, from the gardens and orchards in their immediate vicinities, still, there is a lamentable negligence, of this important culture, throughout the union. Without going beyond the bounds of our own Commonwealth, how rare is it to find any fruit, other than the most indifferent wilding apples, save in a few gardens, or estates in some of the most flourishing villages. Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, apricots, plumbs, peaches, pears, and grafted apples are so little cultivated, that a large portion of the inhabitants never even taste them, during the successive seasons of their maturity; and every owner of an acre of land, could annually enjoy them all, with but trifling labour and expense. A few rods of ground, appropriated to a nursery, would afford stocks for all the kinds of fruit trees, which flourish in this climate. Scions or buds, of the best varieties, are easily obtained; and in a few years, each house, however humble, may be embowered in the shade of many of the most excellent kinds of fruit trees, affording not only an abundant supply to the family during summer and autumn, but during winter, and until strawberries and cherries announce the commencement of a new pomonal year.

A few hours, in the morning and evening, could be devoted to a fruit garden, which, without interfering with the other duties of the farmer, or mechanic, would insure the comforts and pleasures of its products to the whole family.

There is a too general impression, that much skill and great labor are indispensable, to manage fruit trees successfully; but the same intelligence and attention, which insure a harvest of corn and grain, are the only requisites. Those who have made the experiment will vouch for the truth of this assertion; and there are but few farmers, who are willing to acknowledge, that their neighbors are more able than themselves, or can use the implements of their profession with better judgment, adroitness, and success: still they must perceive, that there are individuals, in their vicinity, of neither greater capacity nor means, who exhibit vigorous trees and beautiful fruit.—Why, then, with equal talent and resources, are not such meritorious experiments imitated?

There is one objection, which is very generally urged for not establishing a fruit garden.—the depredations which are committed upon them. To prevent this, it is only necessary to make them universal, and thus leaving none to intrude—for all being either in possession of the luxuries which they afford, or enabled to purchase them at a moderate price, the temptation to plunder is removed. Who, but the most abandoned, robs a corn or potatoe field? Equally secure would be the fruit trees, if they were rendered as common.

But as to this too common vice, are we not all, in some degree, accountable for its existence? Is it treated with sufficient seriousness? Is not the pilfering of fruit thought much too lightly of in the community? And are not children induced to view it, as a very slight, and even an excusable offence,—something to

be laughed at, rather than to be denounced; and all this from the indifference with which parents are apt to regard such transgressions. In point of criminality, where is the difference between stealing fruit, or the fence which encloses it,—an apple, or a plough.—cherries, or silver spoons,—melons, or any other article belonging to the proprietor? If the law has not made it theft, it is an offence punishable by a heavy fine. Morality is as much outraged, by taking a peach, as the spade at the door; and to treat such acts in children, as unworthy of reproof, is a dereliction of duty, which neither virtue or religion can tolerate; for the doing wrong in the slightest manner, is most often the commencement of a career of depravity, which brings disgrace and ruin upon the deluded or heedless offender.

A man's ground should be considered as sacred as his house; and every article on his estate, as secure against robbery, as if it were protected by locks and bars. The very fact that most of the property of the farmer is exposed, and without any other protection than the morals of the people, makes it still more imperious, that such an exalted sense of honor and honesty should be inculcated, as to give not only security to the products of rural industry, but a confidence beyond the sanctuary of the laws. Of what value are morals, which are limited by the statute book, and consist in doing whatever does not subject the individual to the penalties of the criminal code? But placing this subject in the most favorable light, for those who have been in the habit, of either deeming it of such little moment as not to merit grave consideration, or as a feeble incident to youth, and not very objectionable at any age, still they are bound to change their conduct;—this, *politeness and common decency of manners* require. If they believe there is no great harm in taking, there is much of rudeness in not having the civility to first ask permission. If what is desired, is of small value, it will most commonly be cheerfully granted, and the donor is happy to have it in his power, to do an act of kindness, and the receiver if not grateful, he at least has the satisfaction of reflecting, that he has acted like an honest man, and a christian, and that he has observed the courtesies of life. Should, however, the owner refuse the boon, there is still consolation; either it was of greater value than had been presumed, and thus an injury has been prevented; or he was not of a generous disposition; and then comes the ejaculation,—thank God, there are but few such men! let the odium be upon him; our hands are unstained.

On the continent of Europe, there are but few fences in the country; the grounds are unprotected even on the highway, and although burdened by grape vines and trees loaded with delicious fruit, no one thinks of taking the smallest quantity, without the approbation of the proprietor. Lady Morgan observes, in her travels, "that property of this description is held sacred, in proportion as it is exposed. Having alighted from our carriage, to spare the spring, in a rough road, that wound through a wilderness of fruit trees, I asked a boy who was lying reading under one of these, whether I might take an apple: he replied coolly, 'they are not mine.' But you sometimes help yourself, I dare say. He raised his head, and looking at me, with an expression of humorous sarcasm, he replied, "You mean that I steal; do you not, madam? No, madam, it is better to ask for one, than to turn thief for an apple."

If horticultural societies were established in each county, for no other purpose than to collect seeds, buds, scions and plants, for distribution, much could be effected in a few years towards covering our naked fields with fruit trees. A very small fund would be sufficient for this purpose, and when the members had obtained the best varieties, how rapidly would they be disseminated among the inhabitants of every town. Besides the benefits which

would be derived from an abundance of excellent fruit, vegetable gardens would naturally claim more attention, and a taste for flowers, and ornamental trees and shrubs, would soon be induced, and at last universally prevail.

With the picturesque topographical features which Massachusetts presents, nothing is wanting to render its scenery as interesting, and its villages as beautiful, as those of any other country. In England, scarcely a cottage exists that is not surrounded by fruit trees, shrubs and flowers while the neat esculent compartment,—often containing less than a rood of land, supplies much of the food for the industrious inmates of the modest dwelling. In Holland and Germany, it is the general attention which all ranks in society bestow upon the grounds about their habitations, which gives such a pleasing aspect to those countries.

Why then should not such examples be emulated in the United States, where the industrious are so independent in their rights, and domestic circumstances; where there are infinitely greater means, within the command of the cultivators of the soil; where each is the lord of the domain in which he resides, and garners up his undivided harvest, free and exempt from all exactions.

Besides the pleasure, comfort, and economical advantages, which are derivable from well managed fruit and vegetable gardens, their sanative influence is of inestimable value—not only as respects the fortunate families which directly participate in the various products they afford, but the whole community.—That fruit is not merely healthy, but is even an antidote and cure for many diseases, there is not the least doubt. We have the opinion of the ablest physicians, in support of this position; but as very erroneous impressions are still prevalent on this subject, it is believed that the following extract will be read with interest;—at least by all lovers of fruit.

Accept assurances of my great respect.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brimly Place, Dec. 26, 1830.

The extract alluded to, is necessarily omitted.

CRIMINAL SUITS AGAINST ANIMALS.

By the following article copied from a French paper into the U. S. Gazette, it seems that animals, which people in modern times have generally deemed dumb and brute, were once held amenable to the laws which are designed to regulate the conduct of man in society, and are addressed to rational and intelligent beings. If this narrative is true, let no man hereafter deny "the march of mind;" and if such nonsense was ever practised in grave Courts of Justice, believed by the learned Judges and sanctioned by the great mass of people, we no longer wonder at the sway which priests and impostors, in times past, maintained over the public mind. To burn a sow for injuring a child, and a man because he happened to believe a little more or a little less than the prevailing creed of the times, are alike creditable to the age, and prove that mankind in those days were both fools and villains. The article makes mention of several suits prosecuted against May bugs, snails, and rats, and concludes with the following interesting and unique legal information:

"In 1266, a hog was burnt alive at Nontenayux-Roses, by order of the officers of justice, for having devoured an infant. In 1336, a sentence of the judge of Falaise condemned

a sow to have her fore foot and head cut off, on conviction of having caused serious injury to a child. The execution took place in front of the city hall, and cost 10 sous 6 deniers—the animal having been previously dressed in the habit of a man. In 1399, a horse was likewise condemned to death for having killed his master. Not to go so far back—Gaspard Bailey, an attorney at law in Chamberry, published in 1669, a treatise, *ex professo* upon this species of suits, in which he gave the formula of subpoena, of defence, of judgment, &c.

“Among the manuscripts belonging to the royal family, there is one containing the original of a judgment pronounced by the judge of Lavigny in Bourgogne, against a sow with her six pigs, which had committed homicide upon the person of a child 5 years old, named Jean Martin. The following are a few of the passages of this important sentence:

“After having considered the case and heard the testimony, having consulted the customs and usages of Bourgogne, and considering ourselves in the presence of God, we condemn John Bailli's sow to be confiscated and delivered to the executioner, to be hung by the neck until she shall be dead; and with reference to the pigs, as it has not been clearly proved that they had any participation in the crime, we defer sentence upon them, and consent that they be restored to the said John Bailli, he giving security for their appearance, should their guilt be made manifest hereafter.” A reference to a report of the case shows that the little pigs were afterwards honorably acquitted.

“The French Parliament showed itself not less wise in this respect, than the provincial courts. One of its sentences in 1604, condemned an ass to be hung and burnt; and previously in 1466, it confirmed a sentence of the judge of Carboil, sentencing a man and a hog, who were executed together. Examples of this kind might be greatly multiplied—especially of Sardeigne, might be considered still more *outré*. We must defer our case to our next report.”

THE USE OF SNOW TO THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Were we to judge from appearances only, we might imagine that so far from being useful to the earth, the cold humidity of snow would be detrimental to vegetation. But the experience of all ages asserts the contrary. Snow, particularly in those northern regions, where the ground is covered with it for several months fructifies the earth by guarding the corn, or other vegetables, from the intense cold of the air, and especially from the cold and piercing winds. It has been a vulgar opinion, very generally received that snow fertilizes the land on which it falls more than rain, in consequence of the nitrous salts which it is supposed to acquire in freezing. But it appears from the experiments of Magrati, in the year 1731, that the chemical difference between rain and snow water is exceedingly small; that the latter contains a somewhat less proportion of earth than the former, but neither of them contain either earth, or any kind of salt, in any quantity, which can be sensibly efficacious in promoting vegetation. The peculiar agency of snow, as a fertilizer, in preference to rain, may be ascribed to its furnishing a covering to the roots of vegetables, by which they are guarded from the influence of atmospheric cold, and the internal heat of the earth, is prevented from escaping. The internal parts of the earth are heated uniformly to the fifty-eighth degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This degree of heat is greater than that in which the watery juice of vegetables freeze, and it is propagated from the inward parts of the earth to the surface on which the vegetables grow.

The atmosphere being heated by the sun in different climates, and in the same climates at different seasons, communicates to the surface of the earth, and to some distance below it, the degree of heat and cold which prevails in itself. Different vegetables are able to preserve life under different degrees of cold, but all of them perish when the cold which reaches them is extreme. Providence has therefore, in the coldest climates, provided a covering of snow for the roots of vegetables, by which they are protected from the influence of the atmospheric cold. The snow keeps in the internal heat of the earth which surrounds the roots of vegetables and defends them from the cold of the atmosphere.—*Enc. Ag.*

ON UNFERMENTED MANURES.

In favor of the application of farm yard dung in a recent state, a great mass of facts may be found in the writings of scientific agriculturists.

A. Young, in an essay on manures, adduces a number of excellent authorities in support of the plan. Many who doubted, have been lately convinced, and perhaps there is no subject of investigation, in which there is such a union of theoretical and practical evidence.

Within the last seven years, Coke (the Norfolk farmer) has entirely given up the system formerly adopted on his farm, of applying fermented dung; and his crops have been as good since as they ever were, and his manure goes nearly twice as far. A great objection against slightly fermented dung, is, that weeds spring up more luxuriantly where it is applied. If there are seeds carried out in the dung, they certainly will germinate; but it is seldom that this can be the case to any extent, and if the land is not cleaned of weeds, any kind of manure, fermented or unfermented, will occasion their rapid growth. In cases where farm yard dung cannot be immediately applied to crops, the destructive fermentation should be prevented as much as possible. The surface should be defended as much as possible from the oxygen of the atmosphere; a compact marl, or a tenacious clay offers the best protection against the air, and before the dung is covered, it should be dried as much as possible. If the dung is found to heat strongly, it should be turned over and cooled by exposure to the air.—*Agricultural Encyclopedia.*

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall. He seldom lets his work drive him. Has a cooking stove, with plenty of pipe to it. The wood lots he possesses are fenced. His sled is housed in summer, and his cart, plough, and wheelbarrow, winter and summer, when not in use: has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses: does not feed his hogs with whole grain: lights may be seen in his house before break of day in winter: his hog-pen is boarded inside and out: has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall: all his manure is carried out from his buildings and barn-yard twice each year, and chip dung once—his cattle are almost all tied up in the winter—he begins to find that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable—raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock, as he does for his family—has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house—has more lamps in his house than candlesticks—has a house on purpose to keep his ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up—has a large barn and small house—seldom has more pigs than cows—he fences before he ploughs, and manures before he sows—he deals more for cash than on credit.—*New England Farmer.*

ENCOURAGING TO CULTIVATORS OF FRUITS

Mr. Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown, Mass. has received this year \$51.36 for the produce of a single plum tree, in his garden, this season, besides giving away considerable of the fruit to his friends. The tree produces

the Bolmer's Washington plum, and has yielded but little short of \$50 per annum for the last three years.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The annexed passage of a letter, written by Dr. Sproston, of the Eric sloop of war, while serving in the West Indies, is printed among the documents accompanying the latest annual report from the Navy Department:—

“Since the date of my last, the use of the chloride of lime, as therein mentioned, has been steadily persevered in on board of the ship and in conjunction with other judicial measures of the health police, adopted since the commencement of the summer, has procured for us under Providence an exemption from epidemic disease. That it has done so, is a more strongly corroborative of its efficacy than might seem apparent, were I not to mention, that, during the first six months of our service on the West India station, many circumstances in relation to the climate, the ship, and the crew conspired with great force towards the production of general disease.—Such were in the early months, much rainy and boisterous weather; afterwards of excessive and continued heat, to a degree unusual, even in the West Indies; the crowded, and imperfectly ventilated state of the hold and birth deck: the laborious and harassing duties of the crew, their clothing illy regulated, with a small allowance of water, and a paucity of those comforts which are calculated to ameliorate the nature and effects of sea diet. These and many other unfavorable circumstances existing during the first cruise gave to the cases of fever, which occasionally did occur, about forty in the whole, a high grade of character, and powerfully predisposed to the development of general disease. That epidemic malignant fever was not produced, I unhesitatingly ascribe to the unremitting use of chloride, and such other measures of precaution as it was in the power of the medical officers to adopt. On board of the other vessels of this squadron, where the chloride of lime has been used still happier results have been obtained. I believe that a case of any description has not occurred in any of them. On board the Peacock, however the chloride of lime or chloride in any form, had not been used. The higher order and supposed general sweetness of this vessel, were deemed to render it unnecessary. The fact, therefore, stands in high relief, that there has not yet occurred in our navy an instance of malignant disease where the chloride of lime has been steadily used as a preventive.

We learn says the Buffalo Journal by a letter received in this town from Lexington, Ky. that John J. Crittenden, Esq. Speaker of the house of assembly, was chosen U. S. Senator for that state on the 4th inst. No particulars were given.

ORIGINAL.

THE ROSE.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING IT.

The rose may justly be termed the Queen of Flowers; and there are but few people who are not more or less pleased with their cultivation. The first object to those cultivating, is, to procure choice varieties, as to beauty and fragrance of the flower; next to these qualifications, handsome shaped tops, upon hardy free-growing stocks. Most kinds of Roses are disposed to grow low and branching, making rather an unsightly hedge, than otherwise; to correct this, and perpetuate the most desirable varieties, are the objects of the Floriculturist. Roses are propagated by seeds from single roses, by layers, offsets, or cuttings. The former method is to be preferred where handsome, straight, clean stems are wanted. Varieties may be continued by budding or grafting. As the sweet or green brier, common in the New England states, is the hardiest of all the roses, so is it better calculated for stocks, than most other kinds. Those who would propagate them by seeds, should gather them in autumn, and bury them in some convenient place, where they should be allowed to remain until the second spring, as they will not vegetate the first season after planting, but require to lie in the ground through two winters; the second spring they should be taken up, and planted out in ridges, raised six or eight inches above the level of the surrounding surface.—When the seeds have vegetated, and the young plants have attained the height of three or four inches, begin to level down the ridges, by removing the earth from the roots, at the same time cutting away the horizontal fibres, leaving only the tap or perpendicular root. This operation should be repeated, as the plant increases in size, until the ridge is reduced to a level with the surrounding surface. By this operation, the body of the young plant is extended six or eight inches below the cotyledones or seed leaves; and, as there are not any buds formed below them, that part of the body gained from the root, will be free from sprouts. By this method, young trees may be raised, which will not be troublesome by throwing out suckers or sprouts, and the body may be kept free from side limbs, as easy as an apple tree. When the stock has been thus raised, it may be budded or grafted as other trees. The spines upon that part of the stock to be operated upon, should be removed some time previous to the operation, and when the stocks are headed down, the ends should be covered with grafting wax, to prevent water from penetrating the pith.—As the green brier is a free grower, those stocks intended for training about windows should be budded or grafted high. Some people are fond of having different kinds of roses upon the same stalk, but they do not form as handsome heads as those which have but one kind. Roses, like other trees should be pruned in the spring, and those who would have flowers in perfection, should keep the top of them, of wood, and shorten the luxuriant growths of the preceding year. Those who wish to cultivate new varieties should sow the seed from fine single ones, and if seeds can be procured from bushes where a number of different kinds grew in contact, the chance for variety will be greater.

GRAPE SOIL.

We have received from our friend and correspondent, Horatio Gates Spafford, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the first number of the Genesee Farmer, together with his advice, as to the course which should be pursued, in order to make the paper useful to the readers.

From the well known reputation of this man, his long acquaintance with the different parts of our country, his opinions are entitled to the greatest deference from the agricultural part of community. Mr. Spafford has, for a number of years past, been much engaged in collecting information, and making experiments, on the cultivation of the grape, both by seedlings, and collecting the finest varieties of our native grapes, as well as making experiments with foreign ones. We think we cannot do our readers a greater favor, than by giving his observations, taking it for granted, that it is as good authority as we can produce, and that farmers and others may trust to them without fear of being deceived. He says—

“As to the vine, much of your attention should be directed to it. The country south of Lake Ontario, in this state, certainly has a climate more congenial to the vine, than any country on the south of Lake Erie, even to the Ohio river. I know those countries, and am confident of the facts as stated. Your soil, particularly on your poorest lands, the high dry ridges, and rocky lands, is *grape soil*, and the sooner found out the better, in my opinion. There is no region of the United States, certainly none east of the Chesapeake, or north of the Valley of the Tennessee or Cumberland rivers, where the vine will become a staple production, or succeed so well, as in your region. Much of this is due to the great depth of Lake Ontario, as explained in many of my publications. At first, however, the cultivators of the vine, especially, if they commence with little experience, *great fields, too many vines at the outset, must expect more or less disappointment.* The true way is, to begin with a few vines, and by learning from experience, both as to management and varieties, or kinds, extend to more, say from a garden with a few vines, to a vineyard. Try to make it a general thing, that every man who owns a farm, or garden, or both, shall have growing a few vines, some of foreign origin, if they please, but by no means neglect to cultivate some of the best natives.”

N. B. It appears to be the opinion of most men, experienced in the cultivation of the grape, in this country, that we should rely on the native American grapes, for wine making, as the vines are more hardy, better bearers, and the flavor of the wine is found to be superior to that produced by foreign grapes, grown in this climate.

SUN FLOWER.

As we have noticed this plant growing year after year in the fields in our country, without cultivation, we are induced to believe that the soil and climate are extremely well adapted to the growth of it as a field crop. We were particularly struck with the growth of it in a field, a little west of Penfield, on the interval; it continued to grow several years without cultivation, and yet the plants were large and vigorous. It may be said, that there are no mills for extracting the oil: granted; but once commence the cultivation of the seed, and you may rest assured that some Yankee will furnish a mill, or purchase the seed of you.

NUTRITIVE MATTER.

The following is taken from Sir H. Davy's Table of Nutritive Matter afforded by different vegetables, and may be found useful to farmers, in making calculations as to the worth of different crops, for feeding stock, &c. Indian corn, not being the produce of the Island of Great Britain, was not analyzed by him, but we give the results from other chemists:

1000 parts of each gave the following:—

Winter Wheat,	955.	Rye,	792
Spring Wheat,	940.	Barley meal,	920
Indian Corn,	800.	Oat meal,	670
Potatoes,	250.	Turnips,	42

Now if we make a Table from the above calculations, giving to each the produce of an acre (as near as may be) we shall see at once the relative value of each compared with the other, as contributing to the support of animal life:

	lbs.	lbs. nutritive matter would give
Potatoes,	12,560	3,125
Indian corn,	2,400	1920
W. Wheat,	1,200	1,140
Rye,	900	712
Barley,	1,200	943
Oats,	960	552
Turnips,	7,500	315

Thus it appears, that one acre of Potatoes is equal to about two acres of Indian Corn, three of Wheat, four of Rye or Barley, six of Oats, or ten of Turnips. Should the above table be found incorrect, we will thank any of our farming friends to forward a more accurate one, and we will give it a place in our columns.

COFFEE.

We know this is a hum-drum subject, and directions for making it, are found in Almanacs, Journals, and Newspapers, from the time of *Houtier Von Toiller* to the present day, and yet a cup of good coffee is rare to be met with in the country. Now we had rather rummage all the almanacs from Beers down to Giddings, than drink one cup of the sylvan stuff frequently given us at public houses in the country. The French are allowed to drink excellent coffee, and the following we know to be the method practiced by many of them for making it. Their kitchens are provided with a coffee pot, or pitcher, into which the coffee is leached: a leach or vessel fitted to the top of it, so as to set into it an inch or two; the bottom of the leach is perforated full of small holes: a canvass bag, made to fit the inside of the leach, having a hoop sewed in the top, to prevent it falling within the vessel: a pipkin, or sauc-pan, of sufficient size to heat water. Having selected and roasted coffee, according to taste, they proceed to grind it moderately fine, and at evening wet with cold water as much as they wish to use in the morning; this is put into the canvass bag, within the leach, and boiling water poured upon the coffee until sufficient quantity is passed through for use; during this operation, the vessels are placed in a situation to be kept hot, but not boil, as that would injure the flavor of the coffee. After the first making, the coffee is taken from the bag, and kept for the next making, when it is put into the sauc-pan, and to it one half of the quantity of water to be used; this is boiled, and the water decanted upon the new coffee in the leach, when the other half of the water is put upon the dregs, and again boiled and decanted as before; after which the old dregs are thrown away, having been

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deprived of all their strength. By this process, the fine flavor of the new coffee is not dissipated by boiling, and by the after boiling all the extract is obtained. This is not only an economical method, but we will assure those who feel disposed to try it, the pleasure of drinking coffee in great perfection.

WHEAT.

As wheat is the staple article of this section of our country, we cannot take too much pains in selecting those varieties which have the most good qualities. It may be difficult to determine what kinds of wheat will succeed best, under all circumstances, in different parts of our country. In one part, the wheat may winter-kill; in another, be destroyed by the Hessian fly; in a third, be cut off by rust.—But we are highly favored in this region; the two first are misfortunes which rarely happen, and the third only in unfavorable seasons.—When those points are disposed of, the inquiry will be, which kind produces most, and which sells best in market. With regard to the first, much difference of opinion prevails, but all agree that the wheat known in this market by the name of *white flint*, bears a higher price than any other kind, by about two cents per bushel. For several years past, there has been an universal complaint against this wheat, "that it was very difficult to thresh;" but owing to the introduction of threshing machines, that complaint has ceased, and the very quality which was condemned before, has now become one of its recommendations, that is, it does not shell in harvesting. It is proper to observe, that wheat threshed by a machine, comes into market in better condition than that threshed either by horses or by the flail.—By the former method, the *white caps* are got rid of, but by the two latter methods it is very difficult to separate all of them, especially when the wheat happens to be a little shrunk. There is another advantage in using threshing machines. It often happens that a crop of wheat, good in other respects, has a small quantity of smut in it: by threshing such wheat in a machine when it is dry, the smut grains are broken in pieces and carried off by the wind from the machine. This is well worth the attention of farmers, as we have seen wheat sold the past season in our market for one third less than it would have been worth had it been free from the smut. We are not aware that any perfect antidote has been found against this disease in wheat; every variety, and every country are more or less subject to it; and among the preventives, to prepare the ground well, and sow in season, may be counted the best. The following observations by Loudon, are well worth attention. "In making a choice from all the species and varieties which we have named, the *thin skinned white wheats* are preferred by all the best British farmers, whose soil and climate are suitable for this grain, and for sowing in autumn. In late situations, and less favorable soils and climates, the red varieties are generally made choice of; and those are also generally preferred for sowing in the spring. *Red wheats, however, are considered at least fifteen per cent less valuable than the white varieties.* Hence, the only recommendations we can give as to the choice of sub-varieties, is, to select the best

from among those in use by the best farmers, in the given situation, or nearest well cultivated districts." The manures best calculated for wheat, are allowed by all agricultural chemists, to be animal matters and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flour, gluten; and the latter, azote and lime, both actually found in the straw of the wheat. At all events, it is certain, wheat *will not thrive on any soil that does not contain lime.* In this, Sir H. Davy, Chaptal, Professor Thaer, Grisenthwaite, fully agree.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorology, in its common acceptation, signifies the doctrine, or history, of the appearance and causes of meteors. But in Physical Geography, its signification is far more extended. It is here applied to the explanation of all atmospheric phenomena. In its wide range are comprehended, not only the theory of meteorites, but also of the Aurora Borealis, and all the splendid phenomena of thunder storms. It embraces, more especially, the physical constitution and laws of the all-pervading medium in which we subsist: filling all space, and extending to the astonishing height of forty-five miles. Within this medium, there occurs most of the changes in the forms of matter, with which we are acquainted; and without its prevalence, all animated nature would sooner or later lie in devastating ruins. All insects must breathe it, and all vegetation imbibe it, or wither, droop, and die. Then what is it, in which are wrought most of the wonders of creation, that are cognizable by our senses: and how does it enable life to subsist: matter to assume new forms, and divest itself of the old: and how is it possible to explain all the phenomena of heat and cold, the density or rarity of the air, to measure its whole weight, or a portion of it, its height, moisture, and dryness; the causes of rain, hail, snow, dews, and fogs; the electrical phenomena, Aurora Borealis, rain-bows, the azure sky; light, its combinations and properties; heat, and the causes of combustion, solar and culinary fire, and the phenomena of burning glasses? besides a great variety of others, the mere mention of which, together with the little that is known of the causes producing them, no doubt, often paralyzes any efforts in the field of discovery, and deadens well directed and animated ambition. The only rational answer to such inquiries, is, do all that can be done by you, and leave for future generations, your legacy, and the investigation of what, by you, was inexplicable. When you reach the veil, beyond which no man has ever penetrated, then, theorize, or even speculate; and when your theories and speculations, which, perhaps may amount to no more than a unit in themselves, shall come to be compared with a thousand others, the total, or aggregate, shall abundantly corroborate your suspicions, and thereby unfold new treasures to an astonished and admiring world.

In this manner, and with very few exceptions, has science been indebted for all that adorns the page of history, and contributes to the comfort and happiness of society.

With these preliminaries, it is easy to see

the intention and usefulness of meteoric observations, even the limited ones that our knowledge, and means of obtaining them, shall enable us to make. In academies of science, great attention has ever been paid to meteorology, and the facilities for accurate and extended observations, must far exceed any thing that at present we can hope for. Nevertheless, we feel assured, that such as we shall make, will claim and receive all the consideration merited. We moreover request, that, should they fall into the hands of any Meteorologist, they may be critically reviewed, and that inaccuracies, or omissions may be laid before the public in such shape as to present to us the proper correction. This we solicit the more ardently and cheerfully, as we have no knowledge that any observations have hitherto been made, in this whole district of country; and being the first, also, ever made by ourselves, we desire them to be correct; and as it is proposed to extend them to a lengthy series, an abundance of time, and a fair opportunity, will thereby be afforded, for every necessary correction and addition.

It will readily be perceived, that these observations will strengthen, confirm, or overthrow any preconceived opinions concerning the humidity or dryness, the rarity or density of our atmosphere, and the sudden alterations, and vicissitudes, or evenness of temperature, to which this climate and country are exposed; and from them, when compared with others, in this, or foreign countries, may be deduced the probable effect of these circumstances upon life, health, and longevity, as well as upon vegetation in general.

We commence with the indications of the Thermometer, Barometer, and Pluviometer, or Rain Gauge. Inserting, in connection, the condition of winds, and state of the weather, at the periods of observation; leaving for the reader to make such inferences from the facts, as may suggest themselves to him: as, perhaps, at what temperature and pressure of the atmosphere, and what the direction of the wind, when rain, hail, or snow is falling, &c. &c.

We shall presently connect with these, observations on the moisture and dryness of the air, to be measured with the Centigrade Hygrometer of Saussure. We hope, also, as this instrument can only mark the *relative* moisture, to be able to present the *actual* quantity of moisture in a given quantity of air, at the times of observation, and also the point of deposition, at each period of rain or snow, as well as the relative force and progression of winds.

The inquiry, how fast does evaporation take place at the surface of the earth, and on the surface of the water, at given temperatures, and tables connected therewith, and formed upon such observations, would afford much information, and gratify curiosity.

At sunrise, yesterday morning, the 10th, the thermometer stood at 5 dg. above Zero, and in three hours rose to 20 or to 25 dg. above Zero. Since that time the wind has performed a complete revolution, and at this time, Tuesday the 11th, 10 o'clock A. M. snow begins to fall, while the thermometer stands at 43 dg., or 11 dg. above the freezing point. We would merely ask, is it not singular, that while heated, or warm air, has a strong inclination upward, there should still be present in the upper

regions of air, a strata below the freezing point, and probably, from the fineness of the snowy particles, many degrees below. Much cold, however, must be brought to the surface by its continuance, which will not only diminish it here, by imparting it to the warmer strata, but also by displacing the warmer air, which will consequently ascend till the restoration of an equilibrium. Jan. 11, 1831. * * *

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—NO 2.

We hope our readers will understand our object, in continuing the numbers upon this subject. At this time, there is a general excitement in regard to cross breeding of plants, or improving, by introducing new varieties, as well as continuing valuable varieties by inoculating or grafting. In order to profit by this, the farmer and gardener should make themselves familiar with the different parts of the flower, and their several functions; and we sincerely hope that those of our readers who are anxious to see the agriculture and horticulture of our own country keep pace with Europe, will resolve to make at least one experiment in the ensuing year, and the rule is now generally adopted, that whoever produces a new variety, has the privilege of giving to it such name as he shall think proper.

The *calyx* is present with all perfect flowers, & serves as a covering to protect the more tender parts. It is of various shapes, and seems to act the same part with regard to the flower, as the leaves do for other parts of the plant; air is inhaled and exhaled by it, and it elaborates the juices for the perfection of the flower, and contributes to the growth of the stem.

The *corolla* lies within the calyx as a more delicate covering for the reproductive organs of the plant, and are capable of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of closing for the protection of those organs which might be destroyed by moisture or otherwise. They are generally of such shape as will reflect the rays of the sun to the greatest advantage upon the stamens and pistils.

The *Stamens* seem very important in the economy of vegetation, without the intervention of pollen from the stamens, no pistilist flower will produce seed, and the character of the new plant is affected by that of the pollen, by which the pistil is impregnated. A proper knowledge of this fact is of the greatest importance to the farmer and gardener, and will explain the manner in which many of his seeds and fruits become mixed, and also point out a remedy for the same, and direct him in the process necessary for cross breeding of plants, for the purpose of procuring new and useful varieties. As the greatest improvements in agriculture and horticulture, which have been made for the last fifty years in the production of new varieties, have been dependant upon this knowledge, farmers cannot study the subject too closely.

The *anther*, or nob of the stamen, is a filaceous sack, filled with what appears to be a fine dust; this dust, when examined with a microscope, is found to be small particles of albuminous matter, inclosed in a membranous covering, which on being moistened, swells and explodes, emitting a thin glare fluid. When the anther has arrived at maturity, the filaceous sack bursts with such force that the

small particles of pollen are projected to considerable distance, and being light, they are driven still farther by winds.

The *pistil*, or central organ of the flower, projecting from the pericarp or seed vessel—this is composed in most cases, of a bundle of tubes, corresponding to the number of seeds contained in the pericarp, each seed having a separate tube. Sometimes these tubes are not connected in a bundle, as in the Indian corn, where each silk is a tube connected with one kernel, and may be considered a separate pistil. Whether these tubes are separate, or in bundles, they are enlarged at the outer end, giving them the pestle form, from which they derive their name.

The *seeds*, in their imperfect state, consist of a tegument, or skin, filled with a thin glare fluid, which in its more concrete state, forms the rudiments of the young plant. During the flowering of the plant, by the expansion and contraction of the tegument, or skin of the young seed, a small portion of the fluid contained in it, is forced out through the tube or pistil, and again received into it by suction; by this process, the mouth of the pistil is always kept wet, when the flower is in perfection, as the particles of pollen are brought in contact with the orifices of the pistils, by becoming moistened, they burst, and the fluid contained in them, mixing with that upon the pistil, is injected with it into the tegument of the young seed. And thus the plant becomes impregnated, and the character of the new plant is unalterably fixed, as to variety, partaking of the nature of both the plants upon which the stamens and pistil grow.

REFLECTIONS.

What more devotional, intellectual, tasteful, and healthy employment, than the study, observation, and manipulations of the garden. Where is the broad and comprehensive book of nature so plainly, pleasingly, and self evidently displayed, as among the herbs, flowers, and trees; and particularly when they owe their fragrance and beauties, and even their existence, to the planting and nursing of our own hands.

From the incipient expansion to perfect maturation and old age, they are monitorial emblems, speaking in the still small voice as profitably as irresistibly; they are the preachers whose teachings are never dull, whose doctrines are always orthodox; their lessons, morals, and precepts, are of plain application, and easy comprehension: they speak to all, and in the same language; calming the passions, and smiling approbation on the heart void of guile. I never look upon a young female who is engaged with, and has a taste for flowers, and the beauties of field and grove, but that I forgive her all the transgressions of her primeval heritage, transmitted from her who first tilled that garden that flourished *without weeds*, when the world came fresh and green from the hands of its maker. The tyrant, the revengeful, guilty, and depraved soul, seeks the heath, the cave, or barren mountain, where nature, rude, wild, and uncultivated assimilates to the ravenous and carnivorous animal appetites and propensities, rather than flee to the innocent gaiety, and pleasant soberness of the *parterre* and *shrubbery*.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

There are a number of opinions prevalent respecting the cultivation of fruit, by budding or grafting, which, to say the least of them, are highly prejudicial to the science of horticulture, and to the interest of our country generally. One of the most common, is, that small, sour, knotty, hard apples, such as are produced in orchards which have not been cultivated by grafting or budding, make the best cider.—Another is, that the grafted tree will fail with the old stock, from which the cion was taken. And again, that grafted trees only bear every other year. It is difficult to say whether those prejudices originated in ignorance or superstition: but it is high time they were consigned to oblivion with the stories of ghosts and witchcraft. That the juice of all kinds of apples is not alike rich in acid and saccharine matter, is apparent, by mere tasting, but more accurately by ascertaining the specific gravity of the juice. It does not follow that the largest apples make the best cider: but for a general rule, the heaviest apples, according to their size, make the richest; other circumstances, such as colour and ripeness, being the same.—Neither is it certain that sweet apples contain most saccharine matter, although the taste would indicate it; in sour apples, there may be an equal quantity, but covered by the acid, which seems as necessary, in order to produce a good vinous fermentation, as the sugar; hence, we often find that cider, when made from sweet apples alone, is tasteless and incipid.

Two things should be kept in view by those who would cultivate apples for cider—richness of juice, and color of fruit, preferring red or yellow, to green or white. As these qualities may be found in fruit that possess other excellences, for kitchen and table use, we would not advise the cultivation of orchards, expressly for cider. Very few apples can be produced yielding richer juice than the *Esoopus Spitzenburg*, and *Swaar*, both of which are of the first class of table fruits. As to the idea, that all cions taken from a tree will fail at the same time with the parent stock, it is equally as absurd as it would be to say that every child would die when its father did.—We know of some of the oldest varieties of apples cultivated in New England, cions of which have been brought into Western New York and grafted, which are as thrifty, and produce as finely, as any seedling in the orchards. This is a transatlantic error, and is resorted to as a *finesse*, because they can not now produce an apple corresponding with the old descriptions of the *Golden pippin*, and we doubt whether they ever could.

England has, at this time, some justly celebrated Horticulturists, men who are enriching the world by their improvements; but in orchards they are as far behind us, as we are behind them in manufacturing. And we think that the old county of Ontario, in the state of New York, produces more fine apples than England, Scotland, and Ireland together.

As to the alternate bearing of trees, this is readily corrected by picking off part of the fruit when small, which will allow the tree to form blossom buds for the next year.

THE STEAM ENGINE

The name of the *Steam Engine*, to most persons, brings the idea of a machine of the most complex nature, and hence intelligible only to those who will devote much time to the study of it.

But he that can understand a common pump may understand a steam engine. It is in fact only a pump, in which the fluid is made to impel the piston, instead of being impelled by it, that is to say, the fluid acts as the power instead of being the resistance. It may be described simply as a strong barrel or cylinder, with a closely fitted piston in it, which is driven up and down by steam admitted alternately from above and below from a suitable boiler; while the end of the piston rod, at which the whole force may be considered to be concentrated, is connected in any convenient way with the work that it is to be performed.

The power of the engine is of course proportioned to the size of the piston, and the density of the steam; that is, if the area of the piston be equal to one hundred square inches, and the density of the steam equal to twenty pounds on the square inch, then the whole force against the piston will be two thousand pounds.—In some of the names of Europe there are cylinders and pistons on more than ninety inches in diameter, of which the pressure of steam equals the effort of six hundred horses. The mechanical properties of steam are precisely like those of common air, hence any person, who is familiar with experiments in pneumatics, will readily see how the elastic force of the steam is capable of moving the piston, in the cylinder of a steam engine; and how by attaching a lever or other contrivances to the piston rod, motion may be communicated to pumps, mills, &c.

Those who are not familiar with such experiments may try for themselves the following: Take a goose quill, and a slice of potatoe, press on one end of the quill on the potatoe, and cut out a piece which will be left in the quill; this may be blown by the breath to a considerable distance, or it may be pushed backward and forward in the quill, in imitation of the piston of a steam engine.

The steam after leaving the cylinder, is sometimes allowed to escape into the open air; this is called the high pressure engine, on account of the force of steam required to act against the pressure of the atmosphere.

In other engines the steam escapes from the cylinder into a vessel, kept cool by being surrounded with cold water. Here the force of steam is instantly destroyed; so that a vacuum is kept up, on one side of the piston, while the whole force of the steam presses on the other side. This is called the low pressure, or condensing engine.

It is not an easy task to describe the manner in which the steam is made to act alternately at top and bottom of the piston, without a diagram, nor even with one, unless some parts are moveable. A real model of a steam engine, besides being very expensive and many of the parts hid from sight, is not easily managed by those whose business it is to teach. In consideration of the difficulties, a model has been contrived, which is not very expensive, and easily managed. By this, a correct idea of the most essential parts of the steam engine may be easily obtained.—*Education Reporter*

PORTABLE GAS.

We were shown on Saturday a portable gasometer, of the capacity of 7½ pints, in which were condensed 14 gallons of gas, a quantity which it is said might be increased to 30 or even 60 gallons. The proprietor, Mr. Joseph

Boston, No. 7, Wall street, is confident that with this contrivance he can furnish a better light than that which is afforded by the usual method, and at the same price.—*Jour. of Com.*

VALUABLE RECIPE.

When a crack is discovered in a stove, thro' which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be completely closed in a moment with a composition consisting of wood, ashes, and common salt, made into paste with a little water, plastered over the crack. The good effect is equally certain, whether the stove, &c. be cold or hot.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, Pa. to the Editor of the N. England Farmer.

"I own a fine bull by Denton, purchased some years ago from John Hare Powell, Esq. This animal has made a great change in our stock. His calves are large, well formed, and promise to make valuable animals for the dairy. They discover a great disposition to fat, and with ordinary keep, his calves of 6 months old, weigh from 5 to 600 lbs.—yearlings, 7 to 800 lbs.—and we have heifers of 3 years old, 12 to 1300 lbs. live weight."

PREMIUMS.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, held in Concord, Mass. on Wednesday, the 29th ult. the following premiums were awarded:

To Nathan Brooks, of Acton, for 36 1-2 bush. six quarts of Rye, from one acre and 5 rods. \$15.00

To Richard Hall, of Littleton, 2144 lbs. of Hops, first quality, from 148 rods, \$10.00.

Newspapers in the State of New York.—An extract from Mr. Williams's forthcoming State Register for 1831, gives the number of Newspapers in this state at 234, of which about 70 are favorable to the present Administration, and 80 against it; 46 of the latter number are Anti-Masonic. In Putnam and Rockland counties only, no papers are published.

In the city of New York, there are 51 papers of all kinds; daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 24, monthly 5, semi monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi weekly, and 50,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the city in a year, is supposed to be 9,536,000—in the whole state, 14,536,000. The paper consumed by the journals of the State, in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams, and the cost of it, \$4 a ream, \$132,000

To the editor of the *Argus*, dated Washington Jan. 7.

"Dear Sir.—The friends of Mr. Monroe, I fear, may abandon all hope of obtaining the passage of his bill. Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, this day made a speech against it, in the course of which he entered fully into the merits and demerits of the claim. He did this, he said, to vindicate congress for voting against it.

"The senate is still engaged as a high court of impeachment for the trial of Peck. It is probable that the testimony on the part of the respondent will be closed by Monday or Tuesday and the counsel will then sum up.

COLONIZATION.

The praiseworthy spirit on this subject is extending its march. A meeting was to be held on Tuesday evening last at the middle Dutch church, N. Y. for the purpose of organizing a society in furtherance of the object of Emancipation and African Colonization. Not only humanity demands our exertions towards the furtherance of this object; but the future welfare of a portion of our union is closely connected with its success. The colored population of some of the Southern States is already becoming a matter of deep anxiety and alarm to the citizens.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending Jan. 14, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observ'ns	
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy		high winds
8	26	24	30.00	29.75	n	e		1			2 in snow
9	25	8	29.68	29.58	w	e		1			
10	23	23	29.55	29.45	w	s		1			
11	35	28	29.30	29.40	s	n	w				1 inch snow
12	30	15	29.81	29.90	n	w		1			
13	20	5	30.00	29.90	n	w		1			
14	16	17	29.80	29.58	s	e					

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give the nearest mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

The coldest day at sunrise this week was the 10th—5 degrees above Zero.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Jan 21, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs	12a31	Mink	12a31
Pot.	\$91a92 50	Bacon	12a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel - 25a44	Fisher	37a50	
Do dried	75	Wild Cat	12a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	12a25
Beeswax do	18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	\$2a9	Hoop do	09
Do prime do	5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	32a44	Mustard Seed per bush	\$1
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	22
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	44a50	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	\$1 00	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	45a47 75	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	78a87	Tags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	94a100
Fox, cross	100a300	Wheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

BY C. W. DUNDAS.

NEW YORK.	samaquoddy banks.
All banks in this state, par.	NEW-JERSEY.
except the following	State Bank, & Trenton Bank-
Broken Banks. Washing-	Company, par.
ton & Warren, Barker's Ex-	All other banks, 2 per cent,
change, Franklin Bank, Mid-	except the following
dle Dist., Columbia, Greene	Broken Banks. Salem &
County, Marble Manuf. Co.,	Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth,
Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	Hoboken and Grazing Co.,
MASSACHUSETTS.	N. Jersey Manuf. & Banking
All banks in this state, par.	Co. at Hoboken, State Bank
except the following	at Trenton, Protection and
Broken Banks Farmers'	Lombard, and Jersey City.
b'nk of Belchertown, Sutton,	PENNSYLVANIA.
Berkshire, Essex and Bigh-	Philadelphia Banks, par.
ton banks.	All other banks, 2 per cent,
VERMONT.	except the following
All banks in this state, par.	Broken Banks. Farmers'
RHODE-ISLAND	& Mechanics' at N. Sa., Cent-
All banks in this state, par.	re, Huntington, Meadville,
except the following	Marietta, Juniata, Greencas-
Broken Banks Farmers'	tle, Bedford, Beaver, Wash-
Exchange, and Farmers' &	ington, Uniontown, Agricult-
Mechanics' banks.	ural, Sil. Lake, Westmore-
CONNECTICUT.	land at Greenburgh, New-
All banks in this state, par.	Dope Bridge Co. new emis-
except the following	sion, and Brownville banks.
Broken Banks. Eagle,	OHIO.
Eagle payable at Union bank	All banks, 4 to 6 per cent,
New-York, Derby, and Der-	MICHIGAN.
by payable at Fulton bank	All banks, 2 per cent,
New-York.	except the following
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	Broken Banks. Monroc,
All banks in this state, par.	and Detroit.
MAINE.	CANADA.
All banks in this state, par.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent,
except the following	except the
Broken Banks. Castine,	Upper Caca, at Kingston,
Wiscasset, Hallowell & Au-	and Unchartered banks.
gusta, Keenebec, and Pas-	

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

ERRATA.

3d column, 1st page, 4th line from top, for "the same" read *that some*.

1st column, 4th page, 7th and 8th lines from bottom, for "top of them of wood," read *top thin of wood*.

SELECTIONS.

RICHES OF THE WEST.

To enable distant readers to judge more correctly than they otherwise could of the importance of our Lake Commerce, and of the amount of western produce which seeks an outlet and a market there, we have been at the pains to obtain from our several Forwarding Merchants, the quantities of the various descriptions of property, the products of the country, which they have respectively received from the west, by way of the Lake, during the season of navigation, which has just closed—In the item of wheat is included all which has gone directly or indirectly to the fine flouring Mill at Black Rock—the only article, the whole of which was not landed at our wharves—From the transcripts politely furnished us, we have prepared a table of the leading articles they contain, which follows:

207,909	Bushels	Wheat,
36,929	Barrels	Flour,
11,859	do.	Ashes,
3,842	"	Whiskey,
6,938	"	Pork,
1,663	"	Beef,
4,319	Kegs	Butter,
4,216	"	Lard,
752	Casks	Linseed Oil,
774	Tuns	Pig and Scrap Iron,
742	Tuns	Stoves and other Castings,
998	Barrels	and Tiercos Flax-Seed,
439	do.	do. Grass do.
1,273	Barrels	Lake Fish,
646	do.	Dried Fruit,
343	Casks	Beans,
350,000	Pipe	Staves,
25	Hogsheads	Tobacco,
3,514	Packs	Furs and Peltries,
187	Barrels	Tallow,
47	Tuns	Pig Lead,
1,667	Casks	Cheese,
29,185	Pounds	Wool,
149	1-2	Tuns Hemp,
242	Bales	Feathers,
2	12	Tuns Hams,
32	1-2	Tuns Hops,
121	Barrels	Cider,
36	1-2	Tuns Beeswax,
1,153	Hides	and Skins,
44	Barrels	Beer,
2,286	Bushels	Corn,
4,206	Boxes	Glass,
205	Barrels	Nuts,
31	Tuns	Glass and Stone-ware,
5,764	lbs.	Western Bar Iron.

Exclusive of the above there are large quantities of Sawed Building Stone, Shingles, Curled Maple and other Lumber, Paper Rags, (many tuns) with Axes, Cigars, Oats, Rye, and various other articles, in lesser quantities.

These returns we are perfectly aware are necessarily defective, as they embrace only what property has been received at the Storehouses, while no account is or can be obtained of all that has been received by the owner or consignee, either upon the wharves or on board Canal Boats, without entering into ware-house accounts. The statement we give, however, is good as far as it goes; and the importance and business of our town may be father illustrated by the fact that the greater part of this property was either owned or purchased here, upon its arrival.—*Buffalo Journal.*

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

By a letter recently published in Philadelphia, it appears that Sea Island cotton was first introduced into the United States in the year 1789 by a Mr. Patrick Walsh. He sent to a Mr. Lovett, on Sapelo Island, some sacks of Pernambuco cotton seed. Of this he made no use until the next Spring, when wishing to use the sacks for some other purpose, he emptied out the seed upon the ground, without paying any attention to it; and the season being moist he was surprised to find in the fall, a small quantity of very fine cotton which had

grown from these seed thus accidentally sown. A few years after he raised in one season 20 tons of cotton, from this small beginning. This is asserted to be the origin of the Long Staple cotton in the southern states.

WOOL.

Sales of more than 100,000 pounds of fleece and pulled Wools have been made during the last ten days. Prices of Fleeces are fully maintained, and the quantity of this description of Wool in our market, is smaller than we have before known it for many months. Pulled Wools are more abundant, although there is no overstock of this article, sales of No. 1 Lambs, have been made during the week at 50c 3 months. There have been no additions to the former stock of Domestic Wool. The Logan from London, arrived yesterday, brought 21 bags of Foreign Wool. Accounts from London, of Nov. 30, state that the Wool Trade was not so active as it had been, and that some descriptions of the foreign article had declined from 1d to 3d per lb.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday says—"Some long expected shipments from London have at length arrived to give relief to our market; and some considerable parcels are understood to be on their way to this and other ports. They consist of English, Spanish, Saxony, New South Wales and Danish; about 1500 bales are stated to be contained in the various shipments. This opportune supply will serve to enliven the market, notwithstanding the advanced season. Some coarse samples which we have inspected, being considerably higher charged than any previous shipments that have come under our notice, may possibly disappoint the shippers in their expectations, although the market appears likely to sustain itself well in this description. In the ordinary business of the week there has been no change."—*Bost. Cour.*

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

A German, Dr. Hermsstad, has discovered a mixture of metals, which is not only of the color of real gold, but also possesses its hardness, all its ductility, and the same specific weight. The inventor, however, does not assert that it is as unchangeable as gold; and there can be no doubt that if he had met with that quality in it, he would not have failed to mention it; for in that case he would have found the secret which has been so long and so vainly sought by the alchemists. This material is thus composed:—Out of twenty-four parts, equal in weight, there are sixteen of platinum, seven of pure copper, and one of pure zinc; this is to be covered with powdered charcoal, and placed in a crucible on a strong fire, until the fusion has reduced the three into one mass; which will be the said counterfeit gold.—*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles.*

NOVEL SPORT.

Under this head we place the following advertisement, as it appears in the Yorkville Pioneer, of this State:

"A citizen of Yorkville, banters Union, Chester and Lancaster districts, S. C. and Mecklenburg county, N. C. to run in a fox chase, a dog in his possession against any dog, that can be brought to this place, from any quarter, within the limits above presented; for, from ten to fifty dollars, or the price of a public dinner or party, any time between this and the 8th of January next. For particulars inquire at the sign of the "Golden Ball," Yorkville, S. C."—*Charleston City Gaz.*

SULGERY.

The operation of lithonticity, or breaking up the stone in the bladder was lately performed for the first time in this country by Dr. Depeyre, a young French surgeon. This new method, which was first practised in Europe by Baron Heurteloup, supersedes the dangerous operation of cutting, and cures the disease without the loss of blood and with little pain or danger.—*Albany Advocate.*

CAPT. KING'S EXPEDITION.

The British ships, *Adventure*, and *Bergia*,

which have been employed, for the last three years, in surveying the coast of South America, and particularly about Cape Horn, under the orders of captain King, have arrived in England.

PRESENT NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Admirals of the Fleet. William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq.; Right Hon. James Lord Gambier, G. C. B.

Admirals. Of the red, 19; of the white, 19; of the blue, 20—total, 58.

Vice Admirals. Of the red, 23; of the white 22; of the blue, 22—total, 66.

Rear Admirals. Of the red, 23; of the white 23; of the blue, 24—total, 70.

Retired Rear Admirals, 35; retired Captains, 12—total, 44

Post Captains. On full pay, 568; on the half-pay of 14s. 6d. per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 12s. 6d. per diem, 151—total, 819.

Commanders. On full pay, 757; on the half-pay of 10s. per diem, 151—total, 819.

Lieutenants superannuated with the rank of Commander, 100

Poor Knights of Windsor. Lieutenants, 6

Lieutenants. On full pay, 2046; on the half-pay of 7s. per diem, 300; on the half-pay of 6s. per diem, 1,010—total, 3,356.

Masters. Superannuated, 21.

Ditto for Service. On full pay, 121; on the half-pay of 7s. per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 6s. per diem, 305—total, 526.

Pursers. On full pay, 337; on the half-pay of 5s. per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 4s. per diem, 200—total, 637.

Medical Officers. Physicians, 12; Surgeons retired on full pay, 53; Surgeons for active service, 725; Assistant Surgeons, ditto, 357; Dispensers of Hospitals, 12; Hospital Matrons, 3—total, 1,162.

Chaplains. Retired list, 46—total, 70.

*The Royal Navy of Great Britain consists of 600 ships of war, rated from 140 guns down to surveying vessels carrying no more than two guns each. Of this large fleet, 188 sail are employed on foreign and home service also for conveying mails and specie from the various parts of South America and the East Indies. The remainder are lying in ordinary at the naval depots at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. some are used as convict ships, or sent to the East India Company. The effective force of men is 20,000 Sailors and 3000 Royal Marines.

The following lines are attributed to the late Sir John Malcolm, author of a history of Persia, and the interesting "Sketches" of the same country.

"O that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest."

So prayed the Psalmist to be free

From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;

And such, or soon or late shall be

Full oft the heart breathed prayer of all.

And we, when life's last sands we rove,

With faltering foot and aching breast,

Shall sigh for wings that waft the dove,

To flee away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high

A fairy dream doth life appear;

Its sights are beauty to the eye,

Its sounds are music to the ear;

But soon it glides from youth to age;

And of its joys no more possessed.

We, like the captive of the cage,

Would flee away and be at rest.

Is ours thir woman's angel smile,

All bright and beautiful as day?

So of her cheek and eye the while,

Time steals the rose and dims the ray:

She wanders to the spirits' land,

And we with speechless grief oppress'd,

As o'er the faded form we stand,

Would gladly share her place of rest.

Beyond the hills—beyond the sea—

Oh! for the pinions of a dove;

Oh! for the morning's wings to flee

Away, and be with them we love;

When all is fled that's bright and fair,

And life is but a wintry war,

This, this, at last must be our prayer,

To flee away and be at rest.

THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

Published on Saturdays, at \$2 50 per annum, payable in six months, or at \$2 00, if paid at the time of subscribing, by TUCKER & STEVENS, at the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The proprietors have undertaken the publication with the determination of making it permanent: they would therefore suggest to all those who would wish to see the FARMER become a durable and useful paper, the propriety of not only interesting themselves in its circulation, but also of contributing to its columns.

Those gentlemen to whom we have taken the liberty to forward this number, if they shall think favorably of the undertaking, and of the merits of the work, will oblige us by forwarding us their names, and those of any friends to whom such a paper as this would be desirable. As it is of its kind *unique* in this state, and intended for general circulation, we expect to look abroad for a great part of our patronage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
SPONTANEOUS VEGETATION.

Messrs. Editors—Your correspondent, A. B. in the first number of the Farmer, asks whether the plants which seem mysteriously to spring up in newly cleared lands, are spontaneous productions, or whether they are the offspring of former plants.

I believe it is now a universally received opinion, among physiologists, that neither plants nor animals are of spontaneous production, but that they owe their being in all cases, to parents of their kind. To account then for the seeming phenomena detailed by A. B. it is necessary to show, that seeds may have been deposited at a recent or remote period; that their vitality may have remained long dormant without having become extinct; and that the effects of fire, or the operations of tillage, may be sufficient to vivify and call into action the living principle.

Seeds may have been deposited by waters, beyond the reach of agents indispensable to germination; or they may have been brought by winds, or scattered by the beasts of the forest, or the fowls of the air. Rice has been taken from the crops of pigeons, which must have been brought some hundreds of miles. Nor is the vitality of many seeds, particularly those covered with a hard shell, like those of most small fruits, impaired by this method of conveyance. On the contrary it is common in some countries; to have haws and other hard seeds pass through the stomachs of turkeys, and even of cows, to facilitate the germinating process.

But how comes it that those seeds lay so long dormant, and neither grow nor rot? Because seeds germinate only under certain conditions, which may never all have co-operated, until the forest was felled, or until the fire, the plough, or the spade, had facilitated their joint and simultaneous operation. Those conditions of germination are, the absence of light, and the presence of heat, moisture, and atmospheric air. Seeds have been known to retain their vitality for a century, when kept dry, and often instances are narrated, of other seeds having lain, dormant and sound, forty years and more, in the earth, and yet to have grown when brought by the plough, within the influence of the sun and atmosphere: For heat, moisture and oxygen, are as indispensable to the process of decomposition as they are to the process of germination.

J. BUEL.

Albany, Jan. 17, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

"THE LADY'S RECREATION."

I have lately been amused with an old book on gardening, called *The Lady's Recreation*, written by Charles Evelyn, Esq. and printed nearly 120 years ago. In many places, the orthography differs from that now in use; and here is also a quaintness of expression, which often reminds us that we have fallen on other times.

I have suspected that the doctrine of the influence of the moon on the growth of plants, on manures, &c. was introduced by artful persons to stimulate their laborers; but it may be a remnant of Astrology. Our author appears to have been imbued with these notions, which, long after, were countenanced by some men of education, but which are now chiefly confined to the ignorant. I offer a few extracts on this subject; and some other extracts for their singularity; and some that may be useful to the practical gardener.

"About the latter end of February, graff apples, pears, &c. in the elift, and so continue till the end of March, when the sap rises briskly; the new moon is the best time."

"Gather herbs in the full of the moon I dry them in the shade, *shewing them to the sun a little only to keep them from being musty.*"

"Sow winter herbs in the new of the moon."

"Gather oltry seeds, clipping the herbs within one handful of the ground before the full of the moon."

"[In spring] cover tender flowers and evergreens with mats or canvass from the farwel frosts and easterly winds."

"Sick trees, such as orange trees, &c. impaired by removing, and other accidents, are many times recovered by a milk-diet as Mr. [John] Evelyn calls it; that is diluting with a portion of water discreetly administered; sometimes also by plunging them in the hot-beds, or by letting the tree down into a pit of 4 or 5 feet in depth, covering the head & the rest of the tree."

"Continue to cleanse all parts of your garden, and let not your hough be idle when the weeds begin to peep."

"*Auriculas* or *bears'-ears* are the most beautiful ornaments of the spring; and for their size are the greatest rarities in *Flora's* cabinet. I am informed that the *double striped crimson and white*, and the *large double purple and yellow*, have been sold from five to twenty pounds each plant. These flowers delight in a *rich soil, well shaded, but by no means under trees.*"

"The *lilly* is a flower esteem'd in the earliest times: about the time of our Saviour it was in great reputation, no flower being then more in request, in the choicest gardens, except the *Rose*; and there is no flower of that transcendent whiteness as the *lilly.*"

"The *Peony* is a common flower, but yields the fairest and most double blossom of any, and is very becoming in your flower pots or chimnies. It contains two sexes, male and female; the male is single, and the flower commonly of a purple red, and are but of one sort; but the females are many, some single, and great numbers double."

"The *larks-heel* or *larks-spur*—are very pretty flowers."

"The *sun-flower* grows very tall and therefore is most fit for pots."

The *Crown Imperial*—a most stately and graceful plant, bearing a flower like unto the *lilly*; and the double sort, particularly the orange colour'd, and yellow, shew finely intermixed, in the middle of a flower pot."

"The sensible [sensitive] plant has its name from the impression the touching of it makes, for you no sooner touch the leaf, but it instantly shrinks up together, and in a small space of time afterwards dilates itself again. The *humble plant* [*Mimosa pudica*] so called from pros-

trating itself on the ground so soon as touched, tho' in a short time it elevates itself again. And the *Noli me tangere* [*Impatiens balsamina*] which being touched, and the pods, when they are gross and not fully ripe, being taken between your fingers, will give a sudden snap, and fly in pieces, to the great surprize of the person molesting it."

"If you have at any time occasion to remove flowers to any distant place or country, rub them over with honey, and wrap them up in moss; it will effectually secure them, being packed up in papers free from the wet."

"The *Syringa Pipe-tree* or *Lilack*, bears a blossom not much unlike the Persian *Jessamine*. It flowers in April and May, and yields plenty of suckers; but it is a nice plant, and requires the skill of a curious artist, for its management."

"The double blossom'd *Pomegranate-tree* is esteemed the most excellent of all flowering trees; it merits the best place in your garden, and requires a warm south wall for its propagation, *being very tender whilst young, but afterwards becomes very hardy.* [He recommends to "enrich the soil with well-consumed hog's-dung.] They flower in August and September; and the blossoms for fairness and beauty, exceed all other that are born by trees."

"The *Mezerion*—is a plant of the most hardy nature, and is valued for sending forth its pleasant flowers in the severest season of the year. [Not till spring in this country.]—Tho' cold will not injure this shrub, yet it is very nice in the choice of its ground; the soil ought not to be neither light nor very moist; and for weather, *heat only is pernicious to it.*" I lost a fine plant of this kind last summer by leaving it exposed to the sun. It is a native Britain; and like the *daisy*, and the *Jacob's ladder*, also from that cool climate, requires to be shaded.

"*Periploca* is a *wood-bind* that twists itself about a pole like unto the hop. It annually puts forth small blue blossoms."

"There's your *Rosemary* gilded with yellow, and a sort of it variegated with white, very delightful to the eye, which are to be preserved under warm walls."

"*Eugh* [yew] trees being elipt, and reduced to regular forms (the most beautiful whereof, are the round and square pyramid) make the most ornamental trees you can have in your garden."

Many of these whims for distorting Nature have happily passed away; yet we observe a remnant in the practice of exposing to the height of six or eight feet, the dead bark of ornamental trees. Let their rough trunks be clothed nearly to the ground with slender branches and green leaves, for on these the eye rests with most pleasure. D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Mendon, Jan. 21, 1831.

Messrs. Editors—I have seen one number of your paper, which you propose to devote to agriculture, horticulture, and domestic economy, &c. Now if you stick to your text, I shall become one of your subscribers. You must know, Messrs. Editors, that this matter of domestic economy is of some importance to me, and not only to me, but to our country. It appears that the *Old Genesee* country, after which you have named your paper, contains about 400,000 inhabitants, and I think it safe to say 200,000 of these are females, as people seem disposed to sort off about half and half. We may calculate that for some years past about one quarter of the females have been wearing *Leghorn* bunnets, of an average price of eight dollars, the average duration of which we will suppose to be eight years. Now this comes within my arithmetic, and amounts to just \$50,000 yearly. This sum has been sent

to a foreign country. By introducing domestic economy, last year, in the shape of Navarros, I think this sum has been saved within our country. Now if you will persuade the ladies to continue to wear domestic bonnets, I will comply with the terms of your prospectus, and send you \$2 in advance. R. A.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Ontario, Jan. 25th, 1831.

To the Editors of the Genesee Farmer

As I have been induced by the great demand for sheep, during the ninety days past, to part with my flock, with a view of changing the breed, I would make the following inquiries through your paper.

What breed of sheep are the most profitable at this time for this section of country?

Where can they be procured?

If any of your readers or correspondents will do me the favor to answer the above questions, they will confer a favour on

T. CONWAY.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The ideas of U. are more mathematical than his language. Instead of "tetragon" write tetrahedron. and we will admit the correctness of his solution. V.

SELECTIONS.

MICHAEL FLOY,

V. P. N. Y. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This excellent Botanist and Horticulturist, is scarcely known to the farmers of Old Genesee, although he certainly ranks among the first in the United States. We introduce him to our readers, as a nursery-man in whose judgment and correctness, in selecting valuable varieties of fruit, they may place the fullest confidence.

From the New York Farmer.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODUCING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO AUTUMN.

By Michael Floyd, Vice Pres't of the N. Y. H. Society.

MR. EDITOR—A correspondent in your last number, page 150, under the signature of Phlox, requesting a selection of flowering plants and shrubs to ornament a cottage, and flowering from spring to autumn, observes that he has searched in vain for information in many gardening books. As this gentleman, with many others, may not know what things to plant out for ornamenting their places, I subjoin a list of trees and shrubs necessary for his purpose, all of which may be obtained of the nursery-men here at reasonable rates—that is, good large flowering trees and shrubs, at from 50 cents to 1 doll. each, or it may be, by the hundred, at less prices. The mode of culture is very simple, the ground should be well dug with some rotten manure, and if planted out at any time from October to December, or early in March to the middle of April, no danger may be apprehended of their success. They should be kept hoed and clean during the summer.

The following trees for outside plantings for Lawns, Clumps, or Avenues, are all hardy and cheap, at the rates above stated.

Ahantus glandulosa, Chinese Heaven-tree, a very swift growing tree, remarkable for its long pinnated leaves, and is altogether a straight beautiful and majestic tree, very hardy, although not long known, it is getting to be a favourite, and will probably be universally planted.

Esculus, or Horse Chestnut. The common European Horse Chestnut, is a beautiful tree, particularly when in full bloom; it is, however, best calculated for open places, where it shows itself to the best advantage; there are, however, some very handsome species, native of this country, the most remarkable and beautiful of which, is the Dwarf long spiked *Esculus macrostachya*. The tree seldom exceeds 6 feet in height, and may more properly be

termed a shrub; the spikes of flowers are commonly eighteen inches long, white, and very handsome.

Acer, or Maple. The sugar maple is a very clean growing tree, the foliage light, and very handsome—from this tree, quantities of maple sugar is made in the country; the scarlet flowering maple is also very beautiful, and the flowers appear very early.

Acer pseudo-platanus, or Sycamore tree, is also a very handsome European tree, the leaves are larger every way than the sugar maple.

Broussencuttia, or Paper Mulberry, makes a good shade; is very hardy, and easily cultivated.

Balsam tree, *Balsam Poplar*, or *Tacmahac*, is a remarkable fast growing tree, gives a fine shade, and yields a rich balsamic fragrance particularly after a shower of rain; the balsam which proceeds from the buds, is of a healing nature for cuts or wounds.

Catalpa syringefolia tree, has very large leaves, and is well calculated for a shade, and the large bunches of flowers which it produces, gives it a most splendid appearance.

Cerasus, or double flowering cherry, of which there are two varieties; one is called the French, and the other the English double flowering cherry; the English comes into flowering nearly a month after the former kind—when in full bloom, makes a very splendid appearance, not unlike large clusters of White Roses. They produce no fruit, but the tree is very handsome.

Cupressus disticha, or Deciduous Cypress, and the *C. thyoides*, the former a native of the Southern states, the latter of the middle states, both, however, are quite hardy, and make a handsome appearance.

Fagus, or Beech; a few of these in particular situations, have a good effect.

Fraxinus, or Ash. One European and two or three American kinds mixed in, to diversify the scene and give effect, with trees of a different habit and foliage, is very pleasing.

Gleditsia triacanthos,—Honey locust, or three thorn Acacia. It makes a handsome stately tree—the foliage is handsome, but the dreadful long tripple thorns with which the tree is armed, give it a forbidding aspect.—Trees of this kind are often used for hedges, and if planted thick, they soon make an impenetrable fence, against man and beast, but must be kept cut down to 4 or 5 feet every season, or the hedge would soon be spoiled.—Some of them would take the lead, & entirely destroy the rest.

Larix, or Larch, is a beautiful tree of the Pinus kind, yet drops its leaves in winter—they look beautiful in the spring and during the summer.

Liriodendron, Tulip tree, White wood, by some called Poplar, is a noble and majestic tree, the flowers which it produces in June are much of a magnolia appearance, to which it seems nearly related. The leaves are very singular as if cut off at the end. The tree is very symmetrical.

Magnolia tripetala, or umbrella tree, is very majestic, the leaves very large, giving a fine shade, the flowers are also large and white.—It should be planted in clumps, or for the back ground of shrubbery.

Magnolia acuminata, or Cucumber tree, has blue flowers, the tree is large, and has much the habit of the *liriodendron*.

Magnolia glauca, a small sweet scented magnolia, is best calculated for the centre row of the shrubbery, or for clumps. This a native of our country, from Jersey, and Carolina, and is perhaps the prettiest shrub in the world, all things considered. It ought to be planted in every garden and shrubbery. It yields its fragrant blossoms from May to September.

Platanus occidentalis, Button-ball, by some called Sycamore, is a large and majestic tree, calculated for avenues or large lawns, or for ornamental plantations. It is, however, too stiff and rigid, having a degree of formality,

and spreads its branches too much for street planting.

Robinia pseudo-acacia, or Locust tree. The foliage is light, feathery, and of a fine green; the racemes of flowers are white, and is one of our most beautiful as well as most useful trees. Unfortunately it is in most places attacked by a borer or worm, which causes the branches to break off. Where it is free from this enemy, it is a most desirable ornamental tree.

Ulmus, or Elm, three kinds, the European Elm, the American White Elm, and the American Slippery Elm, are all desirable to form a good landscape for lawns or avenues, &c.

Tilia Americana, the American Lindin, and the *Tilia Europea*, are both beautiful trees, well calculated for streets or lawns—the trees grow handsome, and when in flower, the honey bees are much attracted to its sweet honey-like perfume.

Sulx Babylonica, or weeping willow, in proper situations, is a most beautiful tree, and from its peculiar mode of growth, very desirable. It makes a fine screen shade.

[To be continued.]

From the Ploughboy, vol. 1.

GEOLOGY APPLIED TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. NO. 1.

The course of lectures, given last winter at the Capitol, before members of the legislature and others, on Geology and Chemistry, as applicable to agriculture, have excited much inquiry in various parts of the state. "What has geology to do with agriculture?" is the most common inquiry. Having attended that course of lectures, I can answer the enquiry as far as a concise history of the geological part of it will go.

At the commencement of that part of the course, large specimens of all the rock strata, constituting the exterior part of the earth, as far as human research has hitherto penetrated, were laid on the table before us. They were arranged from left to right according to the order in which they are actually found in the earth; beginning with granite, (the lowest known stratum) and ending in the highest of the secondary formation. A great number of facts were adduced to demonstrate that such was the true order of the strata.

A kind of geological alphabet was then presented to us, consisting of specimens of all homogeneous minerals constituting the rock strata. Their mode of aggregation was pointed out and illustrated by specimens; so that we were soon enabled to decide the character of any rock, and to locate it in the system by a mere hand specimen.

By contemplating the regular series of rock strata, we were enabled to locate preceding and succeeding rocks, by inspecting an intermediate one. For example, when we examine the rock of argillaceous slate along the bed of the river in the vicinity of Albany, we infer that the next rock to the east, or beneath it, must be primitive limestone, and the next to the west, or above it, must be graywacke. The same conclusions we were enabled to form respecting all the strata in the series.

We were next taught by specimens and experiments, that all earthly soils consist of minute fragments of dissolved or disintegrated rocks. This being, to us, a new fact, most of us were inclined to doubt. But we were soon compelled to resign our objections, after inspecting numerous specimens of earthy soils under the magnifier. We then, to our surprise, perceived that the finest soil was made up of minute pieces of rocks; and though finely pulverized, each particle was still a little rock. Let it be understood, that it is the earthy part only to which I now allude.—The decomposed animal and vegetable matter mixed in soils, is here left out of view.

If earthy soils are actually the debris of rock strata, the quality of soils must depend on the constituents of the rocks, out of which they

were formed. Therefore, the basis rock of any district, which is now mouldering away, and the last superimposed rock which has just passed away, must give character to the present soil. By studying rock strata then, we are enabled to judge correctly respecting the causes of the defects and excellencies in soils, so far as it depends on the earthy part. The agriculturist, who shall have thus obtained a clear view of the substantial part of his soil, will be enabled to prescribe the true method for correcting its defects, and for perpetuating the excellencies of his soil.

I might fill many sheets with facts, now well established, in proof of the great advantages which geology throws into the hands of the agriculturist. But I intended this outline as an introductory sketch, for the advantage of those only who have not studied the generalization of rocks, nor minutely inspected their debris. A.

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.

Every careful farmer will lay it down as a rule, frequently to inspect all his implements; and when any part of them is observed in the least damaged, or in danger of giving way, he will take care immediately to have it repaired. An implement, also, that is not longer wanted during the season, should be carefully laid up; but before it is put aside, it ought to be well cleaned, and rendered perfectly dry, oiled or painted, if made of iron, and kept so as to be ready for use, when wanted. No circumstance marks more the character of an attentive husbandman, than this one. Upon every farm, likewise, there ought to be one or more places, properly constructed for holding the larger implements; and some secure place allotted for containing the smaller tools. Where machines are necessarily exposed in the field a great part of the season, they require to be newly painted, at least every second year.—The invention of any useful implement, by which the labors of agriculture can be brought to a higher degree of perfection, and the expense of cultivation at the same time diminished, must prove of the most essential service to the farmer. All such inventions ought to be encouraged.—*J. Sinclair.*

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS ON THE RETARDATION AND MULTIPLICATION OF WHEAT.

On the 8th of August 1824, a single plant of wheat was taken, which had been sown in the June preceding, and divided into 18 parts, and put into the ground, where it remained till the latter end of September, when they were again taken up and subdivided into 67 parts of roots, all of which were carefully transplanted, and allowed to remain till the end of March following, when they were a third time taken up and separated into 490 parts, and again replaced in the earth, and allowed to perfect themselves and ripen, when the little harvest was reaped. The one single grain of wheat, by this process, was found to have produced 21,109 ears, containing 570,000 grains, measuring 3 pecks and 3 quarts. The multiplication of wheat by off-sets and suckers at the collar of the root, is well known, and fields that are apparently bare in the spring, frequently increase by this mean to a very handsome crop, and the retarding of vegetation can be carried to almost any extent, by constant transplanting. Flowering plants and shrubs, by this means, may have their periods materially changed, particularly the herbaceous annuals.

Hamp. Essays.

THE FARMER'S CREED.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

Let this be the farmer's creed,
Of stock secure the choicest breed,
In peace and plenty let them feed,
Your land sow with the best of seed,
Let it not dung nor dressing need,
Inclose and drain it with all speed,
And you will soon be rich indeed.

THE SEASON.

Where is the industrious Farmer who cannot find employment enough to occupy his time, during these short, cold, winter days?—He should indeed now find leisure enough from the usual portion of time devoted wholly to labor in other seasons, to attend to those essential attainments—the improvement of his mind, and the education of his children. Then the length of winter will not be found injurious to the farming interest.

The Farmer's Chronicle remarks, in favour of family industry, that one piece of domestic manufacture, will go farther to establish the reputation of a daughter, than a whole winter's frolicking.

The cultivator who is not in love with idleness, need not be inactive even at this season of the year; and by driving now, may escape being driven at some future period. Is the cutting, splitting and piling of wood completed? Have the implements of husbandry been overhauled, repaired, and in order. Threshing, dressing flax, & many other essential duties, should be suggested to fill up every moment of otherwise leisure time.—*L. I. Farmer.*

FODDERING OF CATTLE.

When cattle have been accustomed to fodder, they will not make shift with the same food that would have served them, if they had not been brought to the use of this. Therefore it is essential to keep them from it as long as can be done without absolute damage to them; and when it is first given them, to let them only feed partly on that.

When the cattle find great scarcity abroad, if they be offered some of the most indifferent hay, they will feed gladly upon it; but if the farmer begins with the best, they will not readily touch this afterwards. Let it be given a little at a time only, and that when they are sharply hungered. For if he give them a surfeit of it they never will touch it afterwards, even when they are hungry.

Cows will eat straw freely, and thrive very well upon it, unless they be accustomed to hay; but in that case they will refuse the very best straw afterwards; and the farmer must submit to feed them in this expensive manner, or to starve them. He must not expect cows to eat after one another, or that one creature which chews the end, will eat what another has left; but theavings are not wasted, for though these will not eat them, the other kinds will. A great deal of caution must be used in regard to the time of turning cattle out of the yard where they have been foddered, into grass; for if there be not a sufficient growth for their support, they will decline very soon. It is a common error to turn them out too early.

PECULIAR CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

A French soldier placed half a dozen of potatoes at the bottom of a cask, upon a layer of sand and fresh earth, three or four inches thick when the stalks had risen a few inches, he bent them down, and covered them four or five inches deep with the same mixture. He continued this operation till the cask was full. Six or seven months after, upon emptying the vessel, (which stood in a court yard,) he found that the half dozen potatoes had produced an enormous quantity of new ones, from the portions of the mother stems which had been successfully laid down and covered.—*Journal des Connoiss. Usuels, 1829.*

AMERICAN SILK.

A case of raw silk, from the filature of D'Homergue, in Philadelphia, was put on board the packet ship *De Rham*, which sailed from New York for Havre, on the 15th inst. Similar shipments are said to have been made to England and Mexico.

From all that has been of the superior quality of American raw silk, when compared with any other, and also of Mr. D'H's knowledge of the best mode of producing it and preparing it for market, there can be no reasona-

ble doubt that these shipments are to be regarded as important epochs in the history of American cultivation; as leading the way to the development of a new and incalculably valuable source of private and publicwealth.

DIVERSITY OF TEMPERATURE.

The following theory of the cause of the difference of temperature which prevails upon the Eastern and Western shores of the continent of North America, is from an article by Professor Mitchell in the last number of *Silliman's Review*:

The Rocky Mountains stretch from the table land of Mexico into the immediate vicinity of the polar sea. Throughout their whole extent, they nowhere descend much below the region of perpetual congelation, and in many places they ascend far into it.

The northern extremity of these mountains, lat. 70 deg., was seen by Captain Franklin, covered with snow in the beginning of August. The accounts obtained of intermediate points, are such as to create a belief that they are still more elevated.

Over this lofty barrier, a cause as constant as the revolution of the sun, is urging the air from the west, and (if the views taken in this communication of the specific manner in which this cause operates are correct) urging especially the upper strata of the atmosphere. But however this may be, it is at least certain, that only the upper strata can pass. I may add that the lower strata do not pass, for if they did they would not melt the snow. The air which has had a mild temperature, communicated to it on the bosom of the Pacific, is stopped and a deluge of air having a temperature never elevated much above 32 deg., and often depressed very far below it, is poured over upon the region on the east side of the mountains, from the icy sea, quite down to Mexico. This air imbibes heat from the soil of the eastern part of the continent, and continuing its course, carries it off over the Atlantic. This country therefore communicating heat to the prevailing winds, and receiving none from them, has its temperature depressed. This cold deluge must exist and produce the effects ascribed to it, unless a law of nature, which we have shown to obtain in other parts of the globe, is arrested in the case of North America. Its existence is also proved by observation, made in the immediate neighborhood of the mountains, where westerly winds are found to have a greater predominance than in the regions farther east.

This then is a particular, in which the eastern side of North America, differs widely from the western coast of both America and Europe, and the person who has witnessed the change of temperature, produced by our N. West winds, in a single night, or read of the effects of certain winds in other countries,—of the Sirocco, for instance, in Italy,—will not be disposed to deny that it is fully adequate to the production of the low medium temperature of North America. The vast elevated plateaus, and enormous ridges of Central Asia, stand in the same relation to China, that the Rocky Mountains do to the United States. It is stated that the greatest cold experienced at Peking, occurred during the prevalence of a wind from the north west. In Japan "in winter the north and north west winds are exceedingly sharp, and bring along with them an intense frost." Malte Brun.

SAVING.

It is related that a gentleman once called upon Guy, the Miser, for a lesson of frugality—Guy, extinguishing the light, said "we can talk this matter over in the dark."

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1831.

CARD.

The editors of the Genesee Farmer feel under obligations to the public for the patronage their paper has received thus far, and are happy to find among the contributors to its columns, some of the most scientific men of our state, together with assurances from them that they approve of the undertaking and will continue their contributions as time serves. We also invite all practical men, who feel an interest in this method of distributing useful information, to favor us with communications respecting their several occupations, detailing in the plainest manner, any operations which they may think interesting to the public; and any enquiry they wish to make relative to the arts and sciences, they are at liberty at all times to make through this paper. Any notice of improved breeds of stock, choice fruit or trees, or any new and valuable seeds, or discoveries, will be inserted, for in this manner we hope to serve the public, who we trust will favor us with their patronage.

THE AGE OF TREES.

There is no hypothesis better established, than that the concentric rings, or grains in wood are annual, and that their numbers are sure indications of the age of trees.—The rings are sometimes not continuous, and run out before they reach around the tree, they are not always uniform in thickness, and frequently vary in different sides without any fixed rule, and again certain sides have a thicker grain, constantly & uniformly, the whole length of the tree, which may be owing to some bend it took in growing, whereby the sap was hindered from descending on one side, or to the situation of large and extensive roots, attached to that particular side. By what rule the rings are formed in the tap rooted vegetables, like the beet, carrot, &c. or in the stems of the herbaceous annuals, seems as yet unexplained. We were led to these remarks by passing a few days since, a large white water oak, cut for a mill shaft; and on counting the grains, found from the pith to the bark, 503 distinct and well marked concentric rings, and it was yet to appearance fresh and green, and had only attained the vigor & manhood of its days. What mighty winds and storms, tornados and convulsions, what revolutions, what nations, and Kings and governments, has it outlived: where are the red men that counselled under its shade, or the grim warriors that ambushed behind its body—gone, gone like its own sire and grand-sire, who might have been a "sapling of sturdy growth," when the veil of the temple was rent, or have been coeval with Rome, in her "high and palmy state," the everlasting city, seated on her seven peerless hills, now condemned to be bound and fettered with bands from Baltic's farthest shore, and with unnumbered circumgigrations, "cycle in Epycele, orb in orb," to obey man's behests, who before knew none but heaven's command, tortured till the vegetable fibre cracks, and has neither life nor strength, and like all things, "yea, the gorgeous temple, and the cloud-capt towers, dissolve like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave not a wreck behind."

FLAX.

There is no article which is the produce of our farms, over which foreign interest and ignorance have held such undisputed sway, as in the cultivation and preparation of FLAX.—During the years of 1821-2-3, there seemed a disposition on the part of our government to encourage the growth and manufacture of this article; since that time, we hear very little about it, and at this time a domestic manufactured linen shirt is as rare as a white colt, and the *distaff* and *wheel* will soon be reckoned by our young ladies as instruments belonging only to the age of chivalry.

There are several opinions with regard to flax, prevailing among us, which are incorrect.

First—That the climate and soil of the United States are not calculated to produce a good growth of flax.

Second—That flax which has been allowed to stand until the seed was ripe, is not capable of being manufactured into fine cloth.

Third—That flax is not capable of being spun by machinery.

Fourth—That spreading flax upon the ground and dew-rotting it, is the cheapest and best method.

Now we shall attempt, from our own observations, and the authority of others, to show these opinions incorrect.

As regards the quantity of flax produced per acre in Ireland, Marshall, in his report to the Linnæ and Hempen Board, in 1817, gives the average quantity at 500 lbs. In receiving this estimate, and comparing it with the produce of our own soil, we must make allowance for the difference in acres, between the Irish and American: also, that their flax is water-rotted, by which it will give about twenty-five per cent more than when dew-rotted, for which see report from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitted to the Senate of the United States, January 5th, 1825, and republished 1830. In addition to this difference, flax does not waste as much in cleaning, by the Irish process, as by ours, as they merely free it from the woody part of the stalk, leaving it to be made fine by what they term dressing, which is the same as we call hatching. Now by looking into the records of our agricultural societies, we find that the produce of flax offered for premiums, was considerably above Mr. Marshall's estimate for Ireland. In the Ploughboy, vol. 2d, page 188, we find that the first premium was given on 772 lbs. per acre, and at page 179, a premium awarded on 619 lbs. per acre. Now, if we add to these crops fifty per cent for the difference in measure and in rotting and cleaning, we have the produce of 1040 lbs. per acre. Our own opinions are, that we have seen finer flax grown in America, than we ever saw in Ireland; but do not think our land and climate are generally as good as theirs.

The second erroneous opinion is, that flax that is allowed to ripen seed, is not fit for fine cloth. This point the Linnæ and Hempen Board of Ireland have put at rest.

Having been convinced of the superiority of the Dutch flax over the Irish, in 1822 they sent Peter Besnard, Esq. Inspector General for Leinster, Munster and Connaught, into the Netherlands, in order to ascertain the reasons for

the superiority of the Dutch flax. In his report he says—

"Why so general an opinion as has prevailed in Ireland, for a series of years, that flax which gives seed is not adapted for her fine linens, should have taken place, I cannot conjecture." Again, speaking of an establishment at Antwerp, he says, "I called at the manufactory and purchased a small quantity of the yarn, for the inspection of the Honourable Board, and which is sold at the rate of £47,786 13s 4d. per ton. The yarn which I purchased, is not of the finest kind, but I have every reason to suppose, from the enquiries I made, that it was spun from flax that had *given seed*." We have had some yarn from Valenciennes, which was much finer than that alluded to above, which was made from flax which ripened seed.

As to the generally received opinion, that flax cannot be spun by machinery, it is ridiculous. The machinery is not as complicated, nor as costly, as for spinning cotton. But *dew-rotted* flax is not worth manufacturing, when that which is water-rotted can be procured. As the season approaches, we propose to give the Dutch method of managing their flax, from the time of pulling, until it is prepared for the finest of lace; and I would here observe, that a female might work one year on one or two lbs. of flax to advantage.

SHEEP.

This is an important season for farmers who would have fine wool from their sheep. During extreme cold weather, when the ground is covered deep with snow, sheep frequently suffer much in health by being fed entirely with dry food: they become castive and feverish. This never fails to *cut* the wool more or less, or as it is commonly called, they become hide-bound. This materially injures the quality and quantity of the wool. To prevent this, sheep should be fed with green food, where that is to be had, where not, boiled grains have a very good effect, and even turnips, potatoes, or carrots, are much better for them, after being boiled, and a little meal or bran, and salt being added.

Do not neglect them; remember that January and February are the most trying months for sheep. It is a mistaken notion that sheep do not want water in cold weather; let them be kept where they can get it; if they do not want it they will not drink it, as they are *temperate* animals.

WANTED IN THIS VILLAGE

FOR THE YEAR 1831.

More industry and less idleness.
More economy and less extravagance.
More honest men than rogues.
More money than credit.
More shirts than ruffles.
More morality than grog-shops.
More mechanics than dandies.
More stocking-yarn than street-yarn.
More stability than excitability.
More education than ignorance.
More laborers than loungers.
More justice and less law.

And "last not least" the Printers want More subscribers, and the Editors want More correspondents to the Genesee Farmer

PROFIT BY EXPERIENCE.

It is a great misfortune that mankind do not profit more by the experience of those who have gone before them. This observation will apply to agriculture as well as politics.—But in both, we see men doing those things which a slight examination of the acts of past ages, would satisfy them were not profitable; and leaving undone many things which would result in the happiness of mankind, as well as for the interest of individuals. We are very apt to think that the ages which have preceded us, were ignorant, compared with the present; therefore we do not think it worth our time to examine, with a view to profit by the past.—But let us remember that one of the wisest of mankind has said, that “there is no new thing under the sun.” “Is there any thing whereof it may be said, see, this is new? It hath been already of old time, which was before us.” This was a declaration, made nearly three thousand years since, by a man who wrote as much, perhaps, upon natural history, botany, and those things immediately connected with agriculture, as any man has done since. He was also a practical man, for he says, “I made me great works; I builded me houses: I planted vineyards; I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted trees in them of all kind of fruits; I made me pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees; I got me servants and maidens, and had servants born in my house; also I had great possessions of *great and small cattle*, above all that were in Jerusalem before me; I gathered me also silver and gold and the peculiar treasure of kings, and of the provinces; I got the men-singers and women-singers, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments, and that of *all sorts*.”—Of him it is said in Kings, “and he spake of the trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon, even to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowls, and of creeping things, and of fishes.” Now when we consider that such knowledge has preceded us three thousand years, we must either allow that the march of improvement has been slow, or that we have profited very little by the experience of past ages. The only excuse that can be offered for us, is the destruction that has been made of the records of past experiments. This, to be sure, may be offered for the first two thousand years; but what apology can be offered for the slow progress of agriculture for the last thousand years. I know of but one that can be used, and that is, our agriculturists do not read enough concerning their profession, and we are glad to witness at this time, something that looks as if our state legislators were taking into consideration the subject of the education of the agricultural class of community, as well as for other professions. When we compare the importance of agriculture with professions, and the reading attending both, we must acknowledge that they are in an inverse ratio to their rational importance.

It has been remarked, that agriculture was confined to an humble class of citizens, who were compelled to follow it for support. During the dark ages, when learning was confined to the priests, such an observation might

have been correct; but at this time it is different: we now find that men of the first acquirements are willing to pursue those innocent employments which were first taught by the CREATOR, “on that day when he created the heavens and the earth.”

London says, “the recent discoveries in chemistry and physiology, have led to the most important improvements in the culture of plants, and the breeding and rearing of animals; agriculture is in consequence no longer an art of labor, but of science; hence the advantage of scientific knowledge to agriculturists, and the susceptibility of the art of progressive advancement.” “Agriculture,” Marshall observes, “is a subject which viewed in all its branches, and to their fullest extent, is not only the most important, and the most difficult in rural economies, but in the circle of human arts and sciences.”

SLIPS.

Ladies who are fond of green house plants, and have it in their power to procure slips of various kinds, will find a great benefit, and a most certain preventive of failure, particularly either in a warm room in winter, or a warm sun in summer, by covering their slips with bell glasses, or where they cannot be procured, with tumblers, or any kind of glasses that will admit light, observing to admit air, at least one hour each day, and not keep the slips too wet, as it has a tendency to rot them before they strike root, or have leaves to carry on evaporation. By this process, hardly any single instance of a plant has been known to fail. In setting slips, it is important to clip nearly all the leaves, else there is too great a call for sap ere it has rooted. An ounce of sulphate or a spoonful of chloride of lime, in a gallon of water, is a great quickener of vegetation, and at once shews its beneficial effects.

TO CONVEY LIVE FISH.

As there are many natural, as well as artificial ponds that are destitute of the most valuable kinds of fish, and from the rapidity with which fish are increased, it frequently becomes an object to transport them alive, for the purpose of stocking such waters. Winter is the most favorable season for this purpose. Although fish are fond of cold water, yet when the temperature is reduced to 32 degrees, they become almost torpid—their motions are very slow, and they do not require the same quantity of water for a given time, that they do in warm weather. Now, as long as snow or ice when mixed with water, will remain unthawed, it indicates the temperature of thirty two degrees. Therefore, let a cask of sufficient size be provided, and filled with snow or ice, and water, into which put the fish, intended to be transported, as soon as caught. It is not necessary that the water should be entirely filled with ice or snow, (the latter is preferable) only to keep a sufficient quantity in the cask to insure the temperature; neither should the water be allowed to freeze solid, which may be prevented by the introduction of a pailful of water occasionally from a well. In this manner, fish may be taken a distance of thirty, or fifty, or one hundred miles by land, with less trouble than any other method and with perfect safety.

THE VINE.

The following letter was received by one of the editors of the *Genesee Farmer*, in 1825, from our friend Horatio Gates Spafford, and although not intended for publication at that time, we think will be read with pleasure by those who feel interested in the propagation of the grape. This letter, when compared with one of recent date, from the same gentleman, published in our last, will afford conclusive evidence of his conviction, that the cultivation of the grape is of great importance; and we sincerely hope he may yet live to realize all that his zeal in the cause ever led him to anticipate, and that he may “sit under his own vine and fig tree, and there be none to make him afraid.”

I am glad to perceive by thy letter of the 22d inst. that thou art still intent on the culture of the grape. Of the success, ultimately, of this culture in this country, I cannot doubt, because, wherever wild grapes grow, spontaneously, without any care from man, ripen, and in many instances produce heavy loads of fruit, the best being selected, pruned, worked with care, tied on stakes, or trained on arbors or fences, the quality would as surely be improved, and the crop increased, in this as in any other culture. By grafting, which is done more readily on the vine than on any other vegetable, and by various other means, new varieties would be produced, even from our native stocks, indigenous, always to be preferred; and we have the means of selecting from all countries, where the vine has been cultivated for thousands of years, and may soon have a few hundred rooted plants, from *cuttings and layers*, the product from any one favorite vine. All this requires care and labor, but just such as every man of intelligence, some science, and a love of Nature and her works, would most naturally delight in. I am very fond of this kind of amusement, and my garden is beginning to show that it is success fully bestowed. I have 8 kinds, select, besides many seedlings, kinds not yet known, all growing very prosperously, and though but the second year, producing some fruit, a charming foliage, and cheering hope with future prospects.

I rejoice to see the increasing attention to the grape culture, not only in this state but throughout the Union, wherever our Eagle is known. Disappointment must be expected, however;—for like all other business, experience must first be acquired, and, perhaps, in many instances, at a dear rate. In nothing will this be more likely to come than in large expectations from foreign grapes, some in a soil unsuitable, too new, unworked, from a climate too hot, too cold, too dry, too wet, too much neglected, for the old varieties of the vines, brought from old vine regions, will require much nursing, nice care, constant attention, and old ground, where the soil is perfectly unmixd. If we would, in every region, plant the best varieties of native grapes, from the woods around us, there would be much less danger of disappointment.

The nursery-men, dealers in the vine, have such a habit of giving new names to their vines, calling some natives by a foreign name, or a foreigner by a good name, or popular one, of the moment, that I apprehend no small difficulty from this source. All this, again, might be prevented, if we would select for ourselves, I have a fox grape, thus selected from the woods, that yields fruit in abundance, equal in strength of juice, and flavor, to the best dark colored grape grown in this state, excepting, perhaps, one kind of the Burgundy, and the Purple Frontinac. It is larger than the Purple Hamburg, round, the size of an ounce leaden ball. But why mention this? There are thousands of such, on our hills, and many others, some of which may be even better than

this. I am selecting, from the woods, and shall bye-and-bye be ready to show the result.

The river hills of the Hudson, from N. York to Sandy Hill, will bye-and-bye have vineyards, where now we find the wild vine, & the time is coming when those hills, now thought of no value, for agricultural purposes, will yield more clear profit to cultivators, than all the alluvial land of their valley. To produce all this, I well know, must be a work of time. Our people, however, taught by *profitable experiment*, learn very rapidly, and act, greedy of gains, prompt, ever ready. This characteristic leads to excess of enterprize, sometimes ludicrous enough, but there can be little danger of raising more grapes than can be sold, or made into wine. That we can make as *good wine*, as is made in any part of the world, and from our native grapes, cultivated properly, no one can doubt, unless an obstinate dunce, or some thick skulled animal whose interest perverts his reason. I have some bottled wine of my own making, two years old, that is good enough for any body, and so say the wine bibbers, who by-the-by are not the best judges of pure wine, such as this is. I should like to send thee a bottle.

BAROMETER

Is derived from two Greek words, which signify weight or gravity, and measure—to measure or weigh the air, more commonly termed a weather glass. It owes its origin to experiments instituted for the purpose of explaining a very mysterious phenomenon, viz: That with a common pump, water could not be raised higher than thirty feet. Much novel speculation was thrown around this curious fact, and all as explanatory of the cause, but nothing satisfactory; when suddenly, and as if by inspiration, Torricelli, a disciple of Galileo, communicated the discovery in 1643, that the air in which we moved with perfect freedom, and which was supposed to add levity to every thing that contained it, was in fact an immense body of ponderous matter, and that notwithstanding the ease and elasticity that accompanied all our motions, and the freedom with which it was inhaled, we were constantly supporting on the surface of our bodies, the enormous pressure of nearly eleven tons.

This was pronounced grossa heresy by many, while some stood aghast in wonder. Finally, all were convinced, for demonstration was easy; and many years afterwards, the experiments which proved this to be true, were the admiration and wonder of the world. Princes and Potentates were astonished at an experiment which they saw performed by Guericke of Magdeburgh, who took two hemispheres, that exactly fitted each other, and having exhausted them of air, so firmly were they connected by the pressure of the air which surrounded them, and which, to all present, seemed nothing, and less than nothing, that a force of twelve horses was scarcely sufficient to separate them. Much curiosity was excited by the development of this truth; philosophers and chemists vied with each other in the further examination of the properties of the invisible medium. It was soon suggested to the celebrated Pascal, that by ascending, the air would be found lighter, and its pressure not so great. He therefore caused a barometer to be carried to the top of a high mountain, where its extreme levity was so sensibly indicated, as greatly to astonish even himself. As they descended, the mercury rose in the tube, and when at the bottom stood as before.

The principle upon which barometers are formed is very simple, and may be illustrated by filling a tumbler with water, and covering it with a saucer, then suddenly inverting it, when it will be found that the water remains stationary in the tumbler. The pressure of air from above, is supported by the glass, and exerts no effect upon the column of water within, while it is prevented from escaping by the pressure upon the small quantity in the saucer.

If in place of the tumbler, we substitute a tube three feet in length, and for the water employ quicksilver, we have a common barometer. The mercury is employed for the obvious reason, that its great specific gravity requires a column of but thirty inches to counterpoise the air; whereas, if water were used, as many feet would be necessary to produce the same result. At the top of the column is affixed a scale, four inches in length, which for greater accuracy, is subdivided into tenths and hundredths.

At the level of the sea, the top of the mercurial column is at 30, by which is meant, that from the surface in the saucer or basin, to the top of the mercury in the tube, is thirty inches. As we ascend from this level, the mercury sinks in the tube, and on arriving at the top of the highest mountains, it falls to twenty-seven inches. Hence the altitude of any place above the level of the sea, is easily calculated by this instrument, making some deductions for changes of temperature, which however affect it but slightly.

It is found that immediately preceding violent winds and hurricanes, the mercury sinks very suddenly; sometimes even to the lowest degree on the scale, and when the storm is with us, and raging with its greatest fury, the mercury rises. All have observed the awful and prophetic stillness that betokens a mighty and not far distant commotion of the elements, and all have read of the dead calms that prevail at sea, and on land, that are soon followed by an overcasting of the sky, and which are too often the precursors of desolating earthquakes. These are the occasions when the greatest depressions are observed.

The heaviest air, and consequently the greatest elevation of mercury in the barometer is observed between tropics, and in warm dry weather. It is here proper to remark that a very popular error exists among all classes of men, as to the weight of the air. It is this, that when smoke from chimnies is observed to descend to the earth, as also during the prevalence of dense fogs, the air is said to be very heavy; whereas, exactly the reverse is true. Generally, smoke and fogs are specifically lighter than air, at the earth's surface, and consequently as soon as generated, they ascend rapidly to the height of some thousand feet, till coming in contact with a rarer medium, they float promiscuously, or are subject to prevailing winds; whereas, an extremely light atmosphere allows them, unoperated upon, to remain quietly below.

To CORRESPONDENTS—C. D. in answer to A. B. on spontaneous vegetation, from its length, omitted till next week.

"A Young Farmer," and several others, are received and shall have prompt attention.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Jan. 28 1831.

WHEAT—Our market has been well supplied with this article, during the week past, and prices paid, such as to answer the expectations of the farmers. On Tuesday, there was brought in on sleighs, and sold, about fifteen thousand bushels; price—from one dollar six, to one doll. twelve and a half cents.

Asbes per 2240 lbs		Milk	12a31
Pot	\$91a93 50	Raccoon	12a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	25a44	Fisher	37a50
Dg dried	75	Wild Cat	12a25
Bristles, coub'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	12a25
Beeswax do	18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mesa per bbl	\$2a9	Hooley do	00
Do prime do	2a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	32a44	Mustard Seed per bush	\$4
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	25
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	22 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Coro per bushel	44a50	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	\$1 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per hbl	5 50	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	72a77	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a100	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	103a109
Fox, cross	100a200	Wheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

TERMINOLOGY.

The weekly insertion of our little dictionary of terms which are in general and common use with those versed in the sciences of Agriculture and Horticulture, we hope will need no excuse, as it is intended for the use of the tyro rather than the adept; and intended to render intelligible all of the subjects treated of in the course of our labors.

Perennial—growing from year to year, like the tree or shrub, the maple, rose bush, &c.

Annual—perfecting itself and its seeds in one year, as corn, salads, cucumber.

Biennial—perfecting itself in two years, as the thistle, carrot, cabbage.

Deciduous—those trees that shed their leaves in autumn—in contradistinction to evergreens.

Herbaceous—Distinguished from wood, the herb.

Esulent—eatable, vegetables, & roots.

Succulent—Juicy, abounding in juice, a pulpy leaf.

Leguminous—bearing pods, beans, peas, &c.

Farinaceous—producing flour and starch, wheat, rye.

Fusiform—Spindle shaped, tapering, as beet, carrot.

Parasitic—growing out of another plant, moss, mistletoe.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of receiving a fine ripe orange, from the garden of J. P. Kirtland, accompanied with the following note:

Messrs. Editors—Accompanying this letter is a mature and full grown Orange, the production of a tree that sprung from a seed, planted in March, 1828. The seedling was budded from a fruitful stock, in the following August, and in about three weeks was headed down, near to the inoculate. This put forth a growth of four inches, the same season, and during the summer of 1829 attained the height of two feet, its luxuriant branches forming a spreading top. In March, 1830, two years from the time the seed was planted, & *nineteen months* from the insertion of the inoculate, it showed more than *one hundred and fifty* blossom-buds. During the month of May, it was literally a cluster of splendid fragrant flowers. Of the nu-

merous young oranges that formed upon it, only seven were permitted to remain, each of which is now equal in size and maturity to the one I have forwarded to you.

Yours, with respect,
Poland, Jan. 11, 1831. J. P. K.

"THE WAGES" OF LITERATURE.

Our distinguished fellow countryman Washington Irving has sold the copy-rights of his life of Columbus, history of Grenada, and the abridgement of the life of Columbus for thirty eight thousand dollars. These have all been published within the last eighteen months.— This we should think a very good remuneration, so far as money is concerned, for the efforts of genius. Mr. Cooper's last novels are said to have produced him \$18,000. He receives one dollar per copy for the sales in this country.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

The annual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society, was held in the Assembly Chamber on the 16th inst. agreeable to public notice. The President, hon. Reuben H. Walworth, took the chair, and after calling the meeting to order, the Rev. B. T. Welch, of the city of Albany, addressed the Throu of Grace.

The President delivered his annual address; accompanied with a report of the proceedings of the Oneida Temperance Society. The President also read a letter from the Speaker of the House of Assembly, stating that indisposition had prevented him from participating in the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by O. G. Otis, esq. of the Assembly, the hon. Mr. Benton of the Senate, and B. F. Butler, esq. of this city.

The following resolution, offered by B. F. Butler, esq. was adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That the history of the Society, and the facts in its possession, justify the belief that voluntary associations for the promotion of temperance, founded on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, are among the most effectual means of promoting the prosperity and honor of our country, and the good of the human race; and that we therefore earnestly appeal to every patriot and philanthropist, who has not already united himself with such an association, to do so without delay.

On motion of S. M. Hopkins, esq. *Resolved*, That the present officers of the Society be elected for another year.

Mr. Friend Humphrey resigned his office as a member of the executive committee.

Whereupon it was resolved that Mr. Joshua A. Burke, be added to that committee.

On motion of E. C. Delavan, esq. *Resolved* That this meeting adjourn to meet in this place on the third Tuesday of January next.

Thos. Kempshall, and G. G. Andrews, esqs. delegates from the Monroe County Temperance Society, were present at the meeting.

Wm. C. MILLER, Rec. Sec'y.

MURDER.

We learn from the Pennsylvania Democrat, published at Uniontown, that a man named Calvin Wood, stabbed two persons at Bridgeport, in that county, on the night of Sunday week, one of whom, William Booth, died on Friday evening. Wood who was drunk, had been guilty of disorderly conduct on board a steam boat then about landing at Bridgeport, for which Capt. Kimber threw him upon deck and threatened to put him overboard. Wood was about leaving the boat, when a person whose name we have not heard, while in the act of handing his cap was stabbed by him in the abdomen. Booth, who, as well as the other person wounded, belonged to the boat's crew, followed Wood and overtook him on the plank extending from the boat to the shore. A scuf-

fle ensued in which Booth received the stab in the abdomen of which he died. It was not until afterwards, it was discovered that a similar wound had been inflicted on the other person referred to, and that Capt. Kimber's watch chain (a ribbon) had been cut off by an attempt to stab him in the same manner. Wood has been committed for trial.

DUTIES ON CUSTOMS.

The duties on Imports collected at the port of New York, for the last five years were as follows, namely:

In 1825, total amount,	\$15,742,100 41
1826	11,525,864 22
1827	13,217,695 89
1828	13,745,147 21
1829	13,052,676 46
1830 (estimated)	13,000,000 00

Being an average annual revenue collected at the port of New York alone (from 1825 to 1829 inclusive) of \$13,458,696 41, or more than one half of the duties collected in the whole Union in each of the respective years. The duties on Customs collected in the whole Union, were—

In 1825, total amount,	\$20,098,713 45
1826	23,341,331 77
1827	19,712,283 29
1828 (say)	21,500,000 00
1829	22,681,965, 91
1830 (estimated)	21,756,707 37

Comment on this is unnecessary; & the statement will speak for itself, of the great business in foreign trade, transacted in this city.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax papers received at Boston have furnished English dates to the 11th December. These accounts confirm the last opinion that there would not be a general war among the European powers. This is ascribed to the recent change of Ministry in England, and their prompt declaration of their determination to maintain the principle of non-intervention.— The incendiary outrages throughout the country had nearly ceased. The active and efficient measures adopted by the authorities had been very beneficial, and would in all probability restore quiet and good order.

The cause of Parliamentary reform was rapidly gaining strength, and must inevitably be carried by an irresistible force. Meetings have been held in several of the large towns at which petitions for reform were carried with acclamations.

Accounts from Copenhagen state that an expedition had succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where a Norwegian colony had settled eight centuries ago, and to whom all access had been barred by ice. They still maintain the Christian religion, and speak the Norwegian language of the tenth century.

A majority of nearly all classes of the citizens of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and Liege, are said to be in favor of the accession of the Prince of Orange or one of his sons.

It is rumored that a wide breach exists between his Majesty's government and the East India Company.

It is reported that the Austrian and Spanish Ministers residing at the Court of the Netherlands have been recalled.

POOR MAN'S LOAN COMPANY.

An application has been made to the Legislature for the establishment of an association under this name and for the following objects:

1st. The principal object is to relieve the wants of the poor and necessitous, upon moderate terms, viz. by lending them money in small sums, at seven instead of 25 per cent., which they now pay.

2d. To carry this object into effect without actual loss, which is provided for by a small charge of one shilling for the certificate, and the privilege of issuing notes.

3d. To make the stock profitable, so as to induce monied men to make investments, in order to raise the necessary capital, which will be accomplished by the banking privilege.

'LONG DIP.

An accident lately happened to a commercial gentleman, who, in the course of his business, had occasion to enter a soap and candle manufactory in Change Alley, London, which, as it has been unattended with serious consequences may be repeated for amusement. The gentleman alluded to was descending some steps adjoining the melting vat, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated into the agreeable liquid. A workman who was standing by, seized him as he rose: but from the unctious nature of his covering he was again consigned to the vat. A second pull extricated the sufferer, in the shape of a tremendous candle, the whole outward man being encased with tallow.—[London pa.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending Jan. 22, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observat'ns
	mor'n	even	mor'n	even	mor'n	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
16	20	20	29.52	29.55	n	n				1 in h' snow
17	20	20	29.55	29.30	n w	w				
18	26	24	29.10	29.11	w	w				1-2 inch do
19	20	30	29.00	29.20	w	w				2-1-2 do do
20	20	10	29.30	29.50	n	n				4 do do
21	6	11	29.44	29.2	e	s e				1-1-2 do do
22	20	14	29.2	29.10	w	n				1-2 do do

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give the nearest mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

On the morning of the 21st the Thermometer stood 2 degrees below Zero, which was the coldest day at Sunrise this season.

This month has been one of continued cold, almost without intermission, and though we have often colder days, yet the steadiness of the frost is almost without parallel.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

BY C. W. DUNDAS.

NEW-YORK.	NEW-JERSEY.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	State bank, & Trenton Banking Company, par
Broken Banks. Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following
MASSACHUSETTS.	Broken Banks. Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf. & Banking Co., Nt. Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	PENNSYLVANIA.
Broken Banks. Farmers' bank of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshir e, Essex and Brighton banks.	Philadelphia banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following
VERMONT.	Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Junista, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil. Lake, Westmoreland at Leeburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co new emission, and Brownville banks.
All banks in this state, par.	OHIO.
RHODE-ISLAND.	All banks, 4 to 6 per cent, except the following
All banks in this state, par, except the following	MICHIGAN.
Broken Banks. Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.	All banks, 2 per cent, except the following
CONNECTICUT.	Broken Banks. Marroe, and Detroit.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	CANADA.
Broken Banks. Eagle, Eagle pay'ble at Union bank New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the following
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	Upper Cana. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.
All banks in this state, par.	
MAINE.	
All banks in this state, par, except the following	
Broken Banks. Casine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pass-	

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINE.

The celebrated Hoffman considered wine a universal medicine. He recommended it for weakness of the stomach, obstructed liver, flatulence, stone and gravel, depression, and all the infirmities of age. An old French writer describes the Germans as a melancholy people, which disposition he attributes to the want of this beverage. Fermelius says that "wine is to the human body what manure is to trees—it forces the fruit but injures the trees" and therefore it is argued that as a gardener only applies manure when it is wanted, so wine should only be used when needed.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WOOL.

M. Montbré has presented a memoir to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on this subject. He states, that the nourishing fluids are naturally distributed between the flesh, the fat, and the wool of the sheep. He recommends frequent shearings when the animal is young, whereby these fluids are determined in greater abundance towards the skin. This increases the quantity and improves the quality of the wool.

BLUE COLOR.

The following is given as a method of extracting a blue color from the straw of buckwheat. The straw should be gathered before the grain is quite dry, and placed on the ground in the sun, until it becomes sufficiently dry to be taken from the husks with facility. The wheat having been removed, the straw is piled up, moistened and left to ferment till it is in a state of decomposition, when it will become of a blue color; this indicates the period when it should be gathered and formed into cakes, which are to be dried in the sun or in a stove. On these cakes being boiled in water the water assumes a strong blue color, which will not change either in water or in Sulphuric acid. It may, however, be turned into red with alkali, into a light black with bruised gall nuts, and into a beautiful green by evaporation. Stuffs dyed blue with this solution, which is to be used the same way as vegetable matters of a similar species employed in dying, become of a beautiful and durable color.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

It is known from the official returns, that the domestic distilled spirits in the city of New York, amounted in 1828, to 111,504 casks; in 1829, to 79,913; being 31,591 casks less in 1829 than in 1828; say near 40 per cent. more in 1828 than in 1829.

From official returns, the inspection of foreign spirits in the city of New York in 1828, amounted to 2,925,705 gallons; in 1829, to 1,695,863, being a falling off of 1,229,937 gallons—the importations of 1828 exceeding those of 1829 of rising 75 per cent.

It is calculated from the returns, that in 1829 the diminution of foreign spirits, passing through the city of New York, for domestic consumption, amounted to 1,471,718 gallons, costing at the wholesale price as many dollars. Of domestic spirits, the diminution has been about two millions of gallons, worth at first cost at least \$500,000—the whole, making a saving to the community of about two millions of dollars at the wholesale prices; but at the retail price, as generally dealt out, who can estimate the saving? When we look at this return, and at the lessened use of this wretched stuff, may we not be permitted to ascribe to this change of habits in our state, the unexampled prosperity which prevails throughout every branch of industry?—*Albany Argus.*

MAMMOTH CRYSTAL.

In Moretown, on Onion river, among the Green Mountains, has been found a crystal of smoky quartz, weighing 110lbs. most of it of first water. This crystal is a six-sided prism, very regularly formed, having one end terminated by a six-sided pyramid, surface generally smooth, and angles well defined, and being so transparent, that large letters may, in some directions, be read through it. The sides of the prism are parallelograms, transversely striated, varying in length from 8 to 10 inches, and in breadth from 5½ to 7. The circumference of the prism, at the end next to the termination, is 2 feet 11 inches, at the other end, 3 feet. When this crystal stands erect, it is 20 inches high. It is now in the cabinet of Rev. T. A. Merrill of Middlebury. *Vt. Chron.*

MACKEREL FISHERY.

The Hingham Gazette gives a statement of the Mackerel fishery carried on from that port, during the last ten years. In 1821 only 27 vessels were engaged in the business, and only 10,875½ bbls. were packed. Since that time there has been a gradual increase of vessels engaged and business done up to the last year, in which 64 vessels were employed, and 44,878½ bbls. packed. The increase of business from 29 to 30 amounts to 10,147½ bbls. Upwards of 8000 hogsheads of salt were consumed in the business.

COLONIZATION.

A society has been formed in the city of New York, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and the following gentlemen selected as its officers:

William A. Duer, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

Walter Bowne, Abraham Van Ness, Ogden Edwards, John T. Irving, William Colga, Nathan Bangs.

Ira B. Underhill, *Recording Secretary.*

John W. Mulligan, *Corresponding Sec'y.*

Moses Allen, *Treasurer.*

The following resolution passed:

Resolved, That whereas the expense of colonizing in Africa the annual increase of the whole colored population of the United States will not exceed one million of dollars, or about ten cents each, if divided among the citizens of New York to imitate the example of other communities which have contributed in that proportion to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

GENUS OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.

The census of this state amounts to 267,523! making an increase during the last ten years of 25,372. The number of white males 131,800, white females 137,511; free colored persons 623. Foreigners not naturalized 400.

MILITARY FORCE OF THE STATE.

The following account of the number of militia in this state is taken from the annual report made by M. H. Webster, the acting Adjutant General.

Horse Artillery	1,816
Cavalry	3,814
Artillery	12,803
Infantry (including Light Infantry and Riflemen)	166,614
Companies of Artillery, &c. attached to Infantry for inspection	1,763
Total	138,610

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

The January number of this Journal, completing the nineteenth volume, has been published, and issued to its patrons. It contains thirteen articles on various subjects relating to Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mechanical Philosophy, &c. &c., all of which, it is said, ably sustain the well-earned and extensive reputation of this invaluable work.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES

The Journal of Health strongly recommends simple soap and water, as the best wash for preserving the complexion, instead of the thousand varieties of cosmetic lotions, which are so much used. There are five beautifiers of the skin, viz:—personal cleanliness, regular exercise, temperance, pure air, and cheerful temper. Let all pouting beauties ponder on this. The Journal puts its veto on the use of distilled liquor, Cologne water, &c. and insists that, to use them for a wash, is to destroy the suppleness, transparency and smoothness of the skin, and to cover it with unseemly blotches.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

The testimony in this case was closed on the 11th inst. and the counsel for the respondent announced that they would commence their argument on the next day. Thus it seems this matter which has consumed nearly a month and a half of a short session, is now in its way to be closed. When we consider that there is a great mass of business to be done at this session, we can but regret that, so much time should have been occupied with this trial. We sincerely hope that but few of the U. S. Judges will ever put themselves in the way of an impeachment if like this the trial must occupy more than one third of a session of congress.

AUCTIONS.

Collins and Hannay and other booksellers of New York give notice that they will apply to the legislature, for an alteration in the auction law, so as to confine sales of personal property by auction to day-light.

A GOOD THING.

It is stated in an English paper that Mr Donaldson, formerly connected with the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, has at his decease left a property amounting to £220,000, (\$996,800) the whole of which he directed to be employed in founding and endowing a hospital for orphan and destitute children. A noble act, worthy a benefactor of the human race. Such instances of benevolence are rare, and should give to the generous donors a high rank in the records of the great and good.

AN UNNATURAL AND INHUMAN SON.

We heard a statement made from a pulpit in this city, a short time since, which made our blood run cold, and the bare recollection of which makes us shudder. What monsters men can make of themselves! It was stated by the speaker, and in a manner to leave no doubt of his sincerity, that he had recently been called to minister to the necessities of an aged female who lay in an entry or passage to a garret, (the light to which was only admitted by removing two shingles in the roof. Her neighbor a female, who was a little more favored than herself by having a room in the garret, was the only friend to whom she could call for assistance, and she was merely able to crawl occasionally to her side to hand her a cup of cold water, which a high fever made an invaluable blessing. Yet this poor, helpless and aged woman, is the widow of a merchant who once traded on a capital of near half a million of dollars, and whose son is at this time an eminent and flourishing merchant, rolling in splendid affluence in a neighboring city. We regret that the name of the unfeeling wretch was not mentioned; such monsters should be held up to the abhorrence and execration of mankind.—*Phil. Sat. Bulletin.*

COUNTERFEITERS.

The bills of the Greenwich bank, which has just commenced discounting, have already been counterfeited. At this rate counterfeit bills will soon be put in circulation before the genuine ones.

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, FEBRUARY 5, 1831.

NUMBER 5.

THE GENESSEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.
Published on Saturdays, at \$2 50 per annum, payable in six months, or at \$2 00, if paid at the time of subscribing, by TUCKER & STEVENS, at the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

ORIGINAL.

HORTICULTURE.

The following letter from **JESSE BUEL**, Esq. of Albany, to the President of the Monroe Horticultural Society, was received in answer to one, announcing his election as honorary member of that Society; with a copy of which we have been politely furnished for publication.

To the President of the Monroe Horticultural Society:
SIR—In return for the flattering compliment conferred upon me by the Monroe Horticultural Society, I beg leave to offer to the consideration of its members a few remarks upon some of the modern improvements in horticulture, in the hope, that although the amateur may find in them nothing new or valuable, yet that they may afford some interest to the novice in the delightful business which you have associated to promote.

The production of new and valuable varieties of fruit, by artificial means, may be classed among the great horticultural improvements of the day. The analogy between animals and vegetables, in perpetuating their species, by sexual organs, has been long known. Defects and diseases, as well as habits, are often hereditary in both, and the opinion seems to have become pretty general, that the variety in the vegetable, and the breed in the animal, if kept long distinct and unmixed, will gradually deteriorate and finally run out. Mr. Jefferson was of opinion, that the royal blood of Europe had degenerated into imbecility, by exclusive intermarriage among its members. Mr. Knight, the enlightened president of the Horticultural Society of London, and other eminent pomologists, embraced the opinion, that vegetables have the same tendency to degenerate, without the admixture, in the process of fecundation, of different species and varieties. The disappearance of old varieties of the apple, and the diseased state, and increasing barrenness of other varieties, yet under cultivation, seemed to confirm this opinion. While the potatoe, and other productions of the farm and garden, offer to our observation a farther proof of its correctness. So strongly did Mr. Knight become fixed in this opinion, by a series of experiments, conducted for years, with great care that he seriously advises orchardists, never to plant an inoculated or grafted apple tree, unless the parent tree is known to exist in a healthy state.

During the last five and thirty years, many distinguished horticulturists of Europe have devoted particular attention to this branch of physiology; and they have been successful, not only in making up for the extinct varieties, but in greatly multiplying the number and varieties of our fine table fruits. Two methods have been pursued, and both successfully—The one by crossing (to use a breeder's term) two distinct and approved varieties. The other may be called the Bakewell plan, of breeding exclusively from the best individuals. T. A. Knight took the lead in the first; and Dr. Van Mons, of the university of Louvain, was the pioneer in the latter.

Mr. Knight began his experiments near the close of the last century, upon the garden pear. He found to his great delight, that the progeny partook of the character of the two parents, & that it was more vigorous & prolific, on being

planted, than either of them. He next extended his experiments to the strawberry & the apple, and subsequently to the cherry, peach, and other fruits. Knight's pears are well known & sought for by our gardeners, as being abundant bearers, and excellent for the table. The Lownton strawberry, which has grown in my garden to the size of four inches and three quarters in circumference, is the cross of two American varieties. His Black Eagle, Elton, and Waterloo cherries, are already in high estimation. His Downton pippin equals one of its parents, the old golden pippin, which was long the pride and boast of an Englishman's table; his red and yellow Ingestrie fall but little below it in the scale of choice dessert fruit; while his Foxley, Siberian Harvey, yellow Siberian, Grange and Downton, exceed in the specific gravity of their must, or fresh expressed juice (the best test of a good cider apple) the celebrated Stire. These fruits are all growing in my grounds, and exhibit a healthiness and vigor, unusual in old varieties.

The process of Mr. Knight consists in destroying the male organs (stamens) of so many flowers as he designs for experiment, before the blossoms open;—in fecundating or impregnating the female organs, (pistils) when the flowers are fully expanded, with the pollen of the variety selected for the cross;—and in carefully excluding insects, which might introduce the pollen of other varieties to the denuded pistils, and thus defeat the object of the experiment.

In making his experiments with the apple, Mr. Knight, in several instances, availed himself of the character of the Siberian crab for hardness, and as a great and annual bearer, and chose it as a subject for experiment.—The trees which originated in this cross bear a strong resemblance to their northern parent.

Dr. Van Mons and his Flemish cotemporaries, commenced their experiments simultaneously with Mr. Knight. They preferred to begin with the seeds of wildings as being most hardy, and most exempt from hereditary disease. It had been the practice, in selecting from seedlings of two or three years growth, with a view of obtaining new varieties, such as had few or no spines, large leaves and thick shoots. But Dr. Van Mons found such plants, particularly pear seedlings, to produce generally summer fruits of a small size and little flavor. He therefore chose thorny plants in which the spines were long, and furnished with buds to their summit, and of which the general aspect of the plant recalled to mind some good known variety. When these plants bore fruit, he sowed their seeds, and again the seeds so produced, to the fourth, fifth and sixth generation,—always selecting from his seedlings, as in the first generation, those which promised best to realize his hopes. The peach and apricot sown in this manner, did not produce excellent fruit till the third generation, the apple not till the fourth generation, and the pear not till the fifth or sixth generation. A good kind being obtained, it was increased by suckers, pieces of the root or layers, any of which modes M. Van Mons considered preferable to grafting. He remarks, that the best varieties threw up the fewest suckers. In the course of these experiments Dr. Van Mons raised 80,000 seedlings of the pear alone. In 1823, he published a catalogue of new fruits comprising about 460 varieties of the pear; most of them of excellent quality, and affording a succession for the table during the circle of the year. Many of these choice varieties were received by me in 1825 and 1827, from the Horticultural Society of London, and the fruit of some of them has been already exhibited at our horticultural shows. As these new pears are destined to contribute materially to the delicacies

of our tables, I subjoin, for the benefit of amateurs, the names of a few, which are described and figured in colors, in the Pomological Magazine.

Names	In eating	Character
Beurre Diep	Nov to Jan	First rank for table
De d'Arenburgh	Jan to March	Best cultivated
De Rance	Dec to May	Best late
De de Capiaumont	October	Delicious
Duchess d'Angoulême	November	Finest of autumn
Easton Beurre	Apr to June	Equal to best
Gilgill	Mar to May	Very good
Napoleon	Oct & Nov	An excellent pear
Passé Colmar	Dec to Jan	Great favorite
Princess of Orange	October	Fine quality
Maria Louisa	Oct and Nov	Highly esteemed
Bonne de Malines	Dec and Jan	Superior

Persuaded that the Flemish pears will be an important acquisition to our table fruit, I have applied through various channels, for all the good varieties which I have not already under cultivation. Among other means, I have made a request to Dr. Van Mons, through a friend at Paris, and have received assurances that my wishes shall be fulfilled.

The establishment of Horticultural Societies has contributed wonderfully to disseminate pomological information, and to facilitate intercourse and interchanges among horticultural men. I have many fruit trees growing, which were grafted in France, in Germany, & in England, with varieties which originated not only in those countries, but in Italy, Denmark, Russia, and even Asia. And I observed, in a nursery catalogue, lately received from the Island of Jersey, the names of Stevens' Genesee pear, and the Jonathan apple, two fruits which I first named three years ago, and cuttings of which I sent to Europe the year following. Cuttings of the pear were taken from the original seedling tree, in Livingston, and kindly presented to me by Mr. Edwards, of Springfield. The fruit was subsequently forwarded to me by Mr. Ruggles. It is a beautiful and excellent autumn fruit. The apple was sent to me (cuttings and fruit) by Jonathan Hasbrouck, Esq. of Kingston. It is an Ulster seedling, resembling in its high aromatic flavor and color, the Esopus Spitzenburgh, but with less acidity than that old favorite.

While on this subject, I am desirous of calling the attention of the fruit-loving community to the meritorious exertions of some of our own citizens to increase the luxuries of our tables.

Mr. Howland, an intelligent farmer of Still water, cultivates most of the choice fruits of our country, and has originated several new varieties. He showed me, three years ago, growing on seedling trees, six or seven excellent varieties of the plum, all from the pits of a green gage, but all differing from this parent, & other known varieties: the blossoms having been fecundated by the aid of insects and winds, with the pollen of the fine surrounding varieties. Mr. Harman, also, of Schenectady, has been successful in raising several fine new varieties of the plum, worthy of propagation.

With sentiments of respect, I am, Sir,
Your obt' serv't,
J. BUEL.
Albany, Dec. 2, 1830.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

MESSEURS, EDITORS—The establishing of a weekly paper in the western section of our thriving state, devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture, is a circumstance, I think, that cannot fail to meet with a cordial support from the friends of these pursuits. Already have our western farmers, in many branches of the business of agriculture, far outstripped those of the older settlements of the east. The rapidity with which the march of improvement has spread through this section, has excited the wonder and admiration of those, who, only thirty years since, knew it as a wilderness.—Wealth and competency abounds among us, and every section has its peculiarities, that

render the plans and operations of each different, while the *effects*, may be similar. That there is much room for improvement, and that the subjects are of the greatest importance to our country, I think none will dispute. For myself, being an inexperienced farmer, I look upon it as the opening of a channel, through which much good is to flow. To the old and experienced, it will be a source through which they may present to the public, such facts as their long practice and experience may have taught them. Many of them having been early settlers of the country, and having had all the difficulties to encounter, that usually occur in new settlements, must have acquired a practical knowledge of the soil, climate, and other circumstances, upon which those pursuits depend, that would be of vast importance to the present operators, and to rising generations. The learned *Theorists* will no doubt present through its columns, many new and important plans for its further improvement. The *Naturalist* will have a source thro' which he may expose his discoveries to that class of citizens to whom they are always of the most importance. The practical farmers may exchange ideas, and present results, upon their various plans and operations one with another. The young will grow up under such a state of things, with their minds alive to the advancement of the pursuit, and will fit them for filling the sphere in which they are to act, with honor to themselves and country. I shall close this epistle by wishing success to the undertaking, and enclosing the amount of one year's subscription.

A YOUNG FARMER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Messrs. Editors—I have just returned from treading down the snow round my smaller fruit trees, to prevent the *meadow mice* from gnawing the bark. This operation is generally a preventive, and is most effectually performed when the snow is a little softened; but it is often unsafe to wait for a warmer air.

In digging round the trees in my fruit garden, more than a year ago, the earth was turned by the spade inward towards the trees, and in consequence, it was raised six or eight inches higher than the common surface of the ground. No injury to the trees has resulted from these little mounds; and I now observe that the snow on them is so thin as to preclude the necessity of treading it down, except in drifts near the fences. D. T.

1 Mo. 24, 1831.

ROBBING OF GARDENS & ORCHARDS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The remarks of Mr. Dearborn, on this subject, in your last number, certainly demand very serious attention. The laws ought, in the first place, to make every taking away, without leave, a misdemeanor, if not technically a theft; and in the next place, we all ought to be more severely rigid in punishing, for every little theft, for such they are, though it be only a handful of fruit. I once caught a parcel of boys stealing fruit from my garden, who told me plainly, that *taking a little fruit* was not stealing; but I soon convinced them to the contrary, by confining them till their father came, who happened to be a lawyer and a Judge. It is said that our revised laws have introduced some desirable reform, in relation to petty thefts, making them misdemeanors.—If such be the fact, let us all help to make the law operative, of which there is certainly need enough. Instead of searing young offenders, depredating upon our fruit, expose and punish every one, and they will soon find out that honesty is the best policy. It is altogether wrong to let these little pilferers go unpunished, till they become confirmed thieves, and large enough to go, as men, to the state prison! Spare no one, should he our maxim, of whatever age or condition. I should call him a bad neighbor, who would spare my son in such a case. An excellent example was set by an opulent widow

lady, who discovered some boys in a plum tree, the sons of a wealthy neighbor. She confined them, sent for their father, and delivered them up to him, for once, with a positive assurance, that if ever caught again, or if she soon heard of their repeating the offence, and where she would prosecute them at her own expense.

AGRICOLA

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

From the showing, as the lawyers say, of a FARMER, in your number 3, I suspect that his hot-bed, made of horse dung that had been kept under shelter, was too dry, and that this was the case with the dirt, or soil, which had been removed from it, besides being surcharged with gasses evolved by a dry heat. Probably a copious wetting, by a good rain, would have cured the evil in both cases. S.

SPONTANEOUS VEGETATION.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Messrs. Editors—Your correspondent A. B. gives many curious cases of the vegetation of seeds under circumstances, which to many persons seem utterly at variance with facts within every person's knowledge, and proceeds to ask several very pertinent questions, predicated on the facts which he relates, all of which I am ready to admit; for I have noticed the most of them for a good many years, and to my mind there is nothing in them inconsistent with the sound principles of reason or philosophy; and at once to answer his questions, and reconcile the seeming discrepancies between the facts as they appear, and our experience on the same points, it will be necessary to go back and to assert some probabilities, and assume some grounds by hypothesis, which existed antecedent to our race, or its history.

At the original creation, when the earth was void, and darkness was on the face of it, when the waters were parted from the land, and concretion and crystallization of the earthy and metallic matter held in solution by the water, according to one theory; or according to another, when the globe from a melted globule of matter, first wheeled into its course, and took its station according to the laws of gravity and motion, and its surface began to cool, and the vapours to condense on its surface, then indeed was darkness on the face of the deep, and then in either case, the probabilities are irresistible that there was not one particle of sand, earth, or vegetable mould on its whole surface, and we find wherever it has been penetrated, that its whole frame work and nucleus is solid rock, and the probability is, that the loose earthy particles do not occupy on the whole surface an average depth of two feet, all of which are the result of attrition by the commotion of water seeking its level—earthquakes; and by decomposition by the action of air, heat and cold, and the tremendous turmoils and convulsions that the globe has been subject to by the eruption of imprisoned gasses, and heated vapour, constantly emitted from the great furnaces in the center, which even now burn with undiminished strength in the two hundred volcanos known now to exist, and by which the whole of the elevated and mountainous ranges, were pushed from their original level, as evidently appears by the confusion and dip of their stratification,—the sudden sinking of the great cavities which are now seas,—the breaking of the barriers that confined immense reservoirs of water in elevated regions, all rushing to the lowest level,—the constant changes of the water courses, all combined, are abundantly sufficient to account for the mechanical formation of the soil.

We also have the Mosaic account of one great flood, since the formation of man, and the learned and indefatigable geologists of the present day, show by a series of facts and observations, which are not and cannot be disputed, that there has been three periods of great and general deluges. The petrifications

and organic fossil remains of the peculiar kinds imbedded in the formations of the first, do not appear in the second, having been all destroyed; they were not then in existence, and form a series of vegetable and animal races, which have not existed since; the same holds good with the second flood or deluge, but the remains of the third contain only the different species that now are found existing on the surface of the earth, all of which in the subsiding of their waters, constitute an immense power and an active agent to facilitate the operation. By all of these facts and reasonings I wish to show that in all probability soil is the result of attrition and decomposition, and is an accumulative creation, constantly going on, though in a much slower manner since the great agents have left off business, if I may so express myself, and retired to their great beds and repositories; and as a further proof, I assert that it is not a very difficult operation to take a quantity of earthy soil, and in a very short time separate it, and assign each individual particle to its parent rock, as easily as a forester would a basket of chips to its parent tree. The different classes of rocks are placed in perfectly regular and mechanical structure, the laws of which are perfectly familiar with those who study that science, one kind alternating with, and resting on its fellow, and so on with but little variation *ad infinitum*.

Now if it is admitted as probable that soil is artificial, and the concomitant, and the result of the final settling and adjustment of this great globe, according to the governing laws assigned to it by its Creator, and that they have had many and different periods of action, then it can easily be comprehended how seeds may have been deposited to any and all depths to which soil reaches. Now recurs the question how they resist for such long periods the decomposition and destruction to which all others are liable, which when planted too deep are rotted and lost. To which I answer, that heat, light, air and moisture, are imperiously necessary to cause germination, and when seeds are lost by planting, it is because they are not below the heat necessary to cause them to sprout, but not being able to get light and air soon enough, are exhausted and rot.—But place a seed below that point where the heat necessary to germination reaches, and beyond the reach of light and air, and it is inhaled in perpetual silence, sleep and torpor; even the amphibious animals, as frogs, toads, and lizards, are very frequently found in perfect life, at great depths in the earth, and in solid rocks. Trees and shrubs are found at equal depths with their branches fresh, and in a peeling state; and the depths at which seeds with strong glazed, or coriaceous coverings, would lie and not be decomposed, might not be so great when shaded by dense forests, or covered with a strong sward, or old decayed chip manure, as in one case which A. B. cites, and in case of the *fire weeds* it may, like the stone seeds which require frost, require a great heat to burst their covering, so that moisture may have access, or they may require fire to create an alkali from the ashes of burnt vegetables, to dissolve their covering, so that the different agents may do their office. With many persons who are at a loss to account for the spontaneous appearance of vegetables on new land, Birds are supposed to be the agents who distribute the seeds; but this, except in very few cases, I conceive to be an error, as they eat the seeds for subsistence, and which furnish the aliment for them, and are undoubtedly digested, except those which are eaten for the pulp, like the cherry, currant, &c.—and the oft repeated idea that particular grounds are natural to particular seeds, or that certain plants grow without a seed, merely because the land is favorable to it, is too preposterous to need refutation. As well might a man or an elephant grow out of the earth like a mushroom; and why do not, if nature is capable of spontaneous production, and without any nat-

oral cause, some heretofore unknown and strange vegetables, constantly grow up and flourish, which is not the case.

By my hypothesis, the rationale is plain, easy and consistent with known laws, causes and effects, and I hope your readers will not consider it as far fetched or irrational.

Canadaigua, Jan. 15.

C. * D.

SELECTIONS.

From the New-York Farmer.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODUCING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO AUTUMN.

By Michael Floyd, V. President of the N. Y. H. Society.
[Continued from Page 26.]

I shall now select a list of hardy flowering shrubs, calculated for shrubberies, clumps, and ornamental planting. The collection will furnish a flowering succession from the early spring, until late in the fall. They are all to be obtained at the nurseries here, and at prices as stated above.

Amorpha fruticosa—Indigo shrub, with handsome bunches of purple flowers in great quantities. *Amgdalus nana*, Dwarf double flowering Almond, a very beautiful dwarf shrub, about three feet high. *Aralia spinosa*, or Angelica tree, about 10 feet high. flowers in very large bunches, and continues a long season.—*Cylisus Laburnum*, or Golden chain, a most elegant shrub, with long racemes or bunches of yellow flowers, in the greatest profusion—there are two kinds, the English, and the Scotch Laburnum. The Scotch is the largest, forming a pretty large shrub; the English kind is greener, more compact, and by some thought to be the handsomest—they ought to be in every garden. *Colycanthus floridus*, Alpice, or sweet scented shrub, a native of the Southern states; the flowers are of a very dark chocolate color, and the fragrance very much resembles ripe strawberries, easily kept where once introduced—the shrub generally grows about five feet high in gardens. *Ceanothus americanus*, Red root, or Jersey Tea tree, worth having a plant or two in the collection, as it flowers in profusion. *Cercis biquadratum*, or Judas tree; the flowers appear very early, before the leaves come out, and make a fine appearance—as it grows rather tall, it is calculated for the back row of the shrubbery. *Colutea arborescens*, or Bladder Senna, having bunches of yellow flowers, which are succeeded by seeds in a kind of bladder, calculated for the back or centre row of shrubberies.

Crataegus oxyacantha, the Hawthorn. It makes a pretty appearance planted out singly in the back or center row, the flowers are very fragrant, it is sometimes called the Pride of May; the double white, double scarlet, and single scarlet Hawthorn, are extremely beautiful, and ought to be in every plantation. Hawthorn hedges are much used in England, where they look very handsome when kept clipped, but they do not answer so well in this country, the heat of our summers causing the leaves to fall off early, often in July; on that account they are not much used—we have several things which are better calculated for that purpose.

Cydonia japonica, or *Pyrus japonica*, a very beautiful scarlet flowering shrub from Japan, has not been in cultivation here for many years. It is found to be very hardy, resisting our most severe frosts; it is evergreen, flowers very early, and continues a long time. A second flowering takes place in the latter part of the summer. It is every way a desirable shrub. *Daphne Mezereum*, one of our most early flowering shrubs, often flowering in February, and very sweet scented. It is rather tender in some situations, but will stand our ordinary winters very well in a sheltered situation.

Dirca palustris, or Leather wood, a pretty little shrub, growing very regular in shape, and has the appearance of a large tree in miniature; it is a native of our northern states, the flow-

ers appear very early, are yellow and come out before the leaves.

Gymnoeladus canadensis, or Kentucky Coffee Tree. The berries have a resemblance to coffee, and are said to be used for this purpose; however it is a beautiful tree, with handsome feathered leaves, and makes a fine contrast with others. It should be planted in the back or centre of the plantation, and is very hardy.

Halesia diptera and *Halesia tetraptera*, two winged and four winged Silver bell, or snow drop tree. They are both natives of the Southern States, but perfectly hardy here: our most severe winters do not hurt them. The former kind flowers a month later than the latter kind, which flowers early in May. They are both elegant shrubs.

Hibiscus syriacus, fl. pleno. The double flowering althea frutex, of which there are several varieties, the double white, double red, and white and striped are the most showy; they commence their flowering late in July, and continue till fall, coming in at a very acceptable time. The single kinds, of which there are many varieties, are scarce worth cultivating, the double ones being raised quite as well, and are equally hardy. These are indispensable in every plantation.

Hypericum frutescens, Shrubby Hypericum: there are several species of this small beautiful shrub, all natives of the Southern States, but perfectly hardy here. They all flower in the greatest profusion, and continue for a long season. They should be planted in the front row.

Kerria japonica, or *Corechorus japonica*—yellow Japan Globe flower; although a native of Japan, like many other Japan flowers, it is perfectly hardy here. It flowers in the greatest profusion at all times, except in the very dead of winter, and will grow in almost any soil or situation.

Kalreuteria paniculata,—Japan bladder tree, or Kælræuterius. This is another hardy shrub from Japan. It has long racemes of flowers, succeeded by bladder like fruit, and is worthy of cultivation in every good collection.

Ligustrum vulgare, virgins. Large European Privet, a very handsome evergreen shrub, flowering in great profusion, and succeeded by bunches of black round berries. It bears clipping well, and is therefore well calculated for hedges, or to enclose ornamental plantations. It grows quick, and is well adapted to our climate, and when planted in a hedge row, and kept clipped, it makes a beautiful hedge, and ought to be in more general use.

Philadelphus coronaris, or common syringo, is very ornamental, producing its sweet scented flowers early, and in abundance, and also sweet scented *Philadelphus inodorus*, and *P. grandiflorus*, Garland syringo, both natives of the southern states, but quite hardy here. The flowers are large, and they keep their flowering for several months in wreaths or garlands—it is well calculated for the centre row, and also to hide unsightly objects. It has a beautiful effect when mixed with monthly honey suckle, &c.

Persica or *Amgdalus persica*, fl. rosea pleno—The double flowering Peach is very beautiful in shrubberies. It sometimes bears fruit, but it is cultivated entirely for its beautiful blossoms. A few trees also of the Chinese double flowering apple, *Pyrus spectabilis*, has also a beautiful effect for the same purpose.

Rhus cotinus, Venetian sumach, Aaren's beard, sometimes called fringe tree, is a fine shrub, calculated for the centre of the clump or shrubbery. Its large branches of fringe remaining all summer, give it a curious and striking effect.

Ribes Missouriensis, or Missouri currant; there are two species of this very ornamental shrub, from Missouri, introduced by Lewis and Clarke; they are quite hardy, and flower in great profusion.

Robinia glutinosa, and *Robinia hispida*, the former a pretty large shrub, with large bunches of flowers in great abundance, the other a

smaller shrub—they are both of them worthy of a place in all large collections.

Sorbus aucuparia, Mountain ash, or Roan tree—This is a very beautiful shrub, of the larger size, the leaves are ornamental, the flowers and fruit which are produced in large bunches, are beautiful; the fruit remains till late in the autumn—it is a native of Europe. The Scotch mountaineers attribute to it, virtues to prevent witchcraft.

Sorbus canadensis. This is a native of our northern frontiers and mountains; it does not grow as large as the former, the berries are smaller and red, the former larger and of an orange color, but otherwise much resemble it.

Spartium scoparium and *Genista*, two or three species of Broom, with bunches of yellow flowers, in very great profusion; the *Genista* or Spanish broom has white flowers, is also very pretty, but not quite so hardy as the former.

Symphoria racemosa, or snow berry, sometimes called snow apple, a pretty little shrub; the bunches of wax-like white berries, which it produces during the whole summer, gives it a beautiful appearance.

Syringa vulgaris or common Lilac, is well known to all, and needs no comment. The white variety not quite so common—they are only fit for outside plantings, as they sucker very freely, and soon make themselves common.

Syringa persica, or Persian lilac, is a delicate low shrub, the flowers very abundant, and the leaves small and delicate. There are two varieties of the Persian lilac; the white flowering, and the blue or purple flowering.

The Chinese cut leaved lilac is very curious; the leaves are finely cut like parsley; the flowers growing in longer racemes than the former.

Siberica, or large Persian lilac. The bunches of flowers are very large, and continue in season a long time after the common lilac.

Rosa, or Roses. A pretty numerous variety of them; some reckon five or six hundred kinds. They are accounted the most beautiful of Flora's productions. Perhaps a very handsome collection might be made of about 50 of the best sorts, which, by taking said quantity, I suppose might be obtained at about 50 cents each under name; and generally a fine collection un-named at half that amount. No good garden or shrubbery can be without them.

Tamarix gallica or French tamarix, and the *Tamarix Germanica*, German tamarix, are two pretty shrubs, the leaves and branches are small and slender, producing quantities of beautiful flowers, and form a very striking contrast to the other parts of the shrubbery.

[To be continued.]

THE SHAMROCK.

It would seem from an account given by the late Rev. John Brand, in his Popular Antiquities, that this plant, used as the national cognizance of Ireland, is *Trefoil*, and of the species used in husbandry commonly called clover. It is said that when St. Patrick landed near Wicklow, to convert the Irish, in the year 433, the Pagan inhabitants were ready to stone him; he requested to be heard, and endeavored to explain God to them as the Trinity in Unity, but they could not understand him, until plucking a *trefoil* from the ground, he said, "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as for these leaves, to grow upon a single stalk." It is said this illustration produced immediate conviction in his hearers.

TO REMOVE ICE.

To remove ice from door steps, &c. throw upon it a small quantity of salt, and the ice will directly crack and become loose, and may be easily removed with a shovek

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1831.

NURSERIES.

Every man who plants a Nursery of fruit or ornamental trees, and tends it well, performs an act that should entitle him to the thanks of the community. A plenty of good fruit has always been considered a great blessing in every country. But few climates are so favorable as to produce valuable fruits without cultivation, and planting a nursery is the first step towards it. We have no doubt but many young men are deterred from planting nurseries, because they think they cannot sell the trees when reared. We have travelled over considerable part of the United States, but do not recollect to have seen a nursery of young fruit trees spoiled by overgrowth, or left standing too long, when they had been well reared, more particularly if they had been budded or grafted. Now if all the trees that are raised, are set into orchards or gardens, then the more nurseries the more fruit. There need be no fear of over stocking the market, even where orchards are plenty. The means for transportation are different from what they were fifty years ago, and a gentleman now thinks no more of sending two or three hundred miles for fruit trees, than he would have done twenty years since, of sending ten miles for a pound of tea or tobacco. The inquiry is, "where can we procure the best variety, and largest trees?" Again, others may think that in order to insure a sale of their trees, it is necessary that they should be cultivated with the most approved varieties, and they have never had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. In this respect, the alteration has been as great within these few years, as it has been in transportation; you have now only to send to the book store, and get Prince's Pomological Manual, or some other author on horticulture, and you have all necessary directions. The time has arrived when scientific information is distributed through every part of our country, at a cheaper rate than in any other. We have some of the most learned men of the age, engaged in conducting magazines, and journals, and even tracts, all at such prices, as are within the reach of every farmer; and there is now no excuse for their remaining ignorant of their profession, when they have a wish to be otherwise. Now let us entreat such young farmers as are stationary, to commence the cultivation of fruit and forest trees, for be assured it will be a source of intellectual, as well as pecuniary profit. When you have your young seedling trees growing, and are wishing to procure any particular variety of fruit, which is not growing in your neighborhood, or within your knowledge, you have only to send your inquiry to any one of the agricultural papers whose columns are open for such inquiries, and you have the information sought for; or if you have young trees to sell, a communication through the same channel, is sure to bring you a purchaser. As to grafting or budding, there is not that mystery, that many of the quacks which go about the country, would make you believe—no, they are as easy as cutting a whip-stalk, or a bean-pole, and you may depend upon finding all necessary directions in the Far-

mer, for these operations, previous to the season for performing them.

FODDERING CATTLE.

At this inclement season much of the time and attention of the farmer, is given to feeding and nursing his stock. This is an important business, and upon it depends much of the profit or loss of the year. We think if farmers would give more moist food to their stock during the winter, they would find it much to their advantage.

One reason why hay will not keep an animal as well for the same length of time, as the grass would from which the hay was made, is the lack of moisture, little else having escaped during drying. If horses or cattle are fed with hay, and at the same time have water by them, they will drink often. When cattle are confined in stables, they can be kept with less food than when more exposed to the inclemency of the weather; and when the hay or straw with which they are fed, is cut and soaked, they require still less, than when it is fed to them dry. We know it is not common to cut hay, but it undoubtedly pays as well for the trouble as straw: the difference is, cattle and horses will eat hay much better without cutting than they will straw; but both are more convenient for after management when cut. As threshing machines are now becoming quite common, we would recommend to attach a cutting box to each, to be carried by horse power, which may be done with very little expense. With such an apparatus, stock might be fed in many cases cheaper on chopped straw & meal than they could with hay. But in whatever way stock are fed they should not be allowed to lose flesh. We know the common practice is different in most parts of the United States.

We look to England for instruction derived from experience, in many things appertaining to agriculture, but we cannot find a precedent with them for this practice; and surely they are allowed to be the most systematic and economical graziers in the world. They hold it to be bad economy to allow stock to lose flesh after they have once gained it, and there is not that *crow inviting appearance* with their herds that is to be seen with us, during the months of April and May. It is true local circumstances are always to be taken into consideration with regard to farming, and therefore what would be profitable in one place, might not be in another.

We believe it is cheaper in this section, when cattle are in flesh, to keep them so, than to allow them to become very lean and re-flesh them again. Allowing that it requires a given quantity of food to produce a pound of flesh upon an animal when full fed, and that half that quantity might be fed to him in a spare manner, and during a time that would occasion the loss of one pound, to replace which, the first given quantity would be again required; then it would appear, that the first pound of flesh cost only two fifths as much as the last pound, allowing other things equal. This would make a material difference in the price of an animal, whether we sold him for two dollars per cwt. or for five! If farmers would spend a few of their winter evenings in solving the following problem, it might be useful to them. *Prob: How can a Horse, an Ox, or a Cow, be kept cheapest through the winter?*

ON CHANGING SEEDS.

We do not know of a more common error, than the practice of changing seeds, when farmers do not wish to change variety, or of changing animals, when the breed is the same, believing that the transferring of seeds or stock, often from one farm to another, is of importance to the growth of individuals of the animal or vegetable kingdom. When we hear farmers say "I have had my corn, or my potatoes so long that they are *run out*," or that "their flocks have been so long upon their farms, that they are much degenerated," then we think they are proclaiming their own disgrace, and are virtually saying that they are not fit to superintend their own flock; that they neglect them so that they ruin them; that they are too lazy to gather their seed corn as they ought, and wish others to do it for them. To such men we think the proverb of Solomon will apply; "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep, so shall thy poverty come as one that travaileth, and thy way as an armed man." The fact has been long established, that by a course of breeding denominated "in and in;" that is, by breeding from the best animals, and rejecting the poorest, a flock may be greatly improved, and in this manner, some of the finest breeds of England have been produced,—the same rule will apply to corn. Now if by careful attention to the rules of breeding from the best stock, a progressive improvement is made, and this improvement is denominated breeding "in and in," then when farmers sell off their best stock and breed from the poorest, the course with the same propriety, may be called breeding *out and out*.

Yet so it is, the Butcher wishes to purchase some fat sheep. (and the best sheep are the most disposed to fatten) and the farmer allows him to go and select from his flock such as he chooses, leaving the refuse for him to breed from, upon the *out and out* system. His fields of corn ripen, and are gathered, the best sold, and from the poorest selects his seed, some of which fails, but it is all said to be owing to having been on the farm so long. His potatoes are dug and put in the cellar, the largest are picked up by the boys to feed to the pigs; the women look for the largest and best kinds to boil, and by planting time none remain but the refuse of the crop: these are planted, and because they do not produce a fine crop, as to kind and quantity, it is said they are *run out*, and the term is very proper, since they were raised upon the true *out and out* system. If the farmers will select such of their sheep at shearing time, as they find do not produce good wool, are getting old, or have other bad points about them, and put them by themselves for sale, and reserve those of good points only to breed from, they will soon find the advantage of the "in and in" system. So with the potatoes, let the choicest be selected for seed, keeping the several kinds separate: let these be planted in good soil and well tanded, and we venture to say that the second crop will convince the man that his potatoes are not *run out*.

Great fall of snow—During the night of the 31st, we had a fall of snow to the depth of 11 inches, and an addition on the 1st of two inches more, making in the fields about 20 inches.

GRAPES.

As the preference of American over foreign grapes, is now completely settled as to vine yards, we would make the following suggestions, to be attended to during the winter, or early in the spring:

As it is reasonable to conclude that those grapes which we find growing in a wild state, through the country, are well adapted to the climate, we would recommend to those persons who feel an interest in the cultivation, to look out such vines as are in their neighbourhood, which are good bearers, (and this information can generally be obtained from the boys, who are better acquainted with them than men) and prune them; also cut away such bushes as shade them, giving them an opportunity to show their qualities the present year; this will make a saving of two years over moving the vines to the garden. The prospect is, that the grape known through the northern states as the *summer grape*, or the *Vitis intermedia* of the botanists, being an intermediate grape between the large fox, and the small frost grape, will prove one of our most valuable varieties for wine, and as every attempt to select by fair experiment the best vines of the woods, is doing our country great service, we hope it will not be neglected, and that each Horticulturist will come to the conclusion, that he will put at least a couple of vines in training the present year; it will not be attended with any cost, and may be a source of much profit to those who succeed in finding a good variety.

INARCHING OR GRAFTING BY APPROACH.

Ladies who are fond of Green house plants, will find a very convenient method of propagating and multiplying them, by the process of in-arching, which may be performed at any time of the year when the plant is making new leaves, and what is its greatest recommendation, it is easily executed, and without the possibility of failure, and is the common method by which certain kinds, as the *Camelia Japonica*, *Orange*, *Lemon*, &c. are propagated. The peach is readily grafted in this manner, which is extremely uncertain by any other method. Plants which have bad shaped and unsightly tops, or branches, may be in-arched on themselves, and made to interlace and support each other. Trees and shrubs, with open spaces, and ill shaped chasms, may have some of the upper or lower limbs brought in, and made to fill up the naked spots. It is necessary to observe, that two of congenial tempers and constitutions, or rather of the same botanical species, should be used, as in other grafting, the same tree or plant will always in-arch on itself.

It is necessary, if the plants are in pots, to bring them so nigh together, as that the branches will touch, or if a potted plant is to be united to a tree it must be raised to the desired situation, by means of a post, or platform; after the branches are brought together, carefully mark where they touch, then cut off the one on which you intend to graft, in the shape of a wedge, with a sharp knife, and cut a corresponding slit or tongue into the other about two thirds of the thickness of the branch, and cut away the substance until the wedge fits into

the place; or, cut a tongue in both, & let them reciprocally enter into each branch, in which case, neither of the branches are cut off till they are united, or you may only scarify them by taking off the bark and a little wood, till they nicely fit, and in various other ways, of which some French authors enumerate more than thirty, many of which will suggest themselves to any ingenious operator. As soon as the joinings are completed, quickly and firmly tie them with bass matting, woolen yaro, or cotton candle wick, and cover the space with clay or any kind of adhesive wax, as grafting composition, or Burgundy pitch, to exclude the air. If the plant is in rapid growth, loosen the tyings in about a fortnight, or otherwise in four weeks, and again tie them, and not finally remove them under about two months.—In some of the most difficult and expensive foreign varieties, a longer time sometimes is necessary, which is easily known by examination. Persons who would wish to perfect themselves, and get the knack of doing it, may in summer try it on the limbs of any tree or shrub. After the joinings have taken, detach them, by cutting asunder and trimming off smoothly, and waxing the end. *

GRAFTING WAX.

The following manner of compounding wax for grafting, or covering wounds on trees, we have found the best of the many recommended by the books:

Take of resin one part, of tallow two parts, and of bees-wax three parts, melt them, and when they are perfectly incorporated, set by for use. When it is intended for grafting, budding, or in-arching the most convenient way of using it, is to saturate some broad tape, or pieces of thin linen, or cotton cloth, cut into slips; these may be rolled up like rolls of webbing, and dip in the melted wax, where they will absorb a sufficient quantity to render them impervious to air and moisture; the cloth serves as strings, as well as to secure the wound from air. When wax is wanted entirely for covering wounds after trimming, or where trees have received injury, there should be a greater proportion of resin, or the bees-wax may be omitted altogether; and the best manner of applying it is when warm, with a brush. Some have made use of tar, in which brick dust, lime, or chalk have been mixed in such quantity as to prevent its running off when applied. The only object of using this upon wounds, is to exclude air, and moisture, thereby preventing decay. *

GUINEA GRASS.

In the first vol. of the *Ploughboy*, page 154, we find a very flattering account of the success of the cultivation of this grass near Natchez. It is also figured in the *Enc. Agr.* page 195. In speaking of the productions of the Island of Jamaica, the author says, "the Guinea Grass (*Panicum polygonum*) is next in importance to the sugar cane, as the grazing and breeding farms, are chiefly supported by it.—Hence arises the plenty of horned cattle, both for the butcher, and planter, which is such that few markets in Europe furnish beef of better quality, and at a cheaper rate, than that of Jamaica. Mutton, also, is cheap and good. The seeds of the Guinea grass, were brought

from the coast of Guinea, as food for some birds, which were presented to Ellis, Chief Justice of the Island." From certificates forwarded by Dr. Brown, to the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, it appears that eight horses were kept during the growing season upon the grass cut from one quarter of an acre.—This is an annual grass, of coarse but rapid growth, and requires cutting often. As we are not aware that this grass has been cultivated in the northern states, we would thank any gentleman, who is acquainted with the cultivation of it, to forward an account of the manner of cultivating it, and whether it is calculated for a northern climate, and what particular advantages there would be derived from the introduction of it into our northern states, as a substitute for the common grasses.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—NO 3.

Having traced the functions of vegetables through the different parts of the flower, to the formation of the seed, or the rudiments of the young plant, we will attempt to give some of the leading principles of *germination*, by which is to be understood that part of vegetable economy by which the embryo is elicited from its albuminous deposit, and assumes the appearance of a young plant. This appears to be the connecting link between the old and new plants, or rather *germination* may be considered the first principle of the new one, after being disconnected from the parent stock. The seed when separated from the old stock, and carefully dried, possesses a principle of vitality which may be dormant under certain circumstances for ages, and then be called into life. Three things seem necessary to the healthy germination of seeds; that they should be excluded from the *light*, and furnished with suitable proportions of *heat* and *moisture*.—When seeds are placed in favorable situations as to the above requisites, the farinaceous part of the seed absorbs moisture, and the radical, or root of the young plant is elongated, and perforates the tegument, or skin of the seed, shortly after which, the seed swells & bursts the tegument, & the plumule or top of the young plant makes its appearance from between the cotyledons, (as in the bean) which afterwards become green and perform the functions of common leaves; they also decrease in size, showing that a part of the concrete albuminous matter they contain, is carried off for the support of the young plant before roots and regular leaves have attained sufficient strength to provide for themselves.

The phenomena of the invariable disposition of the roots to descend, and the plumule to ascend, has never been satisfactorily explained. Perhaps it is a safe conclusion that plants receive in water, charged with various solutions at the roots, all of which are heavier than atmospheric air, and as the roots are elongated by constant injection, and ejection, of this moisture, which in its motion carries some of the albuminous matter, or elaborated juice, to the orifice of the tubes of the root, where it is deposited, and that previous to its complete organization, it takes the perpendicular direction from its specific gravity. That on the other hand the leaves receive in hydrogen, which is lighter than atmospheric air, and of course as this food would by the same rule,

extend the plumule upwards, as the food of the roots does them downwards; but until further investigations, these conjectures are not to be taken as facts.

It is well ascertained that water charged with different substances constitutes a great proportion of the food of plants, taken in by the roots, and that this is conveyed through the sap-wood to the leaves, where it undergoes a process termed elaboration, after which it returns by a different set of vessels, forming the inner surface of the bark.

The nature of the sap in its descent by the bark, seems entirely changed, and most of it is secreted, or becomes fixed, forming the young layer of wood. By what power the sap is raised from the ground to the tops of trees, has never yet been agreed upon by philosophers; neither can the process of elaboration, which seems to be confined principally to the leaves, be clearly comprehended; but there is an acknowledged similarity between the circulation of blood in animals, and the circulation of sap in vegetables; and when physicians, by the aid of science, can clearly explain the first, perhaps phytologists will be able to explain the latter.

TERMINOLOGY.

Albumen—The farinaceous, or fleshy part of seeds. This appears like a thin glare fluid in imperfect seeds, but becomes hard as they ripen.

Awn—A stiff slender process, proceeding from the chaff, beard-like, as in wheat.

Azil—A term corresponding with arm-pit.

Barb—Armed with teeth pointing backward.

Blooming—The time when the flowers are perfect.

Bract—The leaf near the flower.

Caducous—The part of a plant which falls off.

Cell—In botany means the place where the seed are lodged.

Cleft—Split down. It is applied to one kind of grafting.

Convolute—Rolled into a cylinder.

Corcle—The embryo of the new plant.

Cordate—Heart-form.

Corymb—Flowers umbel-like.

Cruciform—Flowers with four leaves or petals forming a cross.

Cyme—Flowers growing in umbels, yet with stalks diverging from the centre one as in the common elder.

To CORRESPONDENTS—Since the space allotted to communications was filled, we have received several, which will be published in our next. Among the number, are the following—O. W.—H. G. S. of Lansingburgh—D. T. of Cayuga—S. Clark—Economist—W. O.—A Subscriber—&c.

ABRUITE.

A late Boston paper gives an account of a young man who had been arrested and examined before the police court on a charge of beating and assaulting his wife. The physician who was called in attendance upon the woman, testified that she would not, in all probability, survive. It appears that the husband beat her thus brutally because she refused to attend a sleigh ride with him.

From the Ploughboy, vol. 1.

GEOLOGY APPLIED TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. NO. 2.

In a preceding number of the Plough Boy, I attempted to give a brief view of the application of Geology to Agriculture. I confined myself chiefly to the formation of the earthy part of soils from the disintegration or pulverization of rocks. I will now point your readers to the causes of this crumbling down of rocks, and give a few examples to prove that this operation of nature goes on with considerable rapidity in some districts.

The principal disintegrating agents are water and change of temperature. In all rocks we find natural cleavages. Rains and melting snows fill these cleavages with water; which, on freezing, extends its volume, & thereby subdivides the mass of rock into small portions. More surface being thereafter presented to the same action of the same agents, these small portions are still further subdivided, until a fine arable soil is formed.

There is a great difference in rocks in their adaptation to the action of these agents. A rock of granular quartz, for example, has but very imperfect natural cleavages. Consequently but little water can gain admittance. Besides, the hardness of the rock will long resist the expansive force of the freezing water. Whereas the common argillaceous slate contains an immense number of fissures or cleavages, and the texture is soft and yielding. Consequently soils are formed with great rapidity in slaty districts. As facts are preferable to any thing, however plausible, I will refer your readers to a few examples. Such examples must necessarily be local: your readers will therefore excuse me for referring them to a locality where I am perfectly familiar with the facts.

That part of the town of Chatham, in Columbia county, called the parish of New-Corcor, has argillaceous slate for its basis rock.—In this parish there are many fields traversed by ridges of slate rock, which were not covered with sufficient soil for cultivation, a few years ago, but are now ploughed and cultivated like other parts of the fields. That those, who are curious to witness the most conclusive evidence of the rapid formation of soils from the disintegration of rocks, may not be subject to the labour of much inquiry or research, I will point them to a distinct locality. On the farm, now owned by Judge Patterson, and formerly by Capt. Abel Eaton, on the Union turnpike road, about fifteen miles from the city of Hudson, is the locality to which I allude. The highest ridge in a field on the east side of the road, being about one hundred and twenty rods northeasterly from the dwelling-house, was one entire bare slate rock, about thirty years ago. This fact I well remember: but I will refer the reader to Mr. Hozea Birge, who still resides near the place for a confirmation of the fact. Now most of this same ridge is good arable land. That the present coat of soil could not have washed down from the hills above, is evident from the position of the ridge. For the ground between the ridge and the hill above, is much the lowest. Consequently the earthy soil covering this ridge of rock must have been wholly formed by the disintegration of the rock within thirty years.

May we not safely infer, that the earthy part of soils is perpetually undergoing changes in respect to quality and depth, in some districts of country? For example, the rock overlaying the slate in the before mentioned parish, was graywacke. This is evident, not only from a consideration of the geological series of rocks, but from the fact, that some of the highest hills are still capped with graywacke. As graywacke is chiefly composed of grains of quartz, cemented together by a little alumine, soils formed of this rock must be too sandy & loose. May we not therefore presume, that many hundred years ago, the soil of that parish was more loose and sandy than at present, and consequently less productive? But since the graywacke rock has chiefly passed away,

and perhaps mostly gone down the Hudson to form the islands and shoals at its mouth; and since the slate rock has become exposed to the disintegrating agents, and commenced the operation of adding its substance to the graywacke soil, the earthy soil of this district is greatly improved.

In the eastern parts of Columbia county the slate rock has passed away and left the granular limestone, which is the next structure beneath it, bare. Near what is called Canaan corner, is a manifest locality. Consequently, the disintegrating agents have commenced their attack upon it, and will greatly improve the neighbouring soil, by the addition of carbonate of lime. In the western part of the same county, the upper, or secondary stratum of limestone still remains above the graywacke. Consequently the soil is daily improved in that district by the mouldering down of that rock. A.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

U. S. SENATOR.

On Tuesday last the two houses of the legislature proceeded according to previous resolution to the nomination of a U. S. Senator in the place of the Hon. Nathan Sanford.

The vote in the Assembly stood as follows, for Wm. L. Marcy 86, for Samuel Works of Monroe 27, and in the Senate for Wm. L. Marcy 20, and for S. Works 5. The Senate and Assembly then convened in the Assembly chamber, and their nominations agreeing Wm. L. Marcy was declared by the President of the Senate, duly elected.

TREASURER.

Abraham Keyser was duly appointed Treasurer.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Samuel Nelson, Judge of the 6th Circuit, was nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State on Tuesday last, in the place of Judge Marcy, resigned.

SPECIAL CIRCUIT.

The present legislature have passed a law directing a Special Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery to be held in the county of Niagra, commencing on the 3d Monday of February inst. and to be continued by adjournment to such times as said courts may direct; and the Circuit Court of Oyer and terminer may be held and continued by farther adjournment, as often as the said court shall see fit.

The Circuit Judge of that Circuit is empowered to direct such additional number of petit jurors to be drawn as he may think proper.

The Courts are to be held by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, who is to be allowed the sum of \$5 per day for all the time he shall be engaged in going to and returning, and holding such Courts together with his expenses, payable out of the treasury of the state.

No grand jury is to be summoned to attend the Courts authorized by this act.

All persons bound by recognizance or otherwise to appear at any Circuit Court or Oyer and terminer for the county of Niagra shall be bound to appear at the Courts authorized by this act, and the law authorizing these courts takes effect immediately on the passage thereof.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is now more than 30 days since there has been a foreign arrival at New York. The last Liverpool dates were to 9th of Dec. The Journal of Commerce of the 29th Jan., observes that on the 29th of January, 1830, the ship Hannibal arrived from London, bringing papers to the 1st January. The public

anxiety to gain intelligence from Europe is again becoming intense. That quarter of the globe at the last dates presented an interesting scene of action, and the times seemed rife with coming events of no ordinary importance, and the lapse of time since the last arrivals has not failed to increase the interest.

Arrivals are daily expected, and it cannot be long ere we shall be greeted with intelligence that in all probability will afford a pretty certain indication of the political features of Europe for the coming year. The last dates were the harbingers of peace—the next may be the messengers of wide spread and devastating war.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The holders of flour and grain are looking with anxiety for English advices and the markets in consequence continue stationary and quiet, and will probably remain so until foreign arrivals.

The money market is abundant, and loans have recently been made at five per cent. on mortgage securities.

SEAMAN'S BANK OF SAVINGS.

By the report of the board of Trustees of this Institution in New York, it appears that it went into operation on the 11th May, 1829, and that since that time up to the 31st December, 1830, there had been deposited the amount of \$62,719 45. The depositors are all persons engaged in seafaring pursuits, and the strongest hopes are entertained that when it shall become generally known that there is such a place of deposit, the habit of saving will prevail to considerable extent among that class of people peculiarly distinguished for their prodigality while "in port." The amount of interest received is \$1,702 38.

HARVARD PHI BETA KAPPA.

The following appointments have been made for the next anniversary performance of this Society: James T. Austin Esq Orator; Rev. John Pierpont, Poet; and the Rev. Theodore Edson, Chaplain.

RHINOCEROS

The Rhinoceros which was imported from Beogal last Spring, has been sold at auction in Philadelphia for \$4,100.

FIRE.

The Woollen Manufacturing establishment of Joshua Clapp, South Leicester, Mass. has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

The following article from the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, shows that the Kentuckians are up to telling big lies as well as whipping wild cats, &c. Last summer a story went the round of all the newspapers of that state, of a snake so large that it devoured Oxen, Horses and other domestic animals, and to add to the terrific qualifications of his snake ship his roarings had been heard the distance of several miles. That story was exceedingly foolish, this is still more so. While the Kentuckians stick to their steam boats, wild cats, big waggons, and other kindred wonders, they are very much at home, and their associations very proper; but such stories as this of the modern Poliphemus, and snakes exceeding the Boa Constrictors of Asia and Africa, are too exaggerated to be interesting.

Mr. Trotter.—Five or six days since, my business called me to Danville, and thence to Harrodsburgh. Whilst descending the cliff on the north side of the Kentucky river, I very unexpectedly encountered a being whose strangeness of visage inspired me with the

most horrible sensations. When I first saw him, he was lying upon the ground, his tail tied to the limb of a tree, about twenty yards distant, I would judge it to be thirty yards in length and about the size of a bed cord. The tramping of my horse's feet startled him, and he bounded to the tree, climbing up his tail, which, as before stated, was tied to a limb.— Recovering somewhat from my confusion, I advanced nearer the tree, where I immediately surveyed his whole appearance. His head was of the usual dimensions, and his hair was long and flowing, reaching nearly to his waist. His eye (he had but one, in the centre of his forehead) was almost white, and near the size of a silver dollar. His body was covered with hair and feathers, and his feet resembled those of the bear. He skipped with the greatest facility from limb to limb, and muttered some unintelligible words in a harsh tone. Whilst he was intent on gazing at me, I rode round the tree about four times, his head turning each time with me. When I stopped, his head was still for a moment, when it wheeled with the velocity of a top until it resumed its former position. Seeing him about to descend by means of his tail, I put spurs to my horse and reached the ferry, greatly terrified and nearly out of breath.

The above statement is sent you at the request of my neighbors, who will certify to my good character, having resided amongst them for nineteen years.

PATRICK C FLOURNOY.

Jessamine co. Ky. Jan. 3, 1831.

LORD BYRON.

The following interesting remarks on this Prince of Poets are from a review of Moore's Life of Byron, in the N. Y. American.

Misfortune stamped him for her own at his birth; and with no equivocal sign. A termigant and a libertine were his cradle watchers. He had no "monitors of his young years." His youth was blasted in its spring; and (true indeed like many who have built themselves monuments in the bosoms of men) he who should move all hearts with sympathy, was unable to touch the one of his choice with love. He lived,

— "as lives a withered bough,
Blossomless, leafless and alone."

He died,—he, the man upon whom the eyes of the world were fixed with admiration, if not with favor, died in a cheerless barrack room, without a friend or a relative to minister to him: his last moments disturbed by the clamors of a mutinous soldiery, and his eyes closed by a menial. Nay more, his very remains cannot escape contumely. His ashes are excluded from a public cemetery by his countrymen; and there are those found in the land which he delighted to honor, who would brand his name with infamy! If such are the penalties of frailty and indiscretion, what ignominy is reserved for actual crime?

HORRIBLE REPORT.

A St. Thomas paper of Dec. 28th, says— We have to notice a horrible report which has been going about town for the last two days, but to which there seems no clue can be found. It is said that a vessel has been fallen on with near St. Domingo, with a great number of murdered persons on board. It is supposed that this vessel is the one which was bearing the equestrian corps of Mr. Handy (who was here last year) to St. Domingo. It is said that the company had made a great deal of money in their tour through the Islands, which circumstance lends an air of probability to the report, as this alone might have induced the piracy.—N. Y. Eve. Journal.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Feb. 5, 1831.

The quantity, quality, and prices of wheat, have been well sustained the week past.

The quantity of ashes has not been great, but the prices fair, and buyers seem anxious.

The quantity of snow has been such as to give us fine sleighing, and the bustle of business in our village, has given the strongest proofs of the prosperity of this section of the country.

Ashes per 2240 lbs	12a31	Mink	12a31
Fat	\$91a92 50	Raccoan	12a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	25a44	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	75	Wild Cat	15a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	12a25
Beeswax	do 18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter	do 10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	\$8a9	Honey do	09
Do prime	do 5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	38a44	Mustard Seed per bush	34
Beans	do 50a62	Oats per bush	25
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped	do 8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm	do 28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	44a50	Park, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	\$4 50	Da fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	5 50	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	78a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a100	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	106a112
Fax, cross	100a200	Wheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending Jan. 29, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds			Weather			Observa'ns
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	high	
23	12	12	29.35	29.42	n	w	1	1	1	1	1-2 in. snow
24	20	12	29.35	29.30	w	n	1	1	1	1	1-2 in. snow
25	18	15	29.20	29.15	w	w	1	1	1	1	1 in h' snow
26	22	20	29.16	29.20	w	w	1	1	1	1	1 in h' snow
27	30	22	29.25	29.50	w	n	1	1	1	1	1 in h' snow
28	30	25	29.65	29.60	w	n	1	1	1	1	1 in h' snow
29	26	18	29.52	29.46	n	e	1	1	1	1	1 in h' snow

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give the nearest mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK.	NEW JERSEY.	PENNSYLVANIA.	VERMONT.	RHODE-ISLAND.	CONNECTICUT.	MAINE.	CANADA.
All banks in this state, par, except the following Broken Banks. Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greece County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	State Bank, & Treaton Banking Company, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co. Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf. & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.	Philadelphia Banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Mendeville, Marrett, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sit Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownville banks.	All banks in this state, par. except the following Broken Banks. Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.	All banks in this state, par. except the following Broken Banks. Eagle, Eagle pay'ble at Union bank New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.	All banks in this state, par. except the following Broken Banks. Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pas-	All banks, 4 to 6 per cent, BIRCHINGAN. All banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Mauroe, and Detroit.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the Upper Canada, at Kingston, and Uchartered banks.

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York American.

THE ORPHAN GIRL.

I have no mother!—for she died
 When I was very young;
 But her memory, still, around my heart,
 Like morning mists has hung.

They tell me of an angel form,
 That watched me while I slept,
 And of a soft and gentle hand
 That wiped the tears I wept;—

And that same hand that held my own,
 When I began to walk,
 And the joy that sparkled in her eyes
 When first I tried to talk—

For they say the mother's heart is pleased
 When infant charms expand—
 I wonder if she thinks of me,
 In that bright, happy land;

For I know she is in heaven, now—
 That holy place of rest—
 For she was always good to me,
 And the good alone are blest.

I remember, too, when I was ill,
 She kiss'd my burning brow,
 And the tear that fell upon my cheek—
 I think I feel it now

And I have still some little books
 She learn'd me how to spell;
 And the chiding, or the kiss she gave,
 I still remember well.

And then she used to kneel with me,
 And teach me how to pray,
 And raise my little hands to heaven,
 And tell me what to say.

Oh, mother! mother! in my heart
 Thy image still shall be,
 And I will hope in heaven at last
 That I may meet with thee.

January 26. T. K. S.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser

The unhappy husband looked out of the window and his eye wandered through the deep shadows of night. All was still, even in the populous street in which was his own wretched abode. As he drank in the universal air, it seemed to revive him. He called his wife from the wretched pallet where she was reclining, and she came to him with tottering steps. He clasped her hand, drew her to the open window, and they looked out together on the night. After a pause of bitter agony, he addressed her.

Four years have past away
 While we have lingered here,
 When has a single day
 Escap'd without a tear?

Look out, love, on the night!
 Its freshness let us share:
 Better to wait the light,
 Than seek our couch of care.

How strange has been our lot!
 When shall we find our repose?
 All, all were soon forgot;
 But the remembrance of *thy* woes!

By the lamp's painful glare
 In vain I've toil'd for bread,
 I'd grapple with despair
 To raise thy drooping head!

Would that another fate,
 A happier had been thine,
 The humblest peasant's state,
 Were paradise to mine!

But do thy lips reprove?
 O angel, as thou art,
 The rain drops of thy love
 Fall on a broken heart.

ALABAMA.

The free population of this state amounts to 199,221—The slave population amounts to 112,625.

WINTER! WINTER!!

"Old Winter is here again—alack!
 How icy and cold is he!

He cares not a pin for a shivering back—
 He's a saucy old chap to white and to black,
 And whistles his chills with a wonderful knock,
 For he comes from a cold countree!"

And old winter is indeed here again! Mother Earth has assumed her robe of spotless white, and her sons and daughters are up and active, partaking of or preparing for the "joys of the sleigh." We love to hear the merry jingle of the bells as they pass our window, and mark the flash of joy, the living glow of animation, which lights up the countenances of those who are thus smoothly and fleetly gliding along the high road of enjoyment.

Winter is indeed a season for enjoyment, and comes laden with many blessings. Who amongst us has not felt that it is a period when the heart throbs with unwonted pleasure, and the bosom expands with the kindest emotions—that notwithstanding the glory of the summer has departed—though the rich verdure has left the fields, and the gay flowers bloom no longer in the valley and by the hill side—though the murmur of the stream is hushed and the tuneful warblings of the birds are silent—in short, though the sceptre of the Frost King has been stretched abroad, chilling every object over which it has been extended—who has not realized that the season is attended by a thousand joys, a thousand peculiar gratifications which come upon the heart quietly and stealthily, and beguile it into happiness!

"He reckes not of the world without,
 Who feels he bears a world within."

To the Farmer, Winter is emphatically the season of happiness. Possessing within the limits of his plantation all that is essential for his comfort and convenience, when the labors of the day are over, he can seat himself by the cheerful fire which blazes on his hearth, and whilst his wife and daughters ply the needle or the wheel, he can calmly listen to the rough blasts of wintry wind, as it fitfully rushes by his dwelling. As sources of enjoyment, his books are not neglected—The stores of intellectual knowledge are unlocked, and the fire of genius and the wisdom of experience are called up; and whilst the jocular laugh and harmless jest goes round, emotions of gratitude to the Giver of all good fills every heart, and every tongue is eloquent with joy.

But there are those to whom winter comes arrayed in terrors—those who, grasped by the cold hand of penury,

"—shrink from the bitter blast,
 Still hover o'er their pigny fire,
 And fear it will not last."

To them Winter comes not a messenger of joy, for the "cruise of oil" has failed—the last crust has been eaten—and the last fagot now sheds forth a feeble ray of warmth to cheer and animate their frames. Childhood and innocence—age and decrepitude—the bowed-down frame of manhood, and woman's fragile form, alike are suffering beneath the reverses of fortune and the pressure of want—and oh! how little of the overflowing abundance of those around them, would it require, to rob the season of its terrors, and ease the hearts of the widow and the orphan to rejoice and be glad "with exceeding great joy."

"The poor have ye always with you," said the Saviour of men, and his followers cannot better bring their conduct into an accordance with that of their Divine Master, than by following the bright examples of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, which he has left behind him in his word. Like "bread cast upon the waters," these holy alms will return after many days. And they who can thus contemplate the appearance of insinuating actions and can feel the consciousness, that their hands relieve the distress of the poor, and soothe the sufferings of the unfortunate, are laying up for themselves sources of enjoyment which will cast beams of sunshine over their darkest hours, and gild their passage on-

ward to that period when they shall be called to their reward, and

"One unbounded Spring encircles all."

HUMAN COMBUSTION.

We extract the following singular case of spontaneous combustion from the Archives Gen de Medecine:—A gentleman of a robust healthy constitution, and temperate habits. 24 years of age, extinguished with his hands the burning clothes of his brother, who had accidentally set fire to them with sulphur, and was immediately afterwards attacked with acute pains in both hands. A woman who came to his succor observed that both hands were surrounded by a blue flame. This at first was supposed to be occasioned by the sulphur adhering to them, and an attempt was made to extinguish the flame with cold water, but without effect. The gentleman ran down stairs to a culler's shop, and plunged his hands into a quantity of mud: from this he derived very little relief. After suffering in this manner much torture for half an hour, he ran to the house of Dr. R. de Bras, by whom the case is related. On the way, both himself and the woman who accompanied him, observed distinctly the blue flame surrounding the hands. The physician met him at the door, and observed the hands to be red, swelled, and exhaling a kind of smoke or vapor. He directed his patient to plunge his hands into a well, and to keep them there until he experienced relief; on his doing so the pain abated and the flame ceased; but he had not gone more than 150 paces homeward, when it re-appeared. On reaching his dwelling he immediately immersed his hands in a bucket of water, which as it got rapidly heated he had repeatedly renewed. As often as he took them out of the water, he remarked a sort of unctuous matter flow along his fingers, and the blue flame re-appeared. The latter was not however, visible except in a situation where the light of candle was shaded. A gentleman who remained in the room with him, saw the blue flame several times in the course of the night; towards daybreak only sparks were visible. During the following day the pain was severe, and large vesications, filled with a reddish serum, had formed on the fingers, indeed the cuticle was entirely removed, and the cutis greyish and corroded. The vesications being opened, cerate was applied to the denuded surfaces, and the whole covered with poultices. The inflammation which followed was moderate, the suppuration healthy, and in six weeks the ulcers caused by the burning were healed; but the cicatrices were distinct, and several of the nails dropped off.

MANY SWINE.

A late Cincinnati paper calculates that there will be slaughtered in that city during the present year more than one hundred thousand hogs.

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, FEBRUARY 12, 1831.

NUMBER 6.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.
THE BEE.

MESSEURS. EDITORS—I have observed that recently much has been published in various Horticultural Journals, on the habits of the honey bee. A knowledge of their history, economy, and mode of working, is extremely interesting, and the subject derives additional interest from the following fact, which came to me from an authentic source, a short time since, and having never seen it in print, I send the statement for publication in your interesting *Genesee Farmer*, which by the by, should be in the hands of every practical farmer in the *Genesee country*, who from the hints and experience of others, would save more than ten times the cost of the paper, in the course of the year—but to the subject:

A few years since, a farmer removed from this county, to one of the northern counties of the state of Ohio; his remove was in the winter, and he took with his other moveables a hive of bees, and at the end of his journey he located in an old log house, and for the want of a better place he put his swarm of bees into the garret, where they remained till spring.

Among the many cares of a remove into the wilderness, he forgot his bees, and neglected to place them out of doors, as is the custom; but with the return of spring, and the opening of the wild flowers of the wilderness, they did not forget their duty, but "gathered honey every day from every opening flower," until the hive was full to overflowing. They found abundant passage between the logs of the house. When the hive was full, instead of swarming and going off, they merely removed a few feet from the old hive, attached themselves to a log in the same room, and went to work; others attached themselves to the outside of the hive, and continued their operations in open view, in this manner for several years. When the family wanted honey, they went into the room, and broke off what comb they required, without molestation. Having abundant room in the garret, they never left it in swarms. It is probable that the room was nearly dark, but of this I am not informed. From this circumstance, the inhabitants when they build their houses, finish off a small tight room, in the garret, or other convenient part of the house, exclusively for the bees, with timbers or braces to which they can attach the comb, having a tight door to the room, to exclude mice, &c, and I understand they are not molested by the bee-moth or miller. I could much enlarge upon this subject, but time does not permit, and it is quite sufficient for a practical man to improve the hint. I am, respectfully, yours, O. W.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

The north-easterly storms which sweep throughout the maritime parts of the United States, and which perhaps bring the most uncomfortable weather of the whole year, are unknown in some of the inland districts of our country; and though on the east side of the Cayuga lake, sometimes a gentle breeze occurs in unsettled weather from that point, often veering in a few hours 50 or 60 degrees on either side, yet I have no recollection of having ever observed at this place, what in common language is called "a north-caster."

That north-easterly storms occur, however, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, I have several times witnessed; and it might be expected that such currents would rush along valleys lying in a south-westerly direction.—Indeed, a valued friend who resides at Lyons, on the Clyde river, has spoken of their occurrence at that place.

On a former occasion, I remarked that the course of the same general wind over extensive plains, and along the valleys of large waters, was often very different, it being in the latter case deflected by the parallel ranges of the hills. I also referred to a paragraph in *Cook's last Voyage*, in which was noticed a difference of 90 degrees in the direction of the gale at the same time, and only at the distance of a few miles; and which on account of its pointed testimony, and that the occurrence was not unexpected by those experienced mariners, I subjoin in a note. At this place, we probably owe the course of our S. S. E. winds, (which so frequently occur) and also our N. N. W. winds to the position of the Cayuga lake.

Since the days of FRANKLIN, it has been generally known that the great body of the clouds in north-easterly storms move from the south-west; and that the chilling wind that carries the *scud* is only a counter current. The superior and principal clouds that rain or snow over this land, appear also to come from the south west; but the counter currents are much more variable than on the south east side of the Allegany range of mountains.— With us, the North, and even the north-north west are not considered fair weather winds, although with these sometimes the sky is clear; but our deepest snows have come from the north, and on two successive days, we have had continued rains from the N. N. W. Some circumstances have induced me to believe that north-easterly storms rushing up the *St. Lawrence*, have become deflected at those times, and with diminished velocity have taken nearly the direction of our parallel lakes.

Now the object of this communication is to invite the attention of such readers of the *Genesee Farmer*, as study meteorology, to this subject, so that we may learn what winds prevail on the Seneca Lake, the Clyde river, and its branches, in the valley of the Genesee, at Lockport, at Batavia, at Lewiston or Niagara Falls, and at Buffalo, while a north-easterly is chafing the shore of Ontario.

D. T.
Greatfield, 1 Mo. 24, 1831.

Note—"Before we had got up one anchor [in *Awatka Bay*] so violent a gale sprung up from the north-east that we thought proper to moor again, [] supposing from the position of the entrance of the bay, that the current of wind would in all probability set up the channel. [] The pinnace was dispatched to examine the passage, and returned with intelligence, that the wind blew violently from the south-east, with a great swell setting into the bay."

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

The *Sweet Potato*, or Carolina Potato, as often called, may, and will, become an article of profit, in the region of the Genesee Farmer. It is cultivated with very little more trouble than the common potato, in my garden, and gives nearly as good a yield. Perhaps you do cultivate it already—if you do not, try it. I plant a few, say a dozen well grown potatoes, early in April, and from them get plants enough for 50 to 100 hills, enough for my family. Dig a hole in the soil of the garden two feet deep, and three or four feet square, or round. Fill this with fresh horse dung, from out of doors, well wetted, and cover it three inches with soil.

When warmed, by heat or fermentation, plant the potatoes two inches under the surface, which I leave open to the weather. The growth will then be stimulated by the internal heat, and vegetated by the external, so as to give you plants for transplanting, by the time the season is sufficiently advanced. I make the hills, before transplanting, 12 to 18 inches high, 3 or 4 feet apart each way. When the plants have 3 or 4 or 6 leaves, nip off the root adhering to the potato, with the thumb and finger nail, having thousands of fibrous roots, and set these, 1, 2, or 3 in each hill. They

may be thus set any time of the day, and will require no watering. Keep them clear of weeds. If more plants are wanted, replace the potato, which will soon throw out a new set of plants.

The white are the earliest, and the best for our climate; then the yellow, and the red. A light, dry sandy soil, is considered best for them, but they grow well in a light mould, or loam, if dry and warm. I have no doubt they will become a profitable crop, even for feeding stock, in your country. Mine were planted, last year, in the bed, early in April; in the hills, by the middle of May; and ripened in August, and to middle of September. The largest were 8 to 12 inches in length, 6 to 8 in circumference, and very little, if any, inferior, in richness, to the best from the southern states.

II. G. S.
Jan. 29, 1831—75.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

MESSEURS. EDITORS—I wish to communicate to the public, through your paper, the result of an Horticultural experiment, which I trust may be new to some of your readers. In the spring of 1829, I found in my fruit garden, that the mice had girdled two of my young plum trees, taking off a ring of bark near the ground, about four or five inches wide. A gentleman of my acquaintance, observed to me, that the trees might be saved by splicing in pieces of bark, so as to connect the roots with the tops, & gave me directions for doing it. Being unwilling to lose my trees I proceeded by taking some pieces of limbs of the same tree, corresponding in length to the width from which the bark had been removed, and having split them, I fitted them to the bodies, (which were about an inch and a half in diameter) by flattening them, and cutting square in at the ends, so as to make good joints where the bark was sound,—tied them fast with strings, and filled the dirt over them. The result was, the pieces united at both ends, and the trees have continued to grow, as though no accident had befallen them, and now bid fair to produce fruit the next season. I have since tried the experiment upon an apple tree with equal success. As similar accidents happen to trees, from mice, rabbits, calves and sheep, I can recommend the process of splicing, as by it, trees so injured, may be saved.

S. CLARK.
Greece, Feb'y 1, 1831.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

To the Editors of the Genesee Farmer:

Having received the first four numbers of your paper, I am persuaded it will be a profitable source of information to Farmers, Horticulturists, and Economists; and I hope will prove a source of profit to yourselves. If farmers generally would take an interest in it, & communicate through it such information as they possess, as regards the best methods of performing the common operations of farming, or Horticulture, &c. its usefulness would be greatly increased. By this manner of correspondence, each farmer would have the benefit of the experience of the whole, and the cost of your paper would bear no comparison with the benefits arising from this kind of reading. Permit me to make some inquiries through your paper, hoping that those who have the information sought, will give it thro' the same channel; which might benefit others as well as myself.

I have seen, the last season, a tolerable crop of wheat growing upon land that a few years since, appeared quite barren, which, I was informed, was sowed after ploughing in a crop of clover. I have also been informed that this method has been practiced; both for wheat and other crops, upon light land, by turning the sward under, and sowing

or planting without cross-ploughing or breaking up the sod. I would be much obliged if any of the friends of agricultural improvement, who have given it a fair trial, would be kind enough to give the result of their experiments, through the medium of your paper, accompanied with such directions as will enable those unacquainted with the method, to put it in practice in the most approved manner.

ECONOMIST.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
HOGS.

Messrs. Editors—There has been much said for a few years about the *real grass breed of hogs*. Now I am not much of a *Hogologist*, and do not know where this breed originated. I do not remember to have heard of the importation of any of them, and yet, all at once, many of my neighbors had them, and I have never been able to learn where they procured them from; but so it was, they had the real grass breed. They say they are much more valuable than other hogs, and some of them have sold a number of them for breeders, at a high price. One instance came under my notice: A friend of mine wishing to change his breed, purchased a pair of *full bloods*—they were small boned, and very fat, and the man of whom he purchased assured him they were inclined to be *fat and quiet*, two very desirable properties in swine, or at least one of them is, and the other follows of course. After my friend had kept his new breed of hogs one year, he could not discover any difference between his new and old breed, and they did not fatten on grass as he expected. This he communicated to the man of whom he purchased, carrying the idea that he had been overreached in the bargain; all this the man heard with a *sch* composure, and then said, "when I sold you the grass breed of hogs, I did not sell you my corn crib with them;" this satisfied my friend that the reputed grass-breed were in fact nothing more than the old corn breed under a new name.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Mr. Fessenden, in his American Gardener, gives the following description of the *Lime Plant*, which, like all things terrestrial looks well upon paper, but fades in the reality.

"*Lime Plant*.—This plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*) is a singular production of nature. The stem, foliage, flower, and fruit, are formed in the earth; and, after the plant has come up, there is nothing more than the extension of parts. The stems, at the height of from eight to twelve inches, branch out in two arms; at the extremity of each is a large palmated leaf. In the fork proceeds the fruit stem. The first that is seen in the spring is a delicate membranous cap, which is soon burst open by the flower-bud, which is large, white, and round. The shoulders and arms, lying close to the stem or trunk, soon appear, and, as the plant rises, the fruit stem elongates, and the arms elevate themselves. The fruit is about the size of a large lime, green while growing, and yellow when ripe; has the flavor of a pine-apple; and, as to eating, is but little inferior to that fruit. The plant requires a moist soil, in a shady situation—may be propagated by seed, but best by dividing the roots, which are creeping and jointed. The root is medicinal."

A number of persons in these parts, who are fond of curious plants, immediately on reading it, made up their minds to procure it, but on searching all of the New York and Albany lists, could not find it named at all, and therefore concluded it was a new thing from "farther Ind."—and of course a wonderful curiosity, and were determined to send to Boston to procure it, until some one looking for its botanical name in Eaton's Botanical Manual, found it to be no more nor less than that pestiferous weed the *Mandrake*, of which I know more acres over the whole state of New York, than I do of the Canada thistle. How

Mr. F. could introduce this in a work so well and judiciously selected, and written, is matter of special wonder. I can only account for it by supposing the said vegetable not indigenous with our yankee brethren at the east; and although it is correctly described, yet with us a flower pot would figure as well if filled with *coke weed*, or *skunk's cabbage*. W. O.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

We have lived through a long night of foreign delusion, and have willingly submitted to the dictations of those whose interests were diametrically opposed to our national prosperity. But thanks to the march of intellect, we at length behold the day break of reason, before which the spirits of foreign interests are crowding to their European confines. The idea, that the western world was but the refuse of the east, and although peopled from that country, its inhabitants were so degenerated, that they were not capable of doing things most common with the inhabitants of Europe, is no longer received as orthodox.—Americans begin to think and act for themselves. It was said a few years since, that we must ever be dependent upon England for our calicoes! Where is now the delusion? Then, that silk could only be produced in the favored climates of Europe! A few experiments have been made, and their own artists have pronounced the American production superior to their own! And now some lingering, howling spirit says that *wine* was never meant for the uncultivated Americans. Ere another age shall pass, we humbly trust that *silk* and *wine* will be ranked among the first productions of our country, each claiming superiority over the most favored productions of Europe. Z.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Messrs. Editors—As the fashion of shaving the beard is likely soon to become extinct. I am anxious to communicate through your paper, to those who have not entirely given over the use of the razor, an improvement in keeping that instrument in order, in hopes that I may be ranked among the inventors of the day; for you must know that I am in favor of cutting off the beard, instead of pulling it out, or what is worse, of pulling some and cutting some, which happens when the razor has become very dull. Most of us know that honing a razor is rather a long job, as very few of us resort to it, as long as we can possibly avoid it by using the strap. I have been in the habit of setting my razor with a Scotch hone, which I believe are in general use, and it is known that they are so fine that it takes a long time to set a razor that has been used long.—When performing this operation a few days since, I rubbed upon the face of my hone a little rotten stone, which had the effect to make the hone equal to the best Turkey Isle-stone; the task was completed in a few minutes. The edge was fine and smooth. I therefore recommend it to all who wish to keep up the civilized practice of shaving the beard.

Yours, &c. ANTI-MUSTACHIO.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I hold the world but as the world, A stage where every man must play his part.—Shaks.

And so it is, Messrs. Editors;—we all have our parts to play; with this mundane sphere for our stage,—the various *parturitions* and *obits*; our exits and our entrances,—and the manifold evolutions, and ups and downs we are subject to, while we "live, move, & have our being," present alternately a diversified and *Circæan* change of scenery. We as the *dramatis personæ*, are required to sustain a part, alike useful and honorable. The innocent employment of "ploughing and tilling the land," was first taught to man in his primitive state by him who made the "heavens and the earth," and to whom also was then given a pre-eminence over all things. Let us embrace it as one that fills every tongue with wonder, and every

mind with admiration." Where in the great and chequered *drama* of life is there a spot more fit for meditation than the garden and the field. Where a more suitable place for contemplation. There can we "see God in the stones and sermons in the trees,"—there can we see that his immortal hand has been engaged, and there can we worship and pay reverence devoutly. Again, the healthful exercise the garden and the field require, tend to free us from the many "ills nature's heir to," to invigorate the system, to stimulate the body, and to cheer the mind. Who is there that does not envy the apparent happiness of his "honest farmer," as he wends his way to his cot, from his daily toil, unmolested by the "busy hum" of the city or village, and who, as the oyster that contains the pearl, seeks the deepest water—alike seeks retirement and contentment, frugality and prudence in all his worldly affairs. But Messrs. Editors, I am encroaching on the limits of your paper, and will conclude by saying that I am glad to see the course you are pursuing with your publication, and the many scientific men you have enrolled, as contributors to your columns. The profits as well as pleasure I shall derive from your paper this winter, I hope may enable me to attend to the manipulations a garden of mine may require in the summer. You have taken up the right subject—one not hackneyed by "stale, flat, and unprofitable" discussions. I wish you "God speed." Nil Desperandum. X.

SELECTIONS.

From the New-York Farmer.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS, PRODUCING A SUCCESSION OF FLOWERS FROM SPRING TO AUTUMN.

By Michael Floy, V. President of the N. Y. H. Society.

[Concluded from Page 35.]

Viburnum opulus, or Guelder rose, otherwise called Snow-ball, is a very showy shrub, with large balls of snow white flowers in the greatest profusion; and is indispensably necessary to every shrubbery.

Vitex agnus castus, or Chaste tree, a pretty and singular shrub, flowering the most part of the summer.

In enumerating the above list, I have omitted all such kinds of shrubs as were dear and scarce. There are some more kinds of an inferior nature not mentioned: the above list are all to be obtained at the prices mentioned, and the cultivation of them is in the power of any person, though but little acquainted with gardening. I shall now subjoin a list of a few *Vines* and *Creepers*, either to train on fences or trellises, or to run up the trees. These have an effect beautiful and natural.

Bignonia radicans, or Trumpet creeper, with bunches of large red trumpet flowers, large and showy.

Bignonia grandiflora, much like the former in habit and appearance, but the flowers are much larger.—It is said to be a native of China, and the former a native of this country. They are both perfectly hardy, and will climb up brick work or wooden fences, without any assistance.

Clematis, or Virgin's bower. There are several species, some of them tender, or not sufficiently hardy for our severe winters, without protection. The *Clematis virginica*, *Vioria*, *Viticella*, and *Vitalba*, are perfectly hardy.—*Glycine sinensis*, or *Wistaria sinensis*, is a handsome China creeper, of recent introduction from China, and is not yet common in our nurseries. It is a beautiful vine, running to a great height, and loaded with long racemes of purple flowers, and is highly spoken of in the Gardener's Magazine.

Glycine frutescens, or *Wistaria frutescens*.—This beautiful brother of the Chinese kind, is a native of our Southern States, grows much in the same way as the other, and perhaps not inferior. Although this fine creeper had been long known in England, we have not heard

much about it by English writers; the conclusion seems to be that it does not flower well in England. In fact, none of our Southern plants do well in England, while those from China do very well—here, however, it is quite the reverse. I have the Chinese *Wistaria* from 15 to 20 feet long, and the American *Wistaria* about the same height. The Chinese does not look so vigorous and green as his American brother. The American *Wistaria* should be planted in every garden with other creepers, or run up the trees in shrubberies, according to its natural disposition.

Lonicera, comprehending all the fine sweet scented honeysuckles; of the Italian kinds, the monthly honeysuckle is decidedly superior, continuing to flower all through the summer, until late in the fall, and very fragrant.—Some of the other European kinds may be occasionally introduced in large shrubberies—two or three American kinds deserve particular notice.

Lonicera sempervirens, or Coral trumpet monthly honeysuckle, is extremely beautiful, flowering during the whole of the summer, with its thousands of scarlet bunches. It is, however, destitute of scent. *Lonicera fraseri*, also an American; the flowers are like the other kind in almost every other particular, except colour, this being a bright yellow.

Lonicera pubescens, or *Coprifolium pubescens*, a large and beautiful honeysuckle from the North-west coast; the flowers are larger and of a bright copper color, inclining to orange, they are all perfectly hardy.

Lonicera flexuosa, Chinese honeysuckle, of late introduction, it is perfectly hardy, withstanding our most severe frosts without the least injury: it is a very sweet scented honeysuckle, grows rapid, and to an immense height. It flowers in pairs and threes all up the branches, covering the whole plant completely with flowers. It blossoms spring and fall, and is a very valuable acquisition to our gardens and shrubberies.

Lonicera japonica, or Japan honeysuckle.—This bears flowers in great profusion, which are white, afterwards becoming of a light yellow. This is not so hardy as the former, and requires a little protection in winter.

I shall only add to the above the running kinds of roses, although there are many other things which might be mentioned.

Rosa multiflora, from China is pretty well known, producing thousands of small double red roses in bunches. It requires a sheltered situation from some of our keen North westerns. *R. multiflora alba*, from the same country, is of late importation, but as it increases readily, may be obtained at about the same price as the former; the bunches of flowers are white. *Rosa Grevillii*, a running rose also from China, the flowers of various colors. *Rosa rubifolia*, Raspberry leaved rose, from our northern frontiers, and extending over the western country; although a single flowering rose, it produces large bunches of flowers, which are different colored, on the same bunch, exactly like the former China kind, and is another instance of the similarity of plants, natives of China and our country.

Rosa canina, fl. pleno. English double Dog rose, is a very pretty little double rose, and will run to a great height. *Rosa Banksii*, Lady Banks' double white China running rose. It runs up, and spreads much—it may be easily known from others of the running roses, by its being entirely destitute of prickles. *Rosa noisette*, and *Chimprey's*, are said to have been raised from China seeds in Carolina—they are not strictly running roses, but as they grow up tall, are fine ornaments for the shrubbery, flowering during the whole of the summer and fall in large clusters. The Madeira rose, or double white Cluster Musk—It also flowers all through the summer and fall months, and is therefore well adapted for the shrubbery. *Rosa Cherokeeensis*, called the non-descript, or Georgia rose—the flowers are very large and white, the

centre yellow. This is a running rose, growing very high around trees, &c.

Rosa rubiginosa, or sweet brier, is too well known to need description.

I did not intend to have extended my remarks so far, but as your correspondent observes that he does not know where to select from, I was led into greater lengths from a desire to comply with his wishes.

You might as well direct him to pick needles from a hay stack, as to send him to Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants. It might by some be thought a superfluous labour to describe common shrubs, but if any description at all were given, we might as well commence with common kinds, as they may not be common with every body; but the shrubs and trees described, are altogether a pretty good collection to begin with, and they all may be obtained (good flowering plants) at moderate prices. In the list of trees, I have omitted all the oaks, hickories, and walnuts. Our ever-green trees, fire, spruces, and pines, ought now and then to show themselves in every collection, where there is room. The Balm of Gilead Fir is extremely beautiful, but they will not thrive well unless raised two or three years in a nursery. When brought from the mountains, and planted out at once, they seldom succeed.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL FLOY.

New York, August 12th, 1830.

P. S. At another opportunity, (if it would be acceptable,) I may give you a list of hardy perennial plants, and a further description of shrubs.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Extract from the Albany County Agricultural Report for 1830. By J. B. originally published in the New York Farmer, for December last.

Wheat—The quality of this crop has improved within a few years from the attention paid in selecting soil and preventing smut. The method of steeping the seed in brine, and intermixing lime with it before sowing has become more general, and is found to be a certain prevention against smutty grain.

Barley has been a good crop, particularly where sown early, upon dry or well conditioned land. This is an important staple of our country; and at the present price, 75 cents, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the most profitable of our tillage crops. The product upon good drylands may be considered double that of wheat, & less exhausting to the soil. It is recommended to roll this grain when 2 or 3 inches high. I have found the practice beneficial. It buries the collar of the plant and causes thereby an increase of seed stems.

Indian Corn.—Corn as well as barley is a good crop on grounds adapted to its growth; but on soils that are exhausted by cropping, that are stiff and cold, or habitually wet, it is seldom that the product of either compensates for the labour bestowed upon their culture. I find from twelve years' practice that the cheapest and best mode of harvesting corn is to cut it up at the root as soon as it is fit to gather, and immediately to tie it in stooks. It may be husked and cribbed in two or three weeks after cutting, or suffered to remain longer.—Two men will cut, with a proper instrument, and stook two acres in a day. I think that it economises labor, increases and improves the fodder, and leaves the ground free in time for a wheat crop, and does not impair the quality of the grain. I usually cut my corn the first week in September, but have sometimes done it in August. There is an economy in preparing this food for swine, which I will take the liberty of recommending. This economy consists in grinding and boiling it, the same as for family use. Admit that one tenth goes for toll, the boiling costs nothing, for it can be done evenings over the kitchen fire; and I venture to say, that two bushels, thus prepared, will make more pork than three bushels fed in the ordinary way. Who has not observed that an

animal, whether hog, ox, or horse, fed high with dry corn or other grain, voids a portion of it in a half digested, and often in a sound undecomposed state. Common sense teaches that grain thus fed is half wasted. The cob, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, contains considerable nutriment. If ground with the corn therefore, and scalded for neat cattle, it both increases and improves the food. Hogs do not eat it.

To gentlemen cutting lucerne for hay, and it is often desirable to do this with the third cutting, I would particularly recommend, that after the grass has laid a few hours in the swarth, to make it into cocks, not exceeding a yard in diameter, & as high as convenient, placing it on in layers with the fork, and pointing at the top. Two days will cure it sufficient for mowing, and every leaf will be saved; whereas by spreading, the leaves will crumble and be lost ere the stalk is dry. This is the practice I also adopt with my clover, merely opening it two or three hours to the sun before it is drawn from the field. By the by, let me repeat my advice to my brother farmers, who have light rich soils, to try an acre of lucerne. If they have small farms, one acre of this grass is worth twelve acres of pasture. If they have large farms, it will prove extremely serviceable to the dairy, when the pastures are short, and is always convenient for working cattle. I compute an acre to be worth to me fifty dollars annually. It will keep six cattle, and keep them well, from the 15th or 20th of May. I sowed an acre on the 7th of May. I cut it twice for soiling, and then fed off a fine after-math. As pasture grasses, the orchard and tall meadow oat grasses hold a pre-eminent rank. They grow at all seasons where the ground is free from frost,—they grow luxuriantly, and they yield an abundance of tender nutritious food.

Fruit was seriously injured by the late frosts of spring. The plum, however, escaped unhurt; and as the cold weather of May destroyed or kept back the curculio, we had a very abundant yield of this fruit. The peach and pear gave but a very light crop. Grapes were generally cut off, except in the city. In some neighborhoods the apple was wholly destroyed in the blossoms, in others there has been a tolerable crop. Many pear trees suffered from what is termed, I think erroneously, a blight. The disease has assumed a new form this year. Its attacks were heretofore confined to the branches. It has now seized the trunks. I have taken up several, of four and five inches in diameter; the limbs and foliage of some were apparently sound and healthy, but the bark of whose trunks were perfectly dead, from 6 to 24 inches, at different heights from the ground. Among all the speculations upon the cause of this disease, I have met with nothing satisfactory. Kirby and Spence in their 'Introduction to Entomology,' vol. 1. p. 212, 13, speak of a small beetle, which at different times has devastated the fir forests of Germany, (*Bartrichius Typographus*, F) which feeds upon the soft inner bark only, but which attacks this important part in such vast numbers, 80,000 sometimes being found in a single tree, that it is infinitely more noxious than any of those which bore into the wood. I introduce this passage to induce new vigilance in our orchardists and gardeners to discover the cause of this disease in one of our most valuable fruits.

Oats and Buckwheat.—I have already extended my remarks too far to say much of these. Indeed I could say little to interest a good farmer: for he seldom raises either oats or buckwheat. And any thing I might offer to show their unprofitableness to the cultivator, would, I fear, be lost on a had one.

Mr. Nichols, proprietor of one of the paper mills at Newton, near Boston, was suddenly killed on the afternoon of Wednesday, by becoming entangled in the machinery, and having his head literally bruised to pieces.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1831.

YELLOW IN PEACH TREES.

We must acknowledge with regard to this disease, we have been rather sceptical. The idea of trees being subject to disease, and more especially a contagious one, carried with it such a connection with sensibility, that we have been inclined to consider it as the vision of some Horticulturist, who in theorising, had given us another proof, that theorists are nearly allied to madmen. But from actual observation, we are now not only compelled to believe it, but entertain fears of its becoming one of the greatest evils that has ever befallen our fruit gardens. For three years past, we have been watching the progress of this disease, without knowing what it was. The case has been as follows:

Five or six years since, a gentleman of our acquaintance, sent to one of the southern nurseries for an assortment of fruit, among which were two peaches. The original trees being small, two larger trees were inoculated from them, one of each kind. The imported trees were never thrifty, and one of them died; the other, though still alive, has made but little growth; the leaves are small and yellow, and the limbs remarkably small, and has produced but little fruit. The two trees inoculated from them appear stunted in growth, do not perfect their fruit, or very little of it; some of it appears ripe, when the size of a small rifle ball, and that which attains the largest size ripens two weeks earlier than our common early peaches, which were known in the country at the time of the planting of the large trees. In short, the inoculated trees have become assimilated to the imported one that is now living, in respect to growth and general appearance.

Near these trees was a small nursery of three or four years old. On one of these young trees a peach was discovered, which ripened very early, the tree was marked to be reserved, as being valuable for its early variety. The other trees of the nursery were taken up, and the early tree allowed to remain, and its appearance since clearly shows that the early ripening of the fruit, was in consequence of the tree being diseased. The leaves have been small and yellow, and the whole indicates speedy death.

From the above described trees, more than fifty young ones have been inoculated, all of which exhibit undoubted signs of this disease. In most instances, the stocks below where the buds are inserted, throw out small clusters of sprouts of a feather-like appearance, of a pale yellow colour; those extend to the length of three or four inches—the leaves wither and die. The buds that have been inserted make a small sickly growth; in some instances, the small trees have died after the inoculation had made one year's growth, and others after two years, but in no instance have I known one make a healthy growth, although other trees near them, inoculated at the same time with other kinds, have done well. Mr. Prince, in speaking of this disease, says that it is spread by the farina, when the trees are in blossom; we do not pretend to say this is not the case,

but of this we are certain, that it is spread by inoculation, with a deadly certainty. Mr. Prince further observes, "as soon as a tree is discovered to possess the characteristics of the disease, which is generally known by the leaves putting on a sickly appearance—but of which the premature ripening of the fruit is a decisive proof, it should be marked so as to be removed in the ensuing autumn, which must be done without fail, for if left again to bloom, it would impart disease to many others in its vicinity. Care is also necessary in its removal, to take out all the roots of the diseased tree, especially if another is to be planted in the same place, so that the roots of the tree to be planted, may not come in contact with any of those of the one which was diseased."

As we do not doubt the prevalence of this disease, we would recommend to all who prize their fruit gardens, to examine them closely, and on the first proof of it to root up and burn any trees that may be affected by it, no matter how choice or costly. Also those who have been procuring trees from the east, if any of them have given Mr. Prince's characteristics of the yellows, we would recommend taking them up before they blossom again, as the only hopes of eradicating it, is by destroying the subject. It may yet be a long time before the cause or cure for this disease is discovered, during which time our trees may all be destroyed, if we allow affected ones to remain. In removing, we would recommend to take particular notice of every thing about them that may serve to throw any light upon the subject, as the appearance of the roots, bark, sap, and heart-wood, &c.—whether there can be any marks of insects, or any thing else which might have injured the health of the tree, as it is by such examinations that we are to learn the history of the malady.

Let all such discoveries be committed to writing, and be communicated to the public through some of the Horticultural Journals, that such Physiologists as are disposed to give time to the examination of the subject, for the benefit of their country, may receive all the aid the importance of the subject demands.

SPINNING FLAX BY MACHINERY.

It is not generally understood that flax is spun by machinery, although most of the Irish linen sold in our markets is manufactured in that way. On the 12th of July 1823, I visited the Linen Manufacturing establishment of Mr. Crosstwait, (banker of Dublin) at Lucan, about seven miles from the city. At this establishment was manufactured five tons of flax per week, carrying it thro' the spinning, weaving, and bleaching processes. The machinery was quite as simple as that for spinning cotton, and less expensive. The spindles turned about three thousand times per minute, and one girl tended about eighty of them, which spun from one hundred to one hundred and twenty runs per day. I also examined about two hundred tons of flax, a part of which was Russian, and the remainder Irish. The Riga Flax, Mr. Crosstwait informed me, cost from fifty to sixty pounds sterling per ton. The Tandaraige flax cost eighty pounds per ton, which is nearly eighteen cents per pound. The same season flax was worth only about ten cents per pound, in most parts of the United States.—

For manufacturing, water-rotted flax only is used in Ireland, as dew-rotted is not considered worth working.

Note.—If the Irish Manufacturers can afford to pay eighteen cents for a pound of flax to manufacture to send to America, what profit could the Yankees make in the same business when they could buy the flax for half the money.

CARROTS.

It appears not to be generally understood in this part of the country, that carrots are among the best and most nutritious food for cattle and horses. One bushel of carrots will yield more nourishment than two bushels of oats, or potatoes, and it is a remarkable fact, that horses will frequently leave oats to feed on carrots, after they have acquired a relish for them.—Generally, cattle as well as horses are very fond of them, and thrive astonishingly well, when fed upon them. They not only give them a fine flesh, but a rich brilliant gloss.

If our farmers would turn their attention to the raising of this vegetable extensively, they would find an immense saving in grain, as well as a visible change in the thrift of their animals. As a matter of economy and profit, it is of vast importance. The quantity of carrots which may be raised from one acre of good land, is almost incredible. Where the land is rich and mellow, an acre will yield from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels. The process is simple, and the labour comparatively light.

Select a rich piece of ground, tolerably dry, and as free from weeds as possible; plough it deep, make it mellow, and harrow it smooth. Then sow your ground with the usual quantity of flax-seed, and harrow it in; after this, sow about a quart of carrot seed to the acre, and bush it lightly. Both seeds will come up together, but the flax springing up with considerable rapidity, will so shade the carrots that they will not gain much size till the flax is pulled. The shade of the flax will also prevent the weeds from growing, so as to interfere with the carrots. After the flax is pulled which will be in July, the carrots will begin to enlarge rapidly, especially if the weeds have been kept in check by the shade, for the pulling of the flax will so loosen the earth around them, and so expose them to the rays of the sun, as to give them new vigor and strength. At that time, also, the weeds will not grow rapidly, if at all.

Thus may be raised two valuable crops without impoverishing the land, more than by a crop of corn or oats.

It is not probable that the first attempt would yield so largely as I have suggested above, but if you take the proper precautions, and are tolerably successful, you will realize from one acre about 1,000 bushels of carrots, worth 3 shillings per bushel, \$375 00 c.
300 lb. flax, 10 c. per lb. 30 00
6 bush. flax-seed, 7 shil. per bush. 5 25
total \$410 25

To what use can an acre of land be applied; by which it will produce half the amount.—This may seem a large estimate, but it is nevertheless true; and if you wish to test the matter, try it next season.

Horses will work on carrots, nearly or quite as well as on oats, and keep in much better order. The Transportation Lines, along the Canal, would find great economy in using them as a substitute for oats.

VULGAR ERRORS—NO. 2.

Clodpole—Prythee, man, in what part of the moon dost thou plant?

Hobson—Nay, Goodman Delver, in no part, I even plants on this old beldame earth. That same moon is too fickle and inconstant for me, and I care not whether she quarters or fulls, were it not she saves me some farthings' cost of rush-light. *Old Play.*

The moon is a mass of matter, containing about 1-70 the quantity of the earth, revolving around it with a never ending variation of its orbit, at the moon distance of 240,000 miles, and if its motions were destroyed, by which it is kept in its place, it would descend to the earth in about five days. It is now generally admitted, that she has an atmosphere, which must be strictly gaseous, and without vapour, from the uninterrupted serenity of its whole disk, and from the fact that it has no water on its surface, and is probably an *extinct world*, without any organic beings or substances inhabiting it, for which it is illy calculated, from its great number of volcanos both active and quiet.

We will briefly sum up the reasons why we think that the influence of the moon on the animal or vegetable system is nothing, or so small and inertly exerted, as to be unappreciable or cognizable by our senses. In the first place, the moon moves from west to east, around the earth, once in 27 days, but by the daily motion of the earth, apparently performs a revolution from east to west in about twenty-five hours, and although she appears larger at one time than another, yet it is only because the sun happens to shine on a larger portion of its surface; and the same quantity of matter, the same globe is still there, and exerting the same influence, if any is exerted, at one time as another; now as the light which is reflected to us from its surface, is not presumed to effect our globe, it does not matter whether there is more or less, whether she is at the full or the quarter—it cannot affect us. But if any influence is exerted, it must be by the laws of attraction, and that only; that power acts on all matter, from the invisible atom, to the great globe itself, and diminishes inversely, as the squares of their distances. Now we would ask how this globe of matter, whose action must be constant and uniform, and which passes over us about the same time every day, at such an immense distance, and so small in bulk when compared to this globe, should exercise an influence on the ascent or descent of the sap in the vegetable, or upon the blood or juices of the animal system, both of which are propelled by causes complete and independent of themselves, and which act and would continue to do so, with the same vigor, if there was no such planet in existence.

It seems to be admitted that the moon has something to do with the tides, but how, is as yet not satisfactorily explained, and allowing that is the principal agent in the flux and reflux of the waters of the ocean, yet with all this power over the fluid part of the globe, it does not perceptibly effect the waters of the rivers, or our great western lakes; therefore that the power of attraction, of a mass of matter, at 240,000 miles distance, that cannot sufficiently effect the waters of a great inland sea, to render it perceptible, and yet should exert such an influence on the animal and vegetable economy, as to render it important whether we should plant or sow, or harvest our crops, or kill, or per-

form any other operation with our domestic animals, at particular periods, with relation to the moon's age or phases, looks to us as the most preposterous and ill-founded prejudice that ever prevailed among sensible men in an enlightened age.

Its effects on our bodies, are not appreciable to our senses, in the most painful disease, or the most unsound part, whether situated in the mucus membrane, in the cellular substance, or even in the most delicate organs. A sufferer by disease of any kind, will not be able to say by his feelings, whether the moon changes, or whether she is above or below the horizon; therefore, it is fair to conclude that its effects on the animal system are not very palpable.

The effect of its attraction on any particular portion of the surface, cannot be of long continuance, as the moon every day passes below the horizon, when it can hardly be pretended that she could exert an influence of any sort, through the whole mass of this globe, and even if it were possible, it would be exactly contrary to its direction and effect.

As we said before, it cannot be of any consequence whether the sun happens to shine on the whole, or one half, or one quarter of the moon, for we presume it will not be pretended that the reflected light has any thing to do with this wonderful agency, for although the light of the moon is said to effect certain kinds of sore eyes, and to cause cucumbers to grow, to whom it seems to feel a great partiality, (and justly, as there is a kind family coldness and nature in common with both,) yet we believe the strongest believers in "eigns and times," do not refer it to this cause.

It seems even doubtful, whether the weather is at all controlled by the powers of the moon, and although elaborate and complete tables are laid down for foretelling the weather, and every child is familiar with the *Indian's powder horn* prediction, yet after long and repeated observations, we find them to fail as often as to succeed.

A German philosopher, of high repute, after having spent a long life in astronomical & meteorological observations, gave it as his opinion, that the moon had no manner of influence upon the weather, or upon the health or growth of man, beast, or vegetable; and that the believers and propagators of this heathenish astrology, were *moon-struck* fanatics and lunatics in very deed.

VINES.

The following is an extract from a letter from our much esteemed friend, Major John Aldum, of Georgetown, D. C. whom we consider as one of the most experienced wine makers in the United States. "I planted my first vines in the year 1797, and in 1799 I made the first wine, which Mr. Jefferson pronounced equal to the *Burgundy of Chambertin*.—(See his letter, published in my memoir, page 149.) I have continued making wine every year since, for when I had not cultivated grapes I made it of the wild grapes from the woods. The above wine was made when I resided near Havre de Grace, Maryland. In my first essay, in 1797, I paid upwards of 130 dollars, for cuttings, and mostly foreign grapes, there not being more than sixty or seventy of the *Schuillick Muscadell*, and *Blanc*

Madeira; and I have frequently laid out from 30 to 50 dolls. in a year, since. In about eight or nine years after I first planted the vines, I had most of the foreign vines grubbed up, finding there was no dependence on them. I never made but one quarter cask of wine from the foreign grapes, and two or three five gallon kegs, in different years, and that was made from Miller's Burgundy, before they were quite ripe, as they began to crack and burst, and I was obliged to take that chance, or lose them. I began to keep an account of my selling wine, in the year 1824, of which the following is a statement:

1824	I sold wine and cuttings to the amount of	\$909,55
1825	- - -	947,41
1826	- - -	928,30
1827	- - -	1070,68
1828	- - -	1162,07

The above produce was from about two and an half acres of land, and having seen the quality we must say it is altogether inferior to most of the land in this section of country.—We consider the above the best comment that can be made upon the subject of vineyards, wine-making, and the kind of grapes to be preferred. Coming as it does, from a man of the highest respectability, one who is not engaged in any speculations, to prejudice his judgment, we consider it entitled to the most profound respect. And now let us ask the farmers of Monroe county, what course of cropping has produced an equal profit from any of their finest lands, in an equal number of years.

TO OUR READERS.

We have some misgivings on the subject of our ability to amuse and instruct our readers and patrons, during this season of general sterility of all the subjects and interests which our prescribed routine embraces. To interest and draw the mind to definite and abstract points, among the multifarious subjects that agitate, and engage an inquiring and seeking people, as the generality of our whole population may be called, it seems necessary to "hold the mirror up to nature" at the *incident angles* to the subjects, which should be present and in proper season. Long and stale saws out of proper time, are like a tale twice told. To talk of water melons in January, or griddle cakes in deg days, would be as preposterous and unappropriate, as the sending a cargo of curling-tongs to Africa, or Lehigh coal to Lackawana; and although we have a most cheering and abundant prospect of able and intelligent correspondents, yet we ask the kind forbearance of our readers, on our own part, till the genial season of bud and leaf and flower arrives; as we propose to omit all special details of the habits, diseases and cultivation of the specific kinds of the vegetable kingdom, until the periodic time of their revivification, and "breathing time" arrives, when we propose to give our attention to every article of general cultivation, within the scope and compass of our ability, as they shall respectively come into season; and we think that course most likely to strike the attention of general readers, and forward the great and important objects, on the success of which we have staked our interest, feelings and sympathies. In the mean time, we shall endeavor to

continue such general discussions as our obliging correspondents shall favor us with, and our own poor abilities be able to produce, together with such selections as a large exchange of kindred works shall afford us.

SEED CORN.

I have been in the habit a number of years, (says a writer in an eastern paper) of selecting the best ear of two that grows on a stalk of corn, and have found it annually to improve to a very considerable increase. After pursuing the experiment for three years, and establishing the fact in my own mind, that by this method there was a constant and accumulated increase and improvement, I communicated the circumstance to my neighbor—he was quite incredulous, and I invited him to a thorough experiment. We took each our field of equal quality of soil, and richness, lying side by side,—planted them on the same day, and tilled them alike as we could; the result was, that his, from ordinary seed, produced nearly 40 bushels; while mine, from the selected and improved seed, gave me about sixty bushels per acre.

THE WEATHER—January has been one of the most constant and uniform cold months that this region has witnessed since its settlement; the average daily temperature is $21\frac{26}{100}$ by two observations registered at 10 o'clock, morning and evening, and only on four days has the thermometer rose above the freezing point at 10 o'clock, A. M. While the most intense cold has been felt in other parts of the state, our lowest temperature in this village during this month, at sunrise, was only 2 below Zero,—a discrepancy in the temperatures of places in the same latitude, not easily explained. Good sleighing commenced on the 19th, and has continued uninterrupted to this date.

The amount of snow which fell during January was $13\frac{1}{10}$ inches, and to this date $31\frac{1}{10}$ inches—and a fair prospect.

Feb. 10, 1831.

From the Troy Sentinel, of Feb. 7— HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The organization of "The Rensselaer County Horticultural Society" was completed on Friday last, at the Rensselaer House.

The following is a complete list of the appointments.

President, John D. Dickinson; 1st Vice President, Abraham C. Lansing; 2d Vice President, Herman Knickerhacker; 3d Vice President, Richard P. Hart; 4th Vice President, John Carpenter; 5th Vice President, R. I. Knowlson; Treasurer, John T. McCoun; Recording Secretary, Albert P. Heardt; Corresponding Secretary, O. L. Hooley.

BOARD OF COUNCIL, FOR 1831.

Horatio G. Spafford, Chairman; Alexander Walsh, Amos Briggs, Amos Eaton, Moses Hale, Horatio Hicock, Elias Parmelee, George R. Warren, John Holme, Jacob Merritt, Henry Bulkley, Elijah F. Willey, Members.

LECTURER, on Botany, Vegetable Physiology, and Horticultural Chemistry, Amos Eaton.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On fruit trees, vines and fruits—Alexander Walsh, Chairman; Amos Briggs, Elijah F. Willey, Elias Parmelee, H. G. Spafford, members.

On Kitchen Gardens and the cultivation of culinary vegetables—Stephen Warren, Chairman; Henry Bulkley, Horatio Hicock, Jacob Merritt, members.

On Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, and Green Houses—Moses Hale, Chairman; A. P.

Heardt, G. B. Warren, John Holme, members.

A committee was appointed to prepare the Constitution and By-laws for publication, with a compendious statement of the objects of the Society, and the modes in which it will operate, to be prefixed. This publication will be in a pamphlet form, and fitted to receive the subscription of members, and will be circulated for that purpose. The next meeting will be on the 19th inst, to which day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Rensselaer House, the society adjourned.

From the Vermont Inquirer.

LOATING IN CATTLE.

A gentleman recently from France communicates to us the following cure for this commonly fatal disorder.

The Volatile Spirit of Ammonia is found to produce instantaneous relief. Its action is chymical, decomposing gass generated in the stomach by fermentation.

M. Thenard, the celebrated French Professor of Chymistry, speaking of scientific investigations, and of the innumerable instances where they have been found subservient to the general interests of society, among many others, adduced this as an example, and related the following anecdote, in illustration of its effects.

A short time previous, while on a visit to his native village in some remote part of France, a drove of thirty or forty cattle broke into a field of rank clover, and all of them became affected with bloating, and when discovered, some of them were so far gone as to fall down upon their fore legs. He called immediately for Spirits of Ammonia, but none could be found in the place, and they were obliged to send four miles to a neighboring village before it could be procured. He commenced by giving it to those most severely affected, and so on to the others, and all were saved excepting two. If there had been no delay in getting the remedy, probably none would have been lost.

The dose for a cow or ox is a table spoonful, diluted in water or any convenient liquid. If not effectual, repeat the dose.

From the Harrisburgh Statesman

AMERICAN SILK AND RED MULBERRY.

We have examined a sample of sewing silk, manufactured by Mrs. Oliver, lady of the present representative in the state legislature from Mercer county, and we believe it to be quite equal to any we have ever seen.—The thread is fine, strong and remarkably even. It is truly a pleasant thing to know that the citizens of this commonwealth are turning their attention to such an useful and profitable domestic manufacture as that of silk. The matrons who take a lead in such laudable work, set an example for which they deserve the highest praise.

From the following extract which we have been permitted to take of a letter received by a gentleman from this place, we perceive that the worms were fed on the red mulberry, and that the manufacture is pronounced excellent by Mr. Du Ponceau, who is one of the best judges.

Extract of a letter, from Mr. Du Ponceau of Philadelphia, to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Dear Sir—I have received the sample of sewing silk that you had the goodness to send me manufactured by a lady of the family of Mr. Oliver, of Mercer county. It confirms me in the opinion that I have for several months entertained, that worms fed on the red American Mulberry will produce as fine silk as those fed on the white. I see no difference in the appearance of the silks—As to the quantity and quality, that will, God helping, be submitted to fair experiments here and in Eu-

rope next season. As to the flature and (twisting of the silk, it is as well executed as any I have seen in this country, and convinced me that with proper instruction and machinery we shall be able to manufacture silk not only equal but superior to any in the world.

Promenade, &c. in the Caledonian Horticultural Society's Experimental Garden, at Iverleith July 10.

The garden is about ten English acres in extent, and commands from every part a superb view of the city. It is divided into compartments suited to the different kinds of plants raised in it; the chief of these apartments being the aboretum, the orchard, the nursery, the hot houses and stoves, and the kitchen garden. The aboretum is formed of the numerous species and varieties of trees & shrubs, and extends round nearly three sides of the garden, besides intersecting it in the form of two raised belts. The orchard contains upwards of 600 sorts of apples, collected with great care, and at considerable expense and many new seedling varieties. The pears amount to 350 sorts, the plums to 100 sorts, the cherries, to 80 sorts, and the filberts to about 10 sorts. Of the gooseberries there are 350 varieties; and the distinct kinds of strawberries are about 100. The nursery is filled with fruit and forest trees and shrubs, in various stages of growth, intended chiefly for distribution among its members. The hot-house establishment is not yet complete, but the collection of pine apples amounts to about 20 sorts, and that of grape vines to about 100 sorts. The culinarum, or kitchen garden department, is richly stocked with rare culinary plants and herbs. The whole garden is under the management of Mr. Barnet, and never did we see a place of the kind in better order. Not a weed was to be seen, and, still more marvellous to be told, not a bush appeared deranged, not a bed furrowed by the deluges which had poured down daily from the weeping skies. The turf walks were shaved so closely, that they seemed to the eye, and felt to the foot like a carpet of velvet.

In the centre of the garden a large tent was erected, supported on pillars gaily festooned with evergreens and flowers. Under this awning two tables were placed, capable of accommodating about 500 people. The tables were profusely covered with all the fruits of the season, interspersed with confections, and beside each cover a nosegay was invitingly deposited. At each end of the tent was an elevated platform, supporting a variety of magnificent exotic plants, the exhibition of which was one of the principal features of the entertainment. The collection was as numerous as many of the specimens were splendid.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

THE FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS.

As the atmosphere conveys this quality to a considerable distance, it must be a fugitive body sufficiently material, tho' invisible, to be incorporated with common air in a gaseous or other highly refined state. It seems to be yielded most intensely from the centre of the flower: hence it has been supposed to be a kind of vapor from the honey or nectar; but it is also contained in the other parts, as detached calyxes, stamina, petals, style and pericarp, as well as the seeds, which carry with them the aroma, more or less intense. The state of the air has considerable influence in regard to the

intensity of floral scent. In a fine, still, dewy morning, the air is as it were surcharged with it; but as soon as the sun's heat increases, evaporation takes place, or should sweeping winds prevail, the scent is dispersed far and wide. A curious circumstance, lately noticed, shows that the fragrance of flowers is capable of being exalted by qualities placed, or which happen to be, in the near neighborhood. Onions growing near roses improve their scent. This seems to be a proof that there is an intro-susception of the extraneous quality; and moreover, confirms the old idea, that strong or pungent application to the roots exalt the color as well as the scent. It has been noticed, of the common ever-flowering Chinese rose, that when first introduced about 1793, it was, as the little dark-red one still is, almost scentless; though now with many of its varieties, highly fragrant.—[Florists' Directory.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FLOUR INSPECTIONS.

By the official returns, says the Journal of Commerce, it appears that the following quantities of flour and meal have been inspected in New York.

	Wheat flour, brls	rye flour, brls	Ind. meal, brls	hdls	brls
To 1830 of all grades	805,852	23,037	15,167	10,316	9,663
In 1829 do	678,279	16,634	24,522	8,578	19,446
In 1828 do	578,863	19,266	18,316	9,517	23,475

Large quantities are sold for consumption within the State, which are not inspected.

The extreme prices reached during each month of 1830 and 1829 for fair qualities were as follows:—

	1830.		1829.	
January	\$5.00	\$4.75	\$8.12	\$8.25
February	4.75	4.62	8.25	8.50
March	4.62	5.50	8.25	7.62
April	4.75	5.12	7.25	6.50
May	4.75	4.88	6.50	7.00
June	4.75	5.12	6.75	6.50
July	4.88	5.00	6.25	5.00
August	4.88	5.12	5.00	5.38
September	5.38	5.00	5.50	6.25
October	5.00	5.25	5.88	5.25
November	5.25	5.06	5.25	5.50
December	5.06	5.25	5.38	5.00
Extremes of yr.	4.50	5.25	5.60	8.50

The business of inspecting, during the administration of the present incumbent, has been conducted with despatch, and as we believe, to the satisfaction of the merchants.

Our market, in the extent of its flour trade, is now in advance of every other in the Union. Baltimore has heretofore taken the lead.—The inspectors there, in 1830, of wheat-flour, amounted to 537,875 brls. and 19,855 half brls.

From the number of barrels of Flour inspected in this city the past year, the fees of the inspector must have amounted to upwards of \$13,000, at 1 1/2 cents for each barrel. The above sum is independent of the 6 cts. charged for weighing each brl. light or underrated.—The office of Flour inspector is one of the best in the gift of the State.—N. Y. Adv.

FOREIGN.

The ship Herald arrived at New York, on Saturday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th Dec. The ship took the place of the Canada, belonging to the Old Line of Liverpool Packets, which was lost in going into Liverpool. The papers are not later than those brought by the Sovereign.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending

on the evening of the 16th, amounted to 7000 bales at a reduction of about 1/3

Return of the Killed and Wounded during the Great Week.—The Municipal Committee of Paris has nearly terminated its detailed examination of the facts of the revolution, the latest return is 1,162 killed among the people alone, and more than 3,000 wounded.

A FACT FOR THE CURIOUS.

By the late census of New Hampshire it appears that one in every fifty of the colored population are deaf and dumb, while among the whites the proportion is only one to every one thousand nine hundred and seventy seven.—The difference is very great, and the circumstance one that may puzzle physiologists long before they can solve it.

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from this country to as late a date as 9th November, report affairs as still unsettled, and the provinces still at war.

Our Southern neighbors must have very just and elevated ideas of liberty, national prosperity and glory, and fine conceptions of good order and happiness in the body politic. All they have gained by their emancipation from Spain seems to be the privilege of cutting each other's throat on their "own hook."

THE DEAD ALIVE.

It now appears beyond a doubt that Mr. Edward Greene the stage driver who was reported frozen to death some where near Providence, is not only not dead, but actually alive, and engaged in transporting the mail as usual, diffusing the very papers letters and packages which are on their different routes to announce the dreadful intelligence of his own decease by frost. Much more comfortable however we take it, he will conceive his present avocation, than a snooze beneath a snow drift, so profound that no stage horn could ever more arouse him from his snowy bed."

EXPENSE OF MARRYING.

It seems that the subject of marriage or rather of certain old and foolish customs preparatory to marriage which now do and have for a long time existed in Massachusetts, have become the subject of Legislative investigation. The matter of posting for three weeks or so, is the thing that appears most obnoxious to the young folks, and which some of the "grave and reverend seigniors" are disposed to erase from the statute books. One legislator averred that many young people who had contracted a fondness for each other sufficiently strong to have led to the most intimate & responsible connexions, have wholly forborne, and put off forever the consummation of their happiness solely from delicacy on the matter of posting. How this is we know not, but we do know, that of all the idle, foolish, useless and tyrannical laws ever adopted and suffered by man, that of posting "intents of marriage" stands first and foremost, and partakes so deeply of the spirit of the dark ages as to be a disgrace to any people that will tolerate it at any time.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says—"It is understood that the Senate have ratified the Convention with the Ottomam Porte, with the exception of the reputed secret article, granting to the Turkish Government certain privileges as to the building ships of war."

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Feb. 11, 1831.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the week, the quantity of wheat in our market has not been as great as during the week past, but the prices have been well sustained, and the prospects for the Canadian and foreign markets are such that our millers are anxious to purchase.

Asbus per 2240 lbs	\$91.92 50	Meek	12a31
Pot	100a102 50	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	25a44	Martin	25a62
Apples par bushel	75	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	20a31	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	18a20	Gray Fox	18a25
Beeswax do	10a12	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	\$8a9	Hops per lb	12a13
Beef—Mess per bbl	5a7	Heye do	09
Do prime do	02a03	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	38a44	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	50a62	Mustard Seed per bush	\$4
Beans do	8 "	Oats per bush	25
Candies, mould per lb 9 sts	28 "	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	44a50	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	04a05	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	\$4 50	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	5 50	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	07a08	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	78a87	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	31a37	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	100a400	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	50a75	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Other	50a75	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	100a200	Wheat per bush	103a109
Fox, cross		Buckwheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

for the week ending Feb. 5, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observ'os
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
30	30	20	29.55	29.47	w	w	1			
31	36	30	29.40	28.95	w	se	1			
1	30	30	29.17	29.46	n	e	1			12 in. snow
2	37	29	29.67	29.70	w	w	1			
3	32	31	29.30	28.82	se	s	1		1	6 in. snow
4	22	13	28.95	29.05	sw	w	1			
5	8	1	28.20	29.44	w	w	1			

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK.	NEW-JERSEY.	PENNSYLVANIA.	VERMONT.	RHODE-ISLAND.	CONNECTICUT.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	MAINE.	CANADA.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	State Bank, & Trenton Banking Company, par	All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following	All banks in this state, par, except the following	All banks in this state, par, except the following	All banks in this state, par, except the following	All banks in this state, par, except the following	All banks in this state, par, except the following	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the following
Broken Banks. Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	Phil. Manof. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manof & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.	Philadelphia Banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following	Broken Banks. Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.	Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Still Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownville banks.	Broken Banks. Eagle, New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.	All banks, 4 to 6 per cent.	Broken Banks. Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pas-	Upper Canas. at Kingstons, and Unchartered banks.

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Standard.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST CENSUS OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Mumford—In comparing the present census of this state, with several of the preceding ones; one cannot avoid being struck with the rapid and almost unparalleled increase of the population of New York. I was the more impressed with this fact, from observing while engaged in preparing some statistical tables, that the first census of this state was taken precisely one hundred years ago; and as the circumstance may not be generally known to your readers, I take the liberty of enclosing the results for your valuable paper, availing myself of the opportunity for adding a few remarks en passant.

In 1608, Hudson discovered the river which bears his name, and sailed up it as far as where Albany now stands. This was twelve years before the landing of the Puritan pilgrims at Plymouth. Hudson sold his right of discovery privately to the Dutch, who in 1614 erected a fort at Albany, and in 1615 founded Manhattan, now the city of New York. The English Government refused to sanction Hudson's transfer, and the territory was taken possession of for the Duke of York in 1664, from whom it received its name. From that time until 1691, the Duke appointed the governors, & made rules and orders which had the force of laws. In 1691, the first legislative assembly was held. It was sent from the nine counties given below, into which the whole state was then divided. The precise amount of population at that period cannot be ascertained, as the first regular census was taken in 1731, when these nine counties with the addition of Orange, which had been erected in the intermediate time, comprising the whole state, contained 50,395 inhabitants. The County of Albany, for a long time after its erection in 1691 contained all that part of the state lying north of Dutchess, and west of Ulster, and as will be seen by the table, one hundred years since contained only 8,573 inhabitants. The second legislative assembly was convened in 1708—I have embodied in this table, the names of the counties at the time of the first census, the time of their erection, the number of members sent by each to the first assembly in 1691, the population at the first census in 1691, and the same in 1810, and 1830. It is possible an error may have occurred in the distribution of the members, so far as regards the apportionment among the several counties, as historians of that period do not agree on that point; in other respects the table it is believed is correct.

Names of Counties.	When erected.	Numb. of delegates in Assembly, 1691.	Population 1st census, 1731.	Do. 1810.	Do. 1830.
Albany	1691	2	8,573	34,661	53,432
Dutchess	1691	1	1,727	51,412	50,926
Kings	1691	2	2,150	8,303	20,539
New York	1691	3	8,628	96,373	214,470
Queens	1691	2	7,975	19,336	22,376
Richmond	1691	2	1,817	5,347	7,084
Suffolk	1691	2	7,675	21,112	26,780
Ulster	1691	1	3,728	26,576	36,551
Westchester	1691	2	6,033	30,272	36,456
		17			
Orango	1698		1,693	34,347	45,872

50,395

As the present population is estimated at 1,939,496, it appears that the increase in 100 years has been 1,889,101. At the time of taking the above census, Albany contained what is now divided into 42 counties, and contains 1,390,879 inhabitants; an increase in the same period of 1,382,306.

No more counties were erected until 1784, when Clinton, Washington and Montgomery, were formed from Albany county. Washing-

ton then included Warren; and Clinton, what is now Essex and Franklin. Montgomery included all that part of the state lying west of Ulster, Albany, Washington and Clinton counties. Columbia was erected from Albany county in 1786. In 1789, the county of Ontario was erected from Montgomery; and included all the state of New York, west of what was called the *preemption line*, which beginning on the south line of this state about 24 miles west of Tioga Point, ran north until it touched the west side of Seneca lake, along which it continued to the northern extremity, and thence to Lake Ontario, a few miles east of Sodus bay. In consequence of a claim from Massachusetts, arising under the original charter of that colony; in 1787 the territory west of the preemption line was ceded by New York to that state, as well as ten townships of six miles square, between the Susquehanna river, the Tioughnioga, and Military tract. The territory between the pre-emption line, and what was termed the *transit line*, which ran nearly on the meridian of the Genesee river, was early conveyed by Massachusetts to the Pultney family, or company; and the territory west of the transit line was in the same manner sold to the Holland Company. Ontario at the time of its creation, included what is now, Ontario, Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Staben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chatauque, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Wayne, and Yates counties, with a population of 407,421. The year after the erection of the county of Ontario, in 1790, Gen. Amos Hall, as the U. S. Deputy Marshal, took the census of the territory, and a few years since he obligingly permitted the editor of one of the western papers to prepare the following interesting abstract from the original documents. It contains the number of families and total of population in each settlement. It is a curious document as furnishing such a striking contrast to the present census of the same territory.

In No.	Range.	famil's.	people.
2	1 (now Painted Post)	10	59
7	1 Milo	11	65
8	1 Benton	3	25
9	1 Seneca	10	60
10	1 Do (Genava	8	85
11	1 Phelps	2	11
8	2 Middlesex	7	33
10	2 N. Gorham	6	14
11	2 E Farmington	2	4
11	3 W. Do,	12	55
10	3 Canandaigua	18	106
12	3 W. Palmyra	4	14
8	4 S. Bristol	4	20
9	4 N Do.	3	13
10	4 E. Bloomfield	10	65
10	5 W. Do.	7	26
11	4 Victor	4	20
9	5 Richmond	1	2
11	5 Mendon	2	10
12	5 Pittsford	8	28
13	5 Brighton	4	20
10	6 Lima	4	23
11	6 Rush	9	56
12	6 Henrietta	1	8
7	7 Sparta	1	5
9	7 Genesee	8	34
1	2 } Erwin	11	59
2	2 }		
3	6 }		
4	6 }		
5	2 Wayne	1	9
10	7 Avon	10	66
	Caledonia	10	44
	Leicester	4	17
		205	1081

Only 8 families, and 55 souls, where Geneva now presents a population of nearly 4,000. Only 4 families, and 20 souls, where Rochester now points its dozen spires, and counts its thirteen or fourteen thousand inhabitants.—And only 1081 souls where now are 407,421.

Few countries can present a parallel to this increase, and it seems not yet to have reached

its maximum. The Western district of New-York has furnished its full proportion of emigrants to Indiana and Michigan; yet that has not perceptibly retarded its increase in numbers and wealth; and it may fairly be presumed that the next census will show the ratio of increase has been amply sustained. W. G.

HOPS IN ALBANY.

John C. Donnelly, inspector of hops in Albany, has, during the last year, inspected 606 bales, 140,388 lbs. Fees, deducting expenses, \$80.39. Of this 116,430 lbs first sort, 18,621 second do., 2,544 third do., 2,793 refuse; 372 bales were from Madison co.; 144 from Oneida; the rest from Otsego, Chatauque, Cattaraugus, Tompkins, Chenango, and Herkimer. The hop market opened the last season at one shilling a pound, and maintained that price till near the close of the season, when they gradually advanced to 16 cents.—Daily Advertiser.

BOTANY.

The study of this beautiful science is particularly adapted to young females, to whom we would recommend it, as a lasting source of pleasure and amusement. It will be found much less difficult than may at first be apprehended, and the enjoyment experienced in its progress will be such that difficulties, much greater than those which really present themselves, would be no barrier to the attainment of the science. The nomenclature, which appears at first view so repulsive, soon loses its terrors, and becomes familiar, and the pleasure which results from the application of principles, the exercise which the science requires, & the perpetual contemplation of the variegated and splendid colorings of nature, operates as a species of attraction so irresistible that the student can neither resist nor control it. No object can be more delightful than to behold a lovely woman indulging a passion for that which is in itself so beautiful and innocent, or than to see her

"Looking through nature, up to nature's God."

What higher source of gratification can there be than to stroll amidst the groves, or wander over mountain heights, and enjoy the magnificent scenery of nature, and inhale the breeze teeming with fragrance and redolent of sweets, while you are in pursuit of a richer banquet, a more delightful spectacle, the fair and exquisite gifts of Flora—

"Each beautiful flower,
"Tis of all hues, Roses and Jessamine."—Milton.

And such an endless variety, too, of forms, hues, and shades, almost as infinite as the everlasting changes of the kaleidoscope, and yet all harmonizing and blending in one splendid picture of beauty

FLOUR IN ALBANY.

Jasper S. Keeler, inspector of flour in Albany has during 1830, inspected 42,136 bbls superfine flour
563 fine
1,027 half bbls flour
43,726

Fees, at 2 cts. a bbl. \$874 52; expenses, \$200 67.—[Dai. Adv.

REDUCTION.

The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been reduced from 30,000l. per year to 20,000l.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

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THE GENESSEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, FEBRUARY 19, 1831.

NUMBER 7.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

NORTH-EAST STORMS.

Some days ago I wrote a short article on north-east storms; and expressed my belief that our northerly winds were deflections from the main current which sets up the St. Lawrence. I had determined to keep memoranda of such weather in this place, as should appear to be connected with the north-east storms of our sea coast, or of lake Ontario; and I now give the following:

1 mo. 14. Evening clear.

15. Morning, sharp frost. The sun obscured by thin clouds from the S. W. which gradually thickened—a moderate wind from the north,—and before noon it began to snow a little. In the afternoon it snowed faster, and the wind was slightly increased. Not severe enough to deter people from their out-door business.

16. Storm continued, being a gentle wind from the north, with snow. I believe none staid at home that day on account of the weather.

17. Wind from the N. W. It was only a light snow, not enough to make good sleighing.

I had waited some days, expecting accounts from New-York and Philadelphia, in regard to this storm, and I now find their news papers teem with awful reports of its violence. With them it appears to have begun many hours earlier than with us; the great body of the clouds on the east side of the mountains, must therefore have kept in advance of those which spread over our district, and although several accounts of its commencement are inconsistent and unsatisfactory, owing to careless observers, yet there is sufficient evidence that the storm advanced from the South-West, seemingly against the wind. From those papers I subjoin some brief extracts:

"The late terrible storm—On Friday evening of last week [the 14th] a snow storm commenced which has had no parallel of late years. The wind was very high the two following days [the 15th and 16th] during which the snow fell almost incessantly."—*Philad. Sat. Bulletin.*

"About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, [another account says at dusk] the snow commenced with a strong north-east wind, and continued with increasing violence until Sunday morning. In the afternoon and evening, the snow fell with renewed rapidity and less wind."—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

"The snow storm which began on Friday, [the 14th] continued with uninterrupted violence until last evening [of the 16th] accompanied by a gale from the north-east. The depth of snow which has fallen in these two days is supposed to average about 15 inches."—*N. Y. paper.*

One account from Massachusetts, however, gives 4 feet as an average depth; one from Lancaster, in Pa. gives 3 feet; and other accounts from other places, give 20 or 22 inches. It was a great snow.

It needed not to be shown to most of the inhabitants of this county, that we lie not within the range of the north-east storms; but I wish to prove that our rains and snows from the north, were parts of those tempests, visiting this favored land, in a milder form; and of this, the foregoing statement is a remarkable proof. In the rain from the N. N. W. referred to in my former article, I had another proof, for it appeared by the Philadelphia papers that there, at that time, there was also a northeasterly storm.

In my former article on this subject, through haste, the names of several places were omitted. Among these, the Canandaigua lake, and the valley from Hammond's port to Bath, from their direction, must have an influence on the

wind, and render observations made in those vicinities, particularly interesting. D. T.

P. S. I am informed that on the 16th ult. while to us the storm came from the north, at Williamson, in Wayne co. it came from the west-north-west. By your Meteorological Table, however, it was north at Rochester. *Greatfield, Cayuga co. 2d mo. 1, 1831.*

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

COFFEE.

In number 3 of the "Genessee Farmer," you have an article on the making of coffee-drink, and in reply to it I will tell you how "we work it," as the *Prompter* used to say. At the top of the Coffee Pot, or a common Tea Pot, (which is large enough for any family,) fit a tin ring, or cylinder, inside, perforated with thread holes, on to which sew a small bag of cotton cloth, (new, stout, unbleached, is best,) of a size to hold double the quantity of ground coffee required for a meal. When wanted, pour on boiling water, and the coffee soon runs through, a perfectly clear and pure beverage. We have practiced this mode for 20 years.—The strength is also extracted, and you get the essential oil of the coffee, with its delightful aroma, which is lost in being boiled. The grounds may be saved, but have no strength. Try it, however, to satisfy you, and you will find it so.

The advantages of this mode, are, that the coffee is made in much less time; is pure, and fine; better economy, because you get all its strength; if company come in, you have only to add the ground coffee, and hot water, and the drink is ready, in five minutes. You get by infusion the sroma and oil of the coffee, which are dissipated and lost by decoction, or boiling. In the latter case the drink is more nervous, and constipates the bowels; in the other, free from the nervous effect, and quickens the action of the bowels. Such, at all events, are the effects on my system.

Roast your coffee, to a dark cinnamon colour, but never burn it; and grind it only as you want to use it.

When last at Rochester, I had with me a small oval tin tea pot, with its bag, which has travelled thousands of miles with me, in which to prepare my coffee. I carry a small tin canister of roasted coffee. Every body who drinks our coffee, says it is good. Try it, Mr. Editor, or get your wife to, and judge for yourself. This mode is easier than that pointed out by you. Tell us the result. S.

Jan. 29, 1831.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

NEW SACHROMETER.

As it is very important for the farmers to know which kinds of their apples make the best cider, and when once known, to propagate those kinds only, and to "bew down and cast into the fire" those which are poor and good-for-nothing, it is necessary that some criterion should be known, whereby they can come at the knowledge necessary to determine the fact. Now except a peculiar essential oil which the skins of some apples possess more than others, the only good quality one can contain, more than another, is sugar, or the saccharine principle. Now nature has formed a measurer of this quality, ready formed to every one's hand. Take of as many sorts as you please, place them on a board, in a moderate cold room, in freezing weather, and constantly observe the first that freeze; those are watery, and contain none, or but very little spirit, and are consequently to be rejected.—Those that are the last to freeze are the best, both for eating and for cider. Pomus. *

Several Communications omitted for want of room.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

SMALL ANIMALS.

Among the many amusements to which men resort for pastime, there is none more innocent or rational, than the rearing of animals. And when this pleasure can be made a source of profit and instruction, the interest becomes vastly increased.

There are but few of us who cannot look back to the time of our childhood, when the nursing of a robin or thrush, afforded us infinite delight; and when the capture of a squirrel or rabbit became an era in our history.—This propensity to doat on animals seems to be natural to all men, from the Hottentot and Laplander, to the nobles of civilized and enlightened countries. And when this feeling is accompanied by an ardent desire for knowledge and research, it becomes the grand incitement to all the investigations and developments of natural science.

Time would fail me to mention even the names of the vast varieties of animals which have been domesticated either for amusement or instruction, much less to enter into an analysis of their habits. Nor is it my intention to trouble your readers with an essay on natural history. But as I have found much amusement in the rearing of small animals, and have also devoted considerable time to the investigation of their habits and the mode of managing them, I have thought that it would not be uninteresting to some of your young readers, to occasionally devote a column of your paper to this subject. I will therefore endeavor, as occasion may offer, to extract some account of the form, appearance, habits, and mode of management of a variety of Insects, Birds, Quadrupeds, and Fishes. Some of your readers will doubtless be surprised to learn that of the common Pigeon alone, there are at least fifty varieties, and many of them of the most beautiful plumage and fanciful forms.

In England the rearing of singing birds, rabbits, pigeons, fowls, bees, silk-worms, &c. &c. has become a very curious science, and the source of vast profit. And there is no reason why they may not be made in this country a delightful and profitable appendage to the farm yard or dwelling house. The origin and transformation of insects, with all their wonderful changes, and close connection with the very existence of man, is alike interesting to the Agriculturist and to the man of science, and there is no subject which leads the mind to a more deep and reverential awe of the great Creator of all things, or to a more thorough conviction of our own impotency.

I shall commence these extracts with a short account of the

SILK-WORM.

The rearing of silk-worms is an agreeable and interesting pursuit for young persons; it has now become so popular in this country that it is hardly necessary to recommend it even as a source of profit.

There are several species of larvæ or caterpillars, besides silk-worms, which produce a sort of silk. The web of the spider is very similar to silk, and it is said that a few pair of stockings, and the substance upon which a picture was painted have been made of the webs of a particular kind of insect. But it is scarcely to be hoped that the labors of the spider, or any of the different species of larvæ, will ever be so valuable to man as that of the silk worm.

The egg of the silk worm is nearly round, and in size rather less than a mustard seed.—When first laid, it is of a light yellow, but it soon changes to an ash colour. About the latter end of April, the eggs are strewed or placed on paper, where they were laid by the moth, which should be put where the wind cannot blow them away, but so the sun may

shine upon them. A chamber window that fronts the south, is best for this purpose. It is advisable to cover the papers with a bit of gauze; and especial care should be taken that they are secure from birds and cats. Having thus placed the eggs in a proper situation, leave them until they begin to hatch, and as the young worms or larvae are warmed into existence, remove them to the place you design to feed them, leaving the unhatched eggs undisturbed.

The larvæ or caterpillar, when it is first hatched, is of a dark hue, but when full grown, its colour is a creamy white; it has a small circle on each side, at every joint—and two half circles on its back; its feet are six in number, three being placed on each side near its head; it has also ten holders, eight in the middle of the body, and two at the tail. While it remains in the caterpillar state, or rather from the time it is hatched, until it begins to spin, the silk worm has four sicknesses; during each of these, which lasts about three days, the worm quits its food, grows thicker and shorter, and at length casts its skin.

As soon as the worms begin to come out of their eggs, you must procure some young mulberry leaves, and if they are not to be had immediately, lettuce leaves, which place in the receivers, and as the young worms are hatched, place them to feed upon the leaves. At this early stage of their existence, the silk-worms are so small and tender that they ought to be taken from the hatching papers to the receiver on the point of a feather, or a camel hair pencil.

Although lettuce-leaves may be used for the first three or four days, mulberry-leaves, the natural food for silk-worms, must be procured as soon as possible, and for the first week of their lives, they ought, in fact, to be fed on nothing else. The receivers or trays should be cleaned out every morning; and while little, the worms should be removed with care, by means of a hair or feather. When they are about one third grown, it is as well to put new leaves into the trays on the top of the stale ones, the worms will soon leave the latter for the former, and then you may take the leaves and worms together out into clean trays.—When the worms are large, you can lift them from one tray to another in your finger, taking care not to squeeze them. Until they arrive at their first sickness, it will be quite sufficient to afford them leaves once a day; thence, until their third, they should be fed twice a day, increasing the quantity of leaves at each time of feeding, according to their growth; and from their third to their fourth sickness, they should be fed three times, and if it is very warm weather, four times a day; and after the fourth sickness is past, the worms should have as many leaves as they can eat. They will consume more food during the few days that succeed their last sickness, than in the whole of the previous part of their lives. In all cases, the leaves should be dry and fresh as possible. If they have been closely packed, they should be dried.

If the weather be not unseasonable, the worms should have plenty of air, especially after they have got over their last sickness.

They must be frequently cleaned too, as they make much dirt; their trays should be more commodious, and also deeper than those used for the worms when smaller; otherwise they may crawl out and be destroyed. At the end of forty or forty-five days from the time of their being hatched, they begin to change to a clear transparent pink or flesh colour particularly on their tails; soon after, they grow restless, and refuse their food. When those symptoms are perceived, it is time for you to prepare for their spinning.

THE COCOON.

As soon as the indications mentioned in the last paragraph are perceived, roll up small square pieces of paper, corner-wise, and pin them to a tape stretched across the wall of a

room, and with the pointed end downward.—When a worm has altogether quit its food, place it in one of these little work-hops, as they may with great propriety be called, for in these the worm spins its silk. It disposes of its web in such a manner as to leave a cavity within; this is called the *cocoon*; and here the worm again casts its skin, and changes its appearance altogether, becoming short, thick, and enclosed in a bardish, dark-brown, shining case. It is now called an *aurelia*, *chrysalis*, or *nympha*. It should be left undisturbed in its labours, until, by gently shaking the cocoon at the ear, the aurelia may be heard rattling within. It is then proper to wind off the silk.

WINDING.

Were the cocoon to be left for about twenty days after the caterpillar has become an aurelia, it would effect another change in its appearance, and become a *moth*, and eat its way out of the cocoon. This, however, must not be suffered, if the silk is to be preserved. The loose outward silk is to be removed, and the cocoon should then be placed in warm water, in order that its end may more readily be found, and also that the silk may be more easily wound off. A common card is often used for this purpose, but those who have large stocks, wind the silk off, joining second threads together, by means of little reels. In those places where the silk is wound off for the purpose of commerce, a certain number only of the cocoons are preserved for the purpose of producing eggs, and laid aside. The others are placed in boiling water, and the nymphs thus killed. The silk varies from white to reddish yellow, but the lightest cocoons are the most esteemed.

THE MOTH—LAYING.

All the silk being wound off, the aurelia, or grub, must be placed in a little bran, just under the surface; in this situation it will effect its change as soon as if left in the cocoon. As soon as the moths have emerged from their shell, place them together, in paper trays, similar to those in which they were fed. Cover the bottom of the trays with clean white paper, for the moths to lay on. The male nymphs are much smaller than the female, and are in general about one half their weight. Their existence in the moth state is but brief; the female lays her eggs soon after she assumes her wings, and dies a day or two after; the male frequently drops off before the female has finished laying. The moths eat nothing; they flutter about with their wings, but do not fly; and are by no means admirable for their external appearance, being ordinary in shape, and almost entirely of a pale yellow, or mealy colour. The eggs should be put away in a drawer, or other secure dry place, upon the papers on which they are laid, for use, in the following spring.

When silk-worms are bred to a large extent, the females are placed to lay on a coarse cloth, and when the eggs have acquired an ash colour, the cloth is immersed in fresh water, which dissolves the mucilage that makes the eggs adhere; they are then collected, properly dried, and carefully preserved for the following year. Particular care should be taken that the trays for laying be not only out of reach of cats and birds, but that they be not placed near cobwebs, lest the moths should crawl out, and become a prey to the spider.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SWEET POTATOES.

Messrs. Editors—Your correspondent, H. G. S., in your last paper, has given very plain, easy, and intelligible directions for the cultivation of the sweet potato. Now if he would inform us how we are to preserve the tubers through the winter for seed, he would complete the object of his intentions, and render a great benefit to this region of country, which from the ease and safety with which the peach, Grape, almond, &c. is propagated, leaves no

doubt in my mind but that the Carolina Potato will succeed, and may yet become a staple culinary article for domestic use, and for market, and even for exportation to the eastern counties.

I have tried several times to keep the sweet potato purchased in New York, over winter, but have not been able to succeed. In one case I took a common glass box, clean coarse sand well dried, and with an alternate layer of sand and roots, filled it *stratum super stratum*, till it was full, closed it well, and put it in an inner cellar which was of brick with a good plank floor, and which was warm and dry; in the spring my box was not half full, and my potatoes all gone—vanished into "air, thin air," and nothing left but wet sand, and a very thin skin like dead leaves.

I once asked a Virginia skipper who was selling the article in New York, how they managed to keep them over the winter. Why said he, "I reckon it is the easiest thing in nature, you must first dig a big hole in a sand bank, then *take your tators* in a cart and *dump* them in, cover 'em with *pine shadows*, and so heap up the sand on the top, and I reckon you will have no trouble."

I am this winter trying the experiment, but am told it will not succeed, but why, I am unable to divine, if the doctrine broached by some of your correspondents, be true, that seeds, trees, and amphibious animals, will lie buried for centuries, if they are below the reach of heat, light, and air, without losing their vital energies.

I remember of seeing in two or three instances, sweet potatoes selling in the Rochester market, which were the growth of the neighborhood; and I am told that a Mr. Miller, who lives on the *Ridge Road*, has made quite a considerable and profitable business of it. If he or any of your readers should be able to elucidate this subject, by their own experience, they would perhaps perform that benefit to their fellow citizens, which is said to exceed all the abstruse and hypothetical speculations of modern philosophy, viz—"*make one blade of grass grow where none grew before.*" DICECIA.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Can H. G. S. or any of the readers of the Genesee Farmer, inform me where the slips of the sweet potato can be had in this section of country? I have long been of the opinion that they might be cultivated here, but hitherto have not been able to procure seed.

O. W.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

How beneficent has been the author of nature, in supplying the necessary wants of man, in great abundance. Water which is of the first necessity, is every where to be met with—Iron, which is the most valuable of any of the metals, is found in every clime—Salt, so necessary to the comfort of man and beast, is disseminated throughout the globe.

The following extract is taken from a work, written by Dr. Van Rensselaer, of New York, and published in 1824, and now copied from an English Journal.

O. W.

ON THE USE OF SALT IN AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

Salammoniac, or muriate of ammonia, is made in abundance from common salt. The manufacture of this article was abandoned in England in consequence of the heavy duty of 30l. per ton being laid on salt. In consequence, however, of bitterness, from the salt works, being allowed in Scotland for the manufacture, the price has been reduced nearly one half. In the manufactures of glass, salt is largely employed; soda, which is procured from common salt, is used for plate glass; potash for flint glass; and common salt, with kelp, for crown glass. In England, the heavy duty on salt, is almost a prohibition to its use for these purposes.—Oxymuriate of lime, and other oxymuriatic salts, employed in bleaching, are made from salt, and consume a large quantity of it in the manufacture. Spirit of salt, or muriatic acid

requires large quantities of salt; at least 1000 tons are used for this purpose, in England, every year, notwithstanding the enormous duty. It is used in a variety of processes, in dyeing and calico printing. Glauber's salt is made from what remains in the stills after the distillation of muriatic acid. This residuum was formerly thrown away, until a person employed it in making Glauber's salts, when a duty of £30 per ton was laid on the article manufactured, since, however, remitted. Epsom salts are produced from salt, or the evaporation of salt water. The brine, which yields 100 tons of salt, gives from 4 to 5 tons of this valuable article. Dr. Henry, the celebrated chemist of Manchester, has discovered a process of preparing it from magnesian limestone, and has reduced the price of it one half. It can be made still cheaper from sea water, for the employment of which, a duty is laid.—Magnesia is made from salt brine, or sea water. The English duties are so high as to render it probable, that both this and the preceding article will in future be obtained by Henry's process, in magnesian limestone. Crystallized soda is also made from common salt; and if the latter, or sea-water could be obtained free of duty, in England, it would supercede the importation of American or Russian pot or pearl ashes, and 10,000 tons would be used annually, several hundred in washing alone. Baryta, of an excellent quality, is made from salt. In the manufacture of hard soap, salt is a necessary ingredient. Corrosive sublimate is made from salt. Patent yellow is also prepared from common salt. In the fisheries, in salting provision for the sea service, and for exportation, salt is largely employed. Butchers, morocco dressers, and skimmers, employ it in large quantities. Farmers use great quantities in making butter and cheese, and for steeping wheat to prevent smut.

Salt is likewise employed by iron founders, in metallic cements, and in rendering bar iron very malleable. It is used by white-smiths and cutlers, in case-hardening, in tempering files, and some other edge-tools, mixed with other substances, for reducing metallic ores, assaying minerals, and rendering metals fusible by the refiners of silver, and to prevent the oxidization of some metals. It is used to moderate the flame of combustible bodies; and is extensively employed by the philosophical and manufacturing chemists, and by the druggists, for a variety of pharmaceutical purposes. In Horticulure, salt is much used, particularly in England, where its merits are better appreciated, than with us. It prevents the depredations of insects on fruit trees, and when properly applied protects them from the honey-dew. Persons ambitious of having good cider orchards, should dig a small trench a few yards from each tree, and place within it a few pounds of salt, which by the rains is gradually conveyed to the roots, and produces most desirable effects.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER. POTATO-ONIONS.

These onions should be set in rich ground, ploughed shallow, as early as the spring season will admit, in rows from ten to twelve inches apart, and large onions set about nine inches apart, in the rows; each onion will produce from three to six large onions, and a cluster of small ones, (from eight to twelve in number) resembling the top-onion seed in appearance, excepting their location being at the bottom of the stocks, instead of the top.—The small onions should be set in the same manner as top-onion sets, in every respect, and will produce about the same quantity of onions. The stalk produces no seed of any kind on the top, the increase being from the bottom, from which peculiarity it derives its name. I commonly set them in the ground about the 5th of April, and between the 10th and 20th of June plant cucumbers for pickling, between the rows, and before the vines spread,

the onions will be fully ripe, and should be pulled, which will be from the 25th of June to the 5th of July, which is about six weeks earlier than I can have top onions ripe.

Penfield, Feb. 8th, 1831. S. BARKER.

SELECTIONS.

MR. SEDGWICK'S ADDRESS.

We have received from the amiable author, and have read with great pleasure, an Address delivered before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, Oct. 7, 1830, by Theodore Sedgwick, President of the Society. It bears throughout the impress of his mind, and every sentence exhibits a picture of the philanthropy of his heart. We have annexed a few disjointed paragraphs, in which every reader will perceive the outpourings of the enthusiasm and kind feeling which have characterized the man in every stage of his life.—*Bost. Cour.*

"The history of trade and manufactures shows how arts are most valuable to mankind; what kind of artizans are most likely to prosper; and in a young country the kind of new business to be set on foot is well worthy the attention of all those who are to enter into it. It has been observed in France, that the common laborers in gold, embroidery and lace are absolutely covered with rags. Prudent mechanics, in trades that are indispensable, flourish of course. In Paris, butchers and bakers are great owners of real estate, and the same is true, to a good extent, in New York and Boston. People who deal in articles of mere fashion and luxury lead a life of miserable uncertainty and hazard every where. At one time a mere change in fashion, from shoe buckles to shoe ribbons, became a severe blow to Birmingham.

"In one way alone can the world advance, and that is by economy, by saving, by increasing its property. Let a man be ever so rich, there is no use in scattering money as fools scatter it. There can never be too much abundance in the world, never too many good things. A man may be a miser, and then he is poor creature. But as to hoarding his money in the usual sense, he cannot do it. Providence has provided against the folly of man in this respect, unless he be quite an idiot, and buries gold and silver. Even then, he can do but little harm, for gold and silver make up but a very small portion of the wealth of the world: which generally cannot be buried. For what is it? We have seen that it is not gold and silver alone. What is it then? Notes and bonds? These are but the evidence of wealth: they are mortgages, given by those who have, in fact bought or borrowed ships, houses, lands, cattle, &c. It is plain, then, that if these things make up property they can never be hoarded. While the rich man is indulging in selfishness, these, his beneficent agents, are ever at work, or applied to some use. So far, therefore from its being the interest of the public, or the poor, that the rich man should spend his money in any sort of extravagance, it is equally their interest that he should be a laborer with his mind, or his hands—thereby increasing the general fund, and enlarging that capital, by means of which alone the laboring portion of the community are, or can be employed, or even exist. All unnecessary consumption of property, by either rich or poor, is a dead loss to the whole. There is so much less to pay for roads, schools, houses, taxes, food and drink.

"It is observed by foreigners, that we are a profuse people. They are most familiar with our cities, and there observe our extravagance in equipage, dress, and at our tables. They are astonished by this profusion and do not understand it. In Europe, people of the same relative fortunes, would be frightened at the thought of living as we live. And that we live like a wise people nobody can contend.—Take city and country together, was ever so much bankruptcy heard of in any country; and

for what? Elsewhere men fail because they have lost a house, or a ship, or been unfortunate in some other way. Here, four out of five "fail for their expenses." It may be tho't that a public speaker, in a plain, economical state of society, is pushed hard for a topic, when he thinks fit to warn his neighbors against extravagance. Simple and economical as we have been allowed to be, it is certain that New England can never prosper when our people have ceased to possess this character. Besides, there is no use in mincing the matter. Things are out of proportion through the whole country. Our children begin with a degree of expense, with which we with large families end. Their dress, houses and furniture must be the same with ours: and this too in a country, in which the partition of estates require a constant struggle to enable families to maintain their ground. We all strive in the most servile (and may I not say vulgar?) manner to be alike, and to appear one as well as another. The exterior, what is visible, indicates little or nothing as to the wealth of people. The middle classes follow hard upon the heels of the rich, and are as much held in slavery by the fashion, as if there was a chain about their necks. The young men and women who are just entering life, the day laborers, and the poor, following of course so high an example, catch the contagion; and the latter, especially, become sensual, vain, and expensive, run into crime, and end in the State Prison.

"Travellers say, that there is not a useless vegetable, or even weed, in all China. A dead nettle is converted into cloth—paper is made from the straw of rice—the cup of the acorn dies black—the leaves of a certain description of ash answer, in part, the purposes of the mulberry, for the silk worm. In this way, the occupations of people are infinitely diversified. For instance, in every village as large as Pittsfield, and perhaps smaller there ought to be regular gardening, as an occupation. In this way, the Mechanic gets better fruit and vegetables, and for a less price. It is the natural advantage of the division of labor. In living so much as our neighboring people do upon beef, pork, and potatoes, they consult neither health nor economy. They do not seem to understand that animal food is by far the dearest."

THE POTATO—The "Genesee Farmer," says, "never feed potatoes to stock, without first boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities." This is true, as well of potatoes as of every other vegetable; an important caution, however, should be added, that the water in which potatoes are boiled, should be carefully drained off, and not mixed with the food of any animal, as it contains a very deleterious matter, which is extracted from the potato by boiling.—*Western Tiller.*

GREVILLE'S CHINA ROSE.

Perhaps among all the astonishing productions of the vegetable kingdom, there is not one more remarkable than a Rose recently introduced into Europe and this country from China, and thus described in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, published at London:—"Rosa Grevillei or Greville's China Rose"—The shoot of this Rose grew eighteen feet in a few weeks, and is the most singular of the Rosa tribe that ever come under my observation. It now covers about 100 feet square with more than 100 trusses of flowers—some of these have more than 50 buds in a cluster, and the whole will average about 30 in a truss: so that the amount of flower buds is little less than 3000. But the most astonishing curiosity is the variety of colors produced on the buds at first opening—white, light blush, deeper blush, light red, darker red, scarlet and purple, all on the same clusters. This Rose grows in the manner of the Multiflora, but is easily known by the leaf, which is much larger and more rugose than the common Multiflora."—*Am. F.*

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1831.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Much has been written respecting the different breeds of cattle, as to the nett profit attending the rearing of one kind more than another. This is a subject in which we can never arrive at any mathematical demonstration. We are therefore left to consult circumstances. The points of excellence which would be most desirable in one instance, might not be so in another. Thus a farmer who is wishing to raise oxen for working, will prefer those that are quick in their motions, are good walkers, carry their heads well up, and are of good size; and it is found that those oxen will draw most that are heavy in the fore quarters, as when drawing, the body acts as a lever, the hind legs serving as a fulcrum, and being heavy forward, places the power nearer the end of the lever, where it acts with greater force. But the farmer who is raising cattle for beef, has different objects in view. His leading one is, how can he realize the most money for the least expense, all things considered. Here the calculations become more complicated. First, local circumstances must be consulted—next, whether it is more profitable to turn off an animal at less age and weight, or to increase the age and weight by long keeping. As regards these points, nothing but local circumstances can decide; but there is great difference in breeds, as to early maturity, or as the expression is, "for fattening young." Some breeds are much more disposed to take on fat when young than others, although they may be smaller in size; this quality renders the flesh more valuable. Under some circumstances, it is an object to increase the size of the animal, but in all cases where fattening is the object, it is important to have the flesh well proportioned, or to lie most in that part which commands the greatest price. On this account, the butchers always select those animals which are heavy in the hind quarters. This is also the choice of dairymen, as it is generally the case that cows with small heads and necks, and light fore quarters, are the best for milk. All these points considered, we would introduce to notice, three different breeds of animals.

First—For working oxen, we do not know of any that are equal to the Devonshire breed. They are of a deep red colour, rather inclining to dun color round the eyes and nose, horns of a good length, and bending upward, straight on the back, with small tails, which are set high, heads elevated, eyes quick, their flesh firm and fine, and are highly valued in the English markets. Most of our deep red cattle in the state of New York, take their characteristics from this breed.

Second—For early maturity, the long horned Lancashire breed are preferred for the London markets. This breed is particularly distinguished by the length of their horns, which generally incline downwards. Their colour always more or less mixed with white. They have large necks and heavy fore quarters, which is their greatest failing, short legs, large hoofs, thick firm hides, hair short, close and fine, and the Smithfield butchers say they give greater weight according to size than any other cattle. Was it not for the length and direction of their

horns, they would be well calculated for the yoke, but this will prevent the use of the full bloods for that purpose. The number of these cattle in the Smithfield market, is greater than any other.

The short-horned, or as they are more generally called in this country, the *Holderness*, present more valuable points, all things considered, than any other breed known. This is an improvement upon the Leicester breed, and such has been the success of different breeders in perfecting them that they have become more celebrated than any other in Europe or America. The colour of this breed is almost universally dark red, or chestnut colour, and white, the colors being in patches, and distinct; any variation from this, in colour, would be looked upon as indicating impurity of blood. They have small heads, small strait necks, short horns, much curved, rather drooping than otherwise, of a semi-transparent color, extending quite to the tips, and black tips are also considered a proof of degeneracy, or a variation from the pure breed. They are light in the fore quarters, long on the back, broad on the loin, and hind quarters full and heavy, and of the finest proportion. Their skin is thin, the hair fine and short, and very glossy. Their legs are short, and their motions slow, indicating a quiet disposition—the eye is small and pleasant. The flesh is equal to any in point of fineness and flavour, and they are said from their quiet disposition, to fatten easy. They are undoubtedly the greatest milkers known, for which reason they are held in great estimation by dairymen about London; and Mr. Rhodes, of Islington, who keeps about from six to eight hundred cows, informed us that they excel all others in quantity, and said he had some cows that averaged twenty-four quarts of milk per day, through the year; he also stated that he had some that had been milked three years without having calves.

We most sincerely recommend to farmers and graziers, to turn their attention to this breed, for this section of country, in preference to all others; and they have become so numerous in the neighborhoods of Philadelphia and Boston, that they may be obtained at very fair prices.

PRINCE'S POMOLOGICAL MANUAL.

We are looking with great anxiety for the publication of this work, now in press, which is a treatise on all the stone and seed fruits, which are growing in this country. From the known ability, and great experience of the author, in whose family Horticulture and Floriculture has become almost an hereditary science, we anticipate a great addition to our knowledge of the qualities, habits, and capabilities of the different varieties, suited to the diversified climate of our country, as well as settling and arranging the nomenclature, or proper names of fruit, which in many parts have got into such inexplicable confusion that every grower has a cognomen of his own.

The cause of this complaint obtains particularly in this region of country, where every thing is new and of recent date, and experience and comparison have not yet had a chance of exertion. With us, every apple that is red is a *Spitzenberg*, or a *signifider*, and every thing green a *greening*, and every thing yellow

a *pippin*, and every early peach is a *Rose-Ripe*, a name which to us conveys any thing but what is intended.

The taste, shape, flavor and colour of the fruit of all good varieties with which we are acquainted, are so strongly marked, and distinctly characterized, as when once known, cannot easily be confounded with any others; it is therefore in consequence of the importance which we attach to this forth-coming work, as a text book of acknowledged high authority, to settle at once all disputes, and as a reference for the young or inexperienced, that we shall hail with great satisfaction its appearance.

We hope that in all those cases where *shape* is the boldest, and most apparent criterion, that they will be accompanied with cuts after the manner of *Coze*, and we have no doubt but that the demand for the work will warrant the expense.

GEOLOGY.

THE VALLEY OF THE GENESEE.

We have given in our preceding numbers quotations from the *Ploughboy*, on this subject: we will now take a geological view of the valley of the *Genesee* from Lake Ontario, to the head waters of this river. First, we shall make some digressions by way of theory, after which we shall confine ourselves to the productions of different formations as to soil; &c. We will commence with the first rock of the secondary formation, the *millstone grit* of some geologists, and the *second graywacke* of others. This rock is generally composed of selection particles; some specimens are coarse and conglomerate, cemented together by carbonate of lime, others are more sandy. In most places it is hard and impervious to the water.

This rock, in all probability, forms the bottom of the most part of Lake Ontario. Next above this is the *saltiferous*, or salt bearing rock; this forms the southern boundary of the Lake, and is in sight much of the way from Oswego to the Niagara river. The color of this rock varies from an ash color to a brick red, which latter prevails, interspersed with spots of a bluish gray, the colors not blending, but distinct—these spots distinguish it in detached pieces. It is rather soft and porous than otherwise. It is in this rock that most of the mines of rock salt known, are found, and from it issue most of the salt springs; and it is into this that miners bore to procure salt water. Geologists & Chemists are not exactly agreed as to the cause of salt in this rock. One class contend that when this strata was deposited from water, the water was very salt, a quantity of which was retained in the rock as in a sponge, which is not entirely drained out. On the other hand they contend that soda which is the base of salt, is a component part of the rock, and that muriatic acid is furnished by the superincumbent strata, and as it percolates thro' this rock unites with the soda, forming the muriate of soda or common salt.

So far as we have examined the localities of salt mines or springs, they are situated at the lower end of long inclined places, where the rock has a descent for a long distance, and when this inclination is interrupted by a change in the descent, either by a discontinuation of

the formation, or by a sudden rise. When the formation is discontinued, or has been carried off by water, leaving an out-cropping of the rocks, salt springs frequently appear, but beds of rock salt are generally found where there is a sudden alteration of the descending strata, forming thereby a vast reservoir, for the drainings of the descending formation, into which the salt water collects, and graduates itself by the lighter particles passing off by capillary attraction, until the remainder becomes sufficiently strong for crystallization. Taking this theory as correct we have every reason to believe that the great basin now occupied by Lake Ontario, was once filled with rock salt. The saliferous rock has a descent toward the lake for nearly one hundred miles, of from five to seven feet per mile, with few exceptions.—On the north side of the lake, this regular descent is interrupted by a vast continued chain of basaltic rock, running east and west, which appears to have been flung up by some subterranean convulsion, forming a barrier, or vast basin in the saliferous rock by the sudden alteration or elevation of the northern part of the strata. If this theory is not correct, how are we to account for the disappearance of such a vast quantity of rock which lay below the outlet of the Lake?

It is through this saliferous rock that the Genesee river has cut its way up to the first falls, or a distance of about four miles. In many places the rock is in view, forming perpendicular banks, or nearly so, of from forty to eighty feet.

The soil, when formed from the decomposition of this rock, is sandy, with a rusty iron color, loose, and rather barren. Much of the southern shore has this for the superincumbent or upper rock, but it is generally covered to considerable depth with surf or beach sand, which was thrown into bars before the receding of the waters. Of this description are the oak lands of this district. The water issuing from those hills of sand is very pure and good, and although the width of this glade is not sufficient for forming any large streams, yet those formed by the springs from these hills are stocked with trout, which is a proof of their purity. On the top of the saliferous formation, is a layer of from four to ten feet in thickness, of a bluish gray colour, usually denominated the gray-band. Although this seems to be a part of the saliferous formation, yet the components seem to be a little different, as it contains a small quantity of alumine. Where this forms a soil by decomposition, it is very hard and barren, but we do not recollect to have seen it to any great extent. This formation can be examined at the lower falls at Carthage, the gray band forming the floor of the river, over the red or saliferous rock; for although the red rock is much harder out of water, the gray-band is the hardest while it remains under water, as it soon falls to pieces when exposed to the air.

CUTTING TIMBER.

February is undoubtedly the best month in the year for cutting such timber as we wish to have durable. We would therefore recommend it to farmers, to cut their timber for rails and other purposes, before the frost is out of it, or the sap begins to circulate. The less sap tim-

ber has in it when cut, the longer it will last, other circumstances being equal. When trees are felled, it is undoubtedly better to let them remain until spring, at full length, that the bark may be the more easily peeled off, which is a very important thing, when the timber is to be used for rails, which should be split as soon as the bark will come off, that they may have the benefit of seasoning during the summer. If farmers will attend to this they will find their rails will be worth fifty per cent more than when cut after the sap begins to rise.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

TO CATCH FISH.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have an old receipt book, which says, "To cook a dolphin, catch him first, &c." Now, Sirs, in a late paper, you gave a very clever and convenient way of conveying live fish from one place to another, even, I have no doubt, to great distances, and with perfect safety, in cold weather. But Sirs, you forgot to tell us how we were to catch them. I have a small artificial fish-pond, to stock, which I have several times tried and failed, owing to the difficulty of keeping them alive after catching in warm weather, or during the season they are usually caught; therefore you will confer an obligation on me by the information, how I can procure Trout, Bass, Mullet, &c. at the season when snow or ice can be obtained to keep them in a torpid state, so that they can be removed.

Feb. 1, 1831.

A SUBSCRIBER.

In answer to *A Subscriber*, as to the best season and method of catching fish, for stocking ponds, we reply:

The month of March we consider the best season for doing it in this latitude,—and the kinds of fish that are most generally taken for that purpose, are Trout, Bass, Perch, Pike and Pickerel. These kinds are readily taken with a hook, baited with the large white grubs, which are found in old decaying logs, or with small fish, which may be found about large springs, at this season of the year. Having ascertained where any of the above named fish pass the winter, the fisherman should provide himself with such a number of lines and hooks as he shall think proper, and as we do not exactly agree with Doctor Franklin, in his definition of a fishing pole,* it may be omitted altogether. When the fisherman has arrived at the place where he intends catching, he should proceed to cut holes through the ice, towards which the fish will approach, allured by the light. His lines should be wound upon the thin ends of pieces of shingles, about 3 inches wide, having holes cut through the centre of them, about one inch diameter, through which rods of sufficient length to reach across the holes cut through the ice should be put, and of sufficient strength to hold any fish that may take the hook. Having all things thus arranged, let the hooks be baited and let into the water, unwinding so much of the line as will allow the hook to sink to the required depth, then place the rod across the hole, and allow the thick end of the shingle to rest upon the ice, with the other on which the line is wound, directly over the water.

The advantage of this method is, that one man may attend to a great number of hooks, for when a fish has taken the bait, and attempts to go off with it, a little force upon the line

* A pole, with a string at one end and a fool at the other.

raises the thick end of the shingle in the air, which may be seen at a distance, and the depression of the thin end allows the line to unwind, so that no alarming resistance is offered to the fish. It should be remembered that fish bite at the bait more readily when the weather is becoming warmer, than when it is stationary, or growing colder. There may be better methods than the above, for taking fish at this season, but they have not come within our observation. We will mention one which we have seen practiced in taking the salmon trout, on the north side of lake Ontario. A hole is cut through the ice, over which a close tent is made with blankets, within which the fisherman seats himself with a lamp and spear. The light of the lamp in the water allures the trout, which approach the hole and are speared by the fisherman.

SHEEP.

We cannot refrain from reminding our brother farmers again, of the importance of giving close attention to their sheep at this season.—It often happens that a few ewes year about this time; most of the lambs die, because the dam has not milk enough to support them. If the farmer will take the trouble to feed his sheep with moist food, instead of keeping them altogether on dry hay, he will find very little difficulty in raising early lambs, which will bring him a greater price than later ones. A few turnips, carrots, or boiled potatoes, with a little oat or corn meal, given daily, will be of great advantage to your flock, both in regard to the lambs and wool.

TERMINOLOGY.

Cicatrica—the mark or scar, from whence a leaf has fallen, or from the healing of any wound.

Culm—the stems of grain, grass, Indian corn, &c. when dry.

Drupe—the thick hard covering of a seed, nut, or stone, as in the cherry, walnut, &c.

Exotic—plants not found in a wild state, but which are introduced from abroad.

Indigenous—plants growing naturally and originally in a country.

Peduncle—a stem bearing flowers and fruit.

Raceme—stems arranged along the side of a general peduncle, as the grape, currant, &c.

Glands—a roundish appendage situated on leaves, stems, &c. which serve for transpiration and secretion.

Gramina—the family of grasses.

Hybrid—a mule—a vegetable produced by a mixture of two different species.

To the Editors of the Genesee Farmer:

As your paper is read by many of the scientific men of our country, I would be glad to have you give the following publicity in hopes that it may lead to some experiments that may be useful. As I was travelling on a piece of new road, a few years since, I noticed a phenomenon which was beyond my comprehension. The road that I travelled was over a tract of land which was that kind which we call clay soil. On this road there had been some repairs made, by filling up several holes with green hemlock boughs, over which some soil had been thrown. There was little travel on this road, and I noticed the water in one

of these holes was of a deep green colour, which appeared to have been extracted from the leaves of the hemlock, and perfectly in solution. In another I discovered the coloring matter upon the bottom, while the water was clear above. This precipitate I examined carefully; it had much the appearance of indigo, and the quantity was such as to cover the surface of the ground beneath the water.

Quere—Could not indigo be prepared from the green leaves of hemlock? R. K.

Ontario, Feb. 10, 1831

THE ECLIPSE.

With a view to combat, and if possible correct a vulgar error, founded solely upon presumption, concerning the temperature of the weather during eclipses of the sun, we determined to ascertain the facts—whether any variation occurs—how great that variation between the mean temperature of the day—and also during the obscuration—and to compare the mean temperature of this day with the preceding and following days, that the community may judge for themselves.

The Thermometer suspended on the north side of the house, exposed freely to the then prevailing north-west wind, which on the 12th blew in gusts of moderate force, and was occasionally accompanied with snow, gave the following indications.

Temp. of the 11th				Temp. of the 12th				Temp. of the 13th			
10clock	noon	even	mean	10clock	noon	even	mean	10clock	noon	even	mean
30	21	25.5	27	23	12	17.5	22	16	3	19.5	22

Thus it will be seen, that the temperature did diminish on the 12th, from a mean of 25.5 to 17.5, which may be attributed to a change in the direction of the wind, from west to north-west, which in this place is sure to increase the cold. Moreover, on the 13th, the day after the eclipse, owing to a continuance of the north-west wind, a depression, equal to that of the 12th occurred, viz—from a mean of 17.5 to 9.5, or 8 dg. colder. During the month of January, a change of daily temperature of 14 deg. occurred, and this was submitted to without a declaration of hostilities against the heavenly bodies; also between the 3d and 4th of this present month, a depression of 14 deg. was experienced, and was hardly the subject of remark.

Doubtless many far greater changes have been witnessed in our climate, than no one thought attributable to conjunctions of the planets.

The following is a five minutes' register of the temperature for two hours, during the obscuration of the 12th.

Time.	Temperature.	Time.	Temp'tre.
10 o'clock	0 m 38 deg 0 m	12 o'clock	12 m 22 deg 0 m
10 do	35 m 22 do 0 m	12 do	17 m 21 do 7 m
10 do	45 m 22 do 0 m	12 do	22 m 21 do 9 m
10 do	52 m 22 do 0 m	12 do	27 m 22 do 0 m
10 do	57 m 22 do 0 m	12 do	32 m 20 do 2 m
11 do	2 m 22 do 0 m	12 do	37 m 20 do 2 m
11 do	7 m 22 do 0 m	12 do	42 m 20 do 0 m
11 do	12 m 22 do 5 m	12 do	47 m 19 do 8 m
11 do	17 m 22 do 3 m	12 do	52 m 20 do 5 m
11 do	22 m 22 do 4 m	12 do	57 m 20 do 5 m
11 do	27 m 23 do 5 m	1 do	2 m 20 do 5 m
11 do	32 m 23 do 8 m	1 do	7 m 20 do 5 m
11 do	37 m 23 do 0 m	1 do	15 m 20 do 5 m
11 do	42 m 21 do 2 m	1 do	30 m 22 do 0 m
11 do	47 m 22 do 0 m	2 do	6 m 21 do 0 m
11 do	52 m 21 do 5 m	3 do	0 m 20 do 0 m
11 do	57 m 21 do 2 m	4 do	0 m 22 do 0 m
12 do	2 m 21 do 5 m	5 do	0 m 22 do 0 m
12 do	7 m 21 do 5 m	6 do	0 m 22 do 0 m

Beginning of the eclipse. † Greatest obscuration.

The temperature at the greatest obscuration was 22 deg. or more than two degrees higher than at one time of the eclipse. The variations were no slight (but about four degrees) to be attributed to the interception of the sun's rays, for these were shut out by clouds (with a trifling exception) for the whole day.

Before 2 o'clock, however, the sun was obscurely visible through the flying clouds, for a few short intervals, when about one twelfth of his disk was still eclipsed.

The appearance of our atmosphere at the greatest obscuration, resembled the coming on of twilight. The azure hue, with all the softness of evening, continued about three quarters of an hour and disappeared.

FARMER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Take this leisure time to select and purchase such neat cattle, sheep, pigs, seed corn, seed wheat, potatoes for planting, &c. as will be likely to prove most valuable on your farm; having in mind the following maxim, viz—Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish might be possessed by their off-spring in the greatest perfection. Our farmers are too apt to sell off their best stock to the butchers, and keep the poorest to breed from; and to gather their seeds from vegetables, which were reserved for that purpose because they were too worthless for the harvest.

Dress out hemp and flax, and see that your spinning wheels come somewhat nearer to perpetual motion than some machines which have been invented for that purpose. For every cent saved in domestic manufactures, you gain at least three cents. One cent you gain by the greater durability of the home-spun article; one cent you save of cash not paid for the purchase; and one cent, or perhaps countless cents, by bringing up your family to habits of thrift and industry.

Look well to your sheep. If you wish for fine healthy lambs, you will take good care of the ewes. "For a few days or weeks before yearning time, they should be generously fed. Some juicy food which they are fond of should be given them, such as turnips, potatoes, &c. that they may have more milk for their lambs: for it is the opinion of careful observers, that want of milk is the cause of the dying of so many lambs, in the first stages of their existence." It has been recommended to give ewes about half a gill of Indian corn a day, each, till they have produced their young, in order to give them strength; and while suckling, good roots of some other juicy food.—The Farmer's Manual says, "If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of the table, give them to any stock that will eat them, except your sheep; give to them potatoes, but not turnips at this season; they will injure the lambs. Weak lambs should be treated in all respects as if they had been drowned, and you would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give warm milk frequently in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has sufficient for its support, you may generally raise them, but if not they generally die. It is more work to nurse one such lamb for 24 hours than to feed regularly 100 sheep for the same time. If your flock be large, the weathers should be kept by themselves. They do not require so good keeping as ewes and young sheep." The Farmer's Guide says, "If lambs are weak, it is necessary to give them, the first day or two, a small quantity of cow's milk, warm, three or four times in the day; if it is cold weather, the cup containing the milk should stand in another vessel that is partly filled with warm water. Should the lamb be chilled, rub his legs with tow, and let a warm cloth be put round it. But if corn, barley, oats or white

beans are given to sheep, during the winter, in small quantity, the lambs will be strong, and the trouble of nursing saved."—*New-England Farmer.*

* *Deer's New-England Farmer.*

POTATO CHEESE.

In Thuringia and part of Saxony, a kind of potato cheese is made, which is very much sought after. The following is the recipe:—Select good white potatoes, boil them, and when cold, peel and reduce them to a pulp with a rasp or mortar; to five pounds of this pulp, which must be very uniform and homogeneous, add a pint of sour milk, and the requisite portion of salt; knead the whole well, cover it, and let it remain three or four days, according to the season; then knead it afresh, and place the cheeses in small baskets, when they will part with their superfluous moisture; dry them in the shade, and place them in layers, in large pots or kegs, where they may remain a fortnight. The older they are the finer they become.—*Sil. Jour.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

JAMES MONROE.

The bill for the adjustment and payment of the claims of James Monroe, was taken up in the Senate, on the 8th inst. read a second time, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Hayne, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Iredell.

INCREASED COLLECTIONS AT NEW YORK.

The duties on imports for the third quarter, at this port, amount to \$4,781,128 33. The whole amount shows an excess, compared with last year, of half a million of dollars.

COM CREIGHTON.

The evidence for and against Com. Creighton, closed on the 9th inst. His defence was to have been read before the court on Monday last.

NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK.

The population of New England entire amounts to 1,949,882; that of New York to about 1,934,600, being a difference of only 15,000, or one third of the number required to entitle to a single representative—yet New-England has 51 members of Congress, and New York but 36 —*N. Y. Eve. Jour.*

NEW POST OFFICE.

A post-office has been recently established in the west part of the town of Rush, in this county, called *West Rush*, Emanuel Case, Esq. P. M.

SALT DUTY.

The bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures in Congress, to fix the duty on Salt 15 cents a bushel, was on Saturday last laid upon the table by a vote of 145 to 41.

CINCINNATI.

An account is published of the immense building at Cincinnati during the last year. The whole number of brick buildings erected was 237—the whole number of wooden buildings 161—the total 448; which estimate does not include stables, workshops, nor buildings removed to new locations.

It is supposed the amount of specie now lying in the vaults of the Atlantic Banks is nearly *thirty millions of dollars*. The United States Bank and branches have about 11 millions.

The London Common Council have unanimously resolved to erase the inscription on London monument, which charges the great fire in London in the year 1666, to have been maliciously caused by the Roman Catholics.—The speeches made on the occasion reflect back great honour upon the speakers. A Liverpool paper speaking of this says, the inscription is generally believed to be an historical falsehood.

LONG ISLAND SOUND CLOSED

On the 10th inst. the Sound was frozen over from Throg's Neck to Long Island—the ice being solid and several feet thick. The ice is said to be more firm than it has been for the last 30 years—it has not been entirely frozen over for seven years past.

LOSS OF LIVES.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 18th ult says:—"The launch of the ship Pearl, arrived at this port on Sunday last, was lost in crossing the bar of Tampico, on board of which were the mate, three seamen, and twenty-two passengers, all of whom perished."

LIGHT POSTAGE.

The following extract from a letter, lately received by the editors of the National Intelligencer, from a subscriber in Santa Fe, in Mexico, gives one a lively idea of the interest felt in news from home by those who are "far away."

"The postage on twenty two of your papers, received this mail, amounted to fifteen dollars and a half, being \$250 for each American here. The speech of Mr. Drayton, at Charleston, was worth the money."

NEW COINAGE.

The U. S. Mint has just issued a quantity of 25 cent-pieces of a new coinage, which are said to be very handsome.

THE CENSUS.

New Orleans.—The Census of New Orleans gives that city near 50,000 inhabitants. Considerably more than half of the number are blacks.

Maryland.—Free white persons 291,093, colored persons, slaves and free, 155,820, total 446,913

Baltimore.—The returns of the Census show the population of Baltimore to be 80,625, of which 4,123 are slaves, and 14,785 free colored people.

PRINTER TO THE SENATE.

Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate on Wednesday. On the first two ballots, the numbers were, Green 22, Gale & Seaton 22, scattering 3. On the 3d ballot, the numbers stood—Green 23, Gale & Seaton 22, scattering 2. On the 4th ballot the vote stood—Green 24, Gale & Seaton 22—Blair 1.

THE GRAND DUKE.

A late London paper observes:—"Among the more personal causes always mixed up with public ones, which led to the movements in Poland, we may mention the cruelty of the Grand Duke to a poor woman who stood in the way of his troops last year, whom he beat with his own hands! This brutality, one of many, sunk deep in the minds of the people of Warsaw. His rudeness, and the Emperor's coldness to the senate at the coronation, together with his insisting on crowning himself, disgusted the nobles—that is, the whole gentry."

JEALOUSY.

At the Justices' Court in Providence, R. I. Amasa Cooke, Jr. was examined on a charge of attacking, Mr. William Moore, and, after striking him across the forehead with a club, stabbing him several times with a sharp instrument. Cooke, who it appeared, attacked Moore in a fit of jealousy, was bound over in the sum of \$500 to take his trial before the Supreme Court.

A NEW MOVE.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have reported favorably on a plan for extending the rail road into several streets of Baltimore, the rails to be elevated about two inches above the pavement. One track only, for the present, to be laid down in each street, which will leave 15 feet on each side for carriages.

A PRESIDENT DEAD

The schooner Ned from Rio Salado brings information that Gen. Lamar, Ex-President of Peru, died at Cartago, Central America, on the 15th November.

Mr. Grigg, of Philadelphia, announces for sale the second series of Mrs. Royall's Black Book.

We find the following paragraph in the New York Courier and Inquirer.—The Store and Lot, No. 199 Pearl street—the Lot 18 feet six inches front and rear, by 80 feet in depth, was lately sold by Mr. John B. Lawrence to Mr. Amos Palmer, for the sum of \$40,000, probably a larger sum, than any piece of ground of the same dimensions ever sold for before, of business purposes.

RAISING THE WIND.

A man in Portsmouth, Ohio, suffered a sound tooth to be pulled, which he sold to the dentist for 50 cents. With the money he bought rum and made himself drunk.

FIRE AT THE PEAPATCH.

On Tuesday night, as stated in the Philadelphia Chronicle of Friday evening, all that was combustible of Fort Delaware, upon the Peapatch, was consumed. It would appear that happily no lives were lost.

The fire is said to have been caused by a stove pipe, passing through the roof of Lieut. Tuttle's quarters. It is added that the quarters of the soldiers and officers, except those of the commander and the engineers, with much clothing, provision, and furniture, have been destroyed; and that the work is now but the skeleton of a fortification. The public loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Some kegs of powder exploded, and the report was heard at Cheater.

The following is derived from an official report made to major general Scott:—

On the evening of the 8th inst. a fire broke out at Fort Delaware, from some unknown cause, and destroyed the wood work entirely of the Fort. The Quartermaster's stores, ordnance stores, and provisions belonging to the troops, were consumed. The command has been removed to Delaware city. "The inhabitants of which (says a letter received from an officer) displayed a generous and active hospitality in relieving us under our present distressing situation."

DEATH OF BOLIVAR.

We are indebted to Captain Roff, of the schooner Charles, from Norfolk, for the Beacon of that place, of the 8th inst. This paper contains the intelligence of the death of General Simon Bolivar, which is copied from the Kingston, (Jamaica) Courant of the 6th of January. The proclamation of this event is published in the Courant, and was issued by Don Juan de Francis-co de Martin, prefect of the department, and is addressed to the citizens of Magdalena. It is dated "Carthagena, Dec. 21, 1830." Bolivar died on the 17th of that month, at one P. M. The Norfolk editor promises the official acc't in his next paper.

We learn also from Capt. Roff, that Commodore Sinclair died on the 7th inst. and was buried on the 9th with the honors of war.—[Com. Adv.

"Schwartz," says the Annals of Education, "one of the most eminent writers on education in Germany, observes, in his History of Education, that the state of New York has the greatest number of children in its schools, in proportion to the whole population, of any country he has found."

A man named Lovejoy, belonging to Florida, Mont. co. was frozen to death, last week, near Schenectady.

A beggar woman pretending to be blind died lately in London leaving the enormous sum of \$450,000!

Prices at Brandywine Mills, Feb. 2:—Flour, \$6 33; Wheat, white, \$1 23; do red, \$1 20; Corn—old, \$9 54; Oats, 26 a 27.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Feb. 18, 1831.

Ashea per 2240 lbs	Minb	12a21	
Pot	891a92 50	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	106a109 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	25a44	Fisher	37a61
Do dried	75	Wild Cat	1a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	15a25
Beeswax do	18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	10a12	Hops per lb	12a17
Beef—Moss per bbl	5a9	Honey do	00
Do prime do	5a7	Lard do	66a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	38a44	Mustard Seed per bush	27
Beans do	56a62	Oats per bush	85
Candles, mould per lb	9 eta	Old Pepper, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 11	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 11	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a100
Coro per bushel	44a50	Pork, mess, dry'd bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	\$4 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	5 50	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	78a77	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	163a169
Fox, cross	100a200	Buckwheat flour, cwt	\$1 75

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending Feb. 12, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observa'tions
	mor'n	even	mor'n	even	mor'n	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
6 10	29.70	29.74	30	30	1	1				
7 13	10 29.70	29.60	30	30	1	1				
8 18	10 29.55	29.53	30	30						
9 15	29.52	29.50	30	30						
10 25	16 29.50	29.38	30	30						
11 34	25 29.30	29.48	30	30						
12 23	12 29.62	29.78	30	30						1-2in snow

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that to give a more mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other trace.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
All banks in this state, per- except the following Broken Banks. Washing- ton & Warco, Barker's Ex- change, Franklin Bank, Mid- dle Dist., Columbia, Greene- County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	same as goodly banks.	All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.	Philadelphia Banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Wash- ington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New- Hope Bridge Co new emis- sion, and Brownville banks.
VERMONT.		OHIO.	
All banks in this state, par. RHODE-ISLAND	same as goodly banks.	All banks, 3 to 6 per cent, MICHIGAN.	
All banks in this state, par, except the following Broken Banks. Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.	same as goodly banks.	All banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Monroe, and Detroit.	
CONNECTICUT.		CANADA.	
All banks in this state, par, except the following Broken Banks. Eagle, Eagle payable at Leion bank New-York, Derby, and Der- by payable at Fulton bank New-York.	same as goodly banks.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the Upper Cano. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		MAINE.	
All banks in this state, par. except the following Broken Banks. Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Au- gusta, Keenebec, and Pes-	same as goodly banks.		

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable

LAW REPORT.

The Ceshocton (Ohio) Spy, of a late date, contains the following report of a law case in progress before the Common Pleas of that co.

WALLACE VS CAMELE.

Messrs. Wallace and Gamble, About corn have a scramble, One of many unfortunate jobs, For when the Zanesville attorneys, Shall be paid for their journeys, The parties may pocket the co's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEES

The Editor of the Windsor, Vt. Chronicle, after copying Dr. Smith's article on bees from a late New England Farmer, has added the following remarks:

Dr. Smith doubts the existence of the queen-bee. Now we never heard a bee promulgating laws or appointing subordinate officers. &c. but we have seen what may perhaps be worth telling of

There was an empty hive at the north end of the bee house, intended for the next swarm. From the hive next south, a swarm had issued, and after flying about for a while, returned. The reason assigned by the owner was that the queen was unable to fly. A day or two after, the swarm came out again and soon began to return as before. It occurred to us that possibly her majesty, in attempting to fly, might have fallen to the ground. Stepping in front of the hive, we saw six or eight feet from its mouth, some twenty bees, flying about a tuft of grass; and on drawing nearer we saw perched upon a blade of grass, a bee, about as long as a drone, but much more slender,—the back of a brighter black, and the legs redish,—evidently neither a drone nor a working bee. A stick being presented to this singular insect, she crept upon it, and was carried upon it to the mouth of the empty hive before mentioned. A few bees had alighted at its mouth. These immediately followed her into the hive. Some of them soon returned, and ran, evidently as fast as they were able, to the old hive, the stool and front of which were covered with the returning swarm. Having arrived among these, the messengers for such they appeared to be, would occasionally stop, and shake themselves violently swinging or rather rocking themselves from right to left and the contrary, as they are sometimes seen to do at and about the time of swarming. This motion was invariably followed by a general scampering of the surrounding bees to the hive. Some of these messengers entered the old hive, where their operations were out of sight; but their entrance was soon followed by the pouring out of multitudes, who made their way with all possible speed to the new hive. In a few moments the odd looking bee, picked up on the grass, was surrounded with a respectable swarm, all was quiet, the usual labors of bees commenced, and in the end, a good summer's work of honey-making was done. This, and having seen a number of bees of the same appearance, but never more than one in a hive is all we know by our own eyes, about a queen among bees.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

Dear Sir—I beg leave to send you herewith a sample of wheat, originally from Syria, afterwards raised in England, and now, as far as I am informed, in our country. Its quality is said to be very fine, and its productivenessa very great. I place the samples, regretting that they are not larger, in your hands, to be given away to such of our farmers of York county as you think may feel a disposition to make a trial of them upon their farms. I have ventured to give it the name of the "Bexley Wheat," having received the first samples of it from Lord Bexley in England, who obtained it from Syria, as I understood. When at Washington, I gave a small quantity to my friend Col. Maynadier, of Annapolis, Maryland, under whose cultivation in that neighborhood, it has, on a single trial, succeeded wonderfully.

In the hope that it may prove useful among us, I remain very respectfully, yours, &c.

RICHARD RUSH.

T. O. HOWLEY, Esq.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

PLUGGING TREES.

This simple operation is a very efficient remedy for destroying caterpillars, aphides and other insects preying upon leaves and limbs of fruit trees, ornamental and shade, fine shrubs, &c. &c.

It has often been desired to find such a remedy. Rewards have been offered to destroy easily and speedily the insects of fruit trees. Our shade trees are covered every year with disgusting and voracious caterpillars. Year after year new troublesome means are proposed, which are inefficient while this very easy and cheap way to poison and destroy at once all the insects of any tree, is so little known that our farmers and gardeners appear to be unacquainted with it. It was discovered in France, and I have verified it by actual experiment.—I now publish it again, and request editors friendly to agriculture to spread the knowledge of it every where.

This simple operation consists in boring a hole into a tree with a gimblet, about one third of the diameter of the tree in depth. Fill the hole with a small quantity of *Flour of Sulphur*, and plug the hole with a wooden peg. This sulphur is decomposed or carried into circulation by the sap, and is exhaled by the leaves in a gaseous state, while it poisons and kills all the caterpillars and insects preying upon them. Whether boring and plugging with sulphur the roots of the peach tree, and other trees whose roots are injured by insects, will answer as well, is unknown to me, not having tried it; but it is worth while to try the experiment—the result may be favorable.

C. S. RAFFINQUE,
Professor of Botany, &c.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF POTATOES.

Potatoes at the depth of one foot in the ground, produce shoots near the end of spring, at the depth of two feet they appear in the middle of summer; at three feet of depth, they are very short and never come to the surface; and between three and five feet, they cease to vegetate. In consequence of observing these effects, several parcels of potatoes were buried in a garden at the depth of three feet and a half, and were not removed till after intervals of one and two years. They were then found without any appearance of germination and possessing their original firmness, freshness, goodness, and taste.—*Silliman's Journal*.

LIRIODENDRINE.

The active principle of this beautiful vegetable production of our country—the *Liriodendrine Tulipifera, Tulip Tree or American Poplar*,—has been recently separated by Dr. J. P. Emmett, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the University of Virginia. This active principle, to which he has given the name *Liriodendrine*, although not a vegetable alkali, is soluble in acids, and possesses, no doubt, in an eminent degree, the tonic and febrifuge properties for which the bark of the tree has been celebrated. Its solution in alcohol furnishes limpid crystals, and has the same intense bitterness as that which characterizes the Sulphate of Quinine. The tulip tree contains it in considerable quantity, and the process for obtaining it is extremely simple.

As the Liriodendrine is found to sublimate at a heat a little above that of boiling water, it is obvious that any extract made from the bark of the tree, after the ordinary methods, must be comparatively inert.—*Nat. Gaz.*

LARGE ORANGES

The editor of the Poughkeepsie Journal says; Mrs. J. D. Robinson, of that village, has sent him a couple of magnificent oranges, which have grown with many others, on a tree of her own raising. The larger of the two measured 13½ inches in circumference, and weighed one pound. The other was but a trifle smaller.

From the New York American.

SLEIGHING SONG.—BY HANS VAN POEBE.

Merrily, merrily sound the bells
As o'er the ground we roll,
And the snow drift breaks in silver flakes
Before our Cariole;
While, muffled in sables rich and warm,
With mantle and beaver dight,
We drive in the teeth of the angry storm,
Or skim in the cold moonlight,
Merrily, merrily, &c.

Merrily, merrily sound the bells
Upon the wind without,
When the wine is mulled, and the waffle culled
And the joke is passed about:
And rosy lips and dimple cheeks
The flash of wit inspire,
While mirth in many a bright eye speaks,
Around the crackling fire.
Merrily, merrily, &c.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENT ALIENS.

The Laws of this state require resident aliens, who have taken conveyance of real estate, to make and file a deposition of their intention to become citizens, in the office of the Secretary of state; and also to take the incipient measure which the laws of the U. States require to enable them to obtain naturalization before the 15th day of April, 1831. 1 vol. Rev'd. Stat. p. 720. Sess'n. Laws 1830. chap. 171. p. 196.

VALUABLE STOOL.

Several years since, the British commander of Sierra Leone, visited the prince of Ashantee for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace with him; he found his sable majesty seated on a stool of virgin gold, weighing ninety pounds avoirdupois. It is doubted whether any of his legitimate European brethren can vie with him in the costliness of their chairs of state.

CATTLE.

We learn from the Boston papers, that six thousand two hundred and eighty three head of beef cattle have been slaughtered at the establishment of Mr. Winchester, at Lechlere Point, Cambridge, in the short space of 13 weeks.

ANECDOTE OF LAFAYETTE.

During the trial of the ex-ministers, Gen. Lafayette had repeatedly rode out and addressed groups of the people assembled in the neighboring streets. This venerable patriot assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence. The people as on the previous day, generally cheered their ancient champion; but some cried "Down with Lafayette." The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws; and at length, when irritated for a moment by some hisses, he exclaimed, "Who are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me—on the 29th of July I do not remember to have seen you at our barricades."

MEDALLION OF CLINTON.

We have seen a medallion likeness of De Witt Clinton in plaster, done from a steel plate executed by Charles C. Wright of New York. It is very like the original, and calls to mind the features of that great man more than any likeness we have seen since his death. Mr. Wright is the executor of the medal made for the American Academy of Arts, which we noticed some time ago, and which acquired for him so much credit. He is an artist of whom our country may be proud.—*Alb. Dai. Adv.*

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, FEBRUARY 26, 1831.

NUMBER 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

The climate of the Genessee country, considerably differs from that of the sea coast in the same parallels of latitude. We have less sunshine in winter, owing to the condensed exhalations of our lakes; and day and night have a more equal temperature. Our snows are more durable,—commonly swept off by warm southerly winds,—seldom melted by the sun. In summer, not more subject to the drought; but back from the two great lakes, the air is evidently drier than on the sea coast.

Even as far south as Philadelphia, perhaps the mercury sinks as low in the thermometer; but their warm sunshine revives many a southern plant, which has barely endured their clear nights of intense frost. Long continued cold is more fatal to some plants, than greater cold of short duration. In 1794, Fahrenheit's thermometer at London, was 20 deg. below Zero, yet many plants abide their winters, which are here considered tender.

In regard to tender plants, however, we have something yet to learn. I have observed that some shrubs, planted in autumn, weakened by lacerated roots and branches, have perished in winter, when the same kinds are unquestionably hardy, after their roots are established in the ground, the wood matured, and a scaly bark protects them from the frost. Such ought therefore to be shielded from the severity of winter till their vigor is fully restored.

These remarks have detained me from some brief comments on M. Floy's list.

He has omitted the black maple, (*Acer nigra*) remarkable for its dense foliage. It is a native of the Genessee country, and may be distinguished by its dark green leaves, with lobed lobes, pubescent on their under side. I know of no finer shade tree.

I found *Cupressus disticha* rather tender, but have hopes of its recovery.

Cupressus thyoides is an elegant evergreen. One of nearly three feet in diameter, stands in Bartram's Botanic Garden, planted by the eminent founder of that ancient establishment. I set out three small trees late in autumn, carefully bent them to the ground when the cold became severe, and they now repose under inverted sods. I find it profitable to treat many newly transplanted shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, in this manner.

The blue-ash of the Western States (*Fraxinus quadragulata*) I believe has not been introduced into any of the great nurseries. It is a fine stately tree, splits freely, and deserves cultivation. Some of our citizens who visit the Sciota country in autumn, might easily procure seeds.

Three species of the *Larch* are known in this country—two natives and one exotic. Our farmers well know the red larch (*Pinus microcarpa*) by the name of *Tamarack*, (perhaps a corruption of *Tamariz*, which it resembles in foliage.) It appears to grow equally well in deep swamps, and on the driest hills. It is a tree of great beauty.

Magnolia tripetala, and *M. glauca*. I have not been successful with these fine flowering trees, which, when young, require protection in this climate.

The white elm (*Ulmus Americana*) constitutes a remarkable feature in the scenery of the Genessee Country. Its gigantic stature, and elegantly recurved branches, have long excited the admiration of foreigners. There is another large elm in our forests (*Ulmus racemosa*) which has lately been figured and described in Silliman's Journal.

I have not been successful in transplanting the weeping willow; in one case the bark was injured by the hot sun;—but I have completely succeeded with cuttings. From one about

a foot long and half an inch diameter, set in common soil, I had a tree, in one season, five feet high. We have several, very flourishing and perfectly hardy. D. T.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

GRAFTING THE VINE.

FRIEND TUCKER—Prince, in his new work, "Treatise on the Vine," in the article on the subject of ingrafting, makes the following statement and assertions.—"The vine differs from other trees in having no liber, or inner bark, nor cortical coverings, and it consequently may be ingrafted, without its being requisite to bring the two barks in contact, as the sap ascends by the different capillary vessels, without any distinction between liber, cortex, or wood, whilst the sap of other trees is exclusively conducted between the wood and bark."

Now this to me is entirely new doctrine, and one which I am strongly inclined to controvert. In the first place, I assert that the vine has a parenchymatous, or outer, dead and excremental bark, analogous to the Epidermis of the forest tree, which, in old subjects it casts off more or less every year; and within that bark certainly is another, which answers to the cortical coverings and layers of trees and shrubs; and next to the wood is a fine membrane or cambium during the vegetating season, as I have frequently observed in attempting to bud the vine.

All of these points are in my mind facts, and which every one familiar with the vine or vegetable phytology, will at once recognise as such.

Again the text asserts that "the sap ascends by the different capillary vessels, without any distinction between liber, cortex, or wood, whilst the sap of other trees is exclusively conducted between the wood and the bark."

On this last point, it is the first time that I have heard that the sap of trees is conducted between the wood and bark, for I supposed it was settled that the sap ascended through the album, and descended between the wood and bark; and that such is the case, not only with trees, but with the vine itself, I have only to cite his own theory of "Girdling or incisure," commonly called *Ringing*, (to the truth of which I can bear ample testimony,) having performed it in numerous instances with great effect) to prove the fallacy of his assertion, that the sap ascends through all of its organs, indiscriminately; for by girdling, the whole sap is stopped in the parts above the incisure, and which continue to enlarge, while the parts below remain entirely stationary, which incontrovertibly shows that the sap does not ascend by the bark, and will not descend, if the vine is girdled; therefore we are to presume that the whole operation is the same as in other subjects.

There is a great discrepancy between the treatise, and the points above stated, which for the benefit of the science, I should like to see explained.

I have, always been a sceptic on the subject of grafting the vine at all, having never been able to succeed in the operation, but friend Prince asserts its feasibility, and gives the minutæ of manipulation with so much confidence, and cites such practical authorities, that I am even constrained to believe it.

Another point in reference to this subject, and I have done; where it is stated that it is not necessary for the bark in grafting to join in any point, and that a cutting in the form of a peg, stuck into a hole bored in the end of a large stock, will succeed as well as in any other method; all of which is so at variance with my notions of the process of ingrafting, that nothing short of ocular proof will ever remove my doubts. And here let me observe, that it is in all cases recommended that the

operation should be performed *below the surface and well earthed up*. Now I would ask whether from the well known ease with which cuttings strike, as it is technically termed, they would not vegetate if *well earthed up*, if it was inserted in a dead vine, or in a "cherry," or even in a potato? It most certainly would, as that operation could be no hindrance to its taking root, as an ordinary cutting, if well earthed up, seldom fails; and in my opinion, the process of grafting under ground, needs examination, to see whether the eion does not throw out its roots, above the point of contact, and independently of the stock to which it is set. And yet after all, I will not undertake to say but that the vine may be ingrafted; it is an easy process to try, and within the reach of proof in the right season, to any person who has the least curiosity that way, and therefore I will only say *vous verrons*.

If any of thy readers have any practical experience on the subject, I should be very much gratified by their communication through thy interesting Journal.

With the work generally I am well pleased; it is for its volume, a complete Encyclopedia of the vine: the descriptions are full and complete, both as to foreign and domestic varieties; and the comparative advantages of cultivating the different sorts, are honestly and ably laid down; together with extensive and elaborate directions as to soil, climate and cultivation, and will prove that *disideratum* so long and imperiously wanted, to secure success in its cultivation; *an object which is not of secondary importance to any, except the production of silk, that our country possesses natural abilities for, that is not yet generally introduced.* H. Y.

West Bloomfield, 12th 2d mo. 1831.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

The *Snow-Ball*, or *Guelder Rose*, and the *High Cranberry*, of our swamps, take, readily, by inoculation, each on the other. To me, a *Snow-Ball Tree*, covered with flowers in spring, and loaded with the fruit of the *High Cranberry*, in autumn, and through the winter, is a novel spectacle, though not rare. Both the snow-ball and the cranberry, however, in the garden, are so apt to be loaded with insects, that I have had to cut down all the bushes, with their leaves, for two summers in succession. I had rather forego the pleasure of this *new family alliance*, than breed such hosts of enemies, especially in a garden. S.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

The excellent advice respecting *slips* by *, [page 29] has suggested the inquiry whether the glasses ought not to be shaded from the hot sun? and ought not the clipping of the leaves to be confined to such as would be covered by the earth or mould? The following extract relative to *layers*, from Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Plants*, exactly accords with my experience in the treatment of *cuttings*.

"Most cultivators cut off many of the leaves and shoots of *layers*, when they are first taken off, thinking the roots will not have so much to nourish, which is the very reason they often lose a great part of their crop; layers of any kind of shrub whatever, when first taken off, should not have a single leaf taken off till they have made fresh root: supposing their tops flag ever so much, as long as there is life, it will draw up the sap, and help the plant to root afresh."

In the early part of last summer, I cut a stalk of the *golden-lotus chrysanthemum*, planted it in a pot, leaving on all the leaves above the earth, and set it in the shade. It is a tall variety; and the top withered and drooped so much, that to keep it upright, I had to tie it to

a stick in different places; yet after a few weeks it rotted, and flowered in autumn.—On the contrary, I have never succeeded with one of those cuttings from which I removed the large leaves.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

The unusually cold weather of the present season has proved seriously injurious to many green house plants, as few buildings, not particularly prepared for the purpose, are proof against cold, so long continued; and it is not unfrequently the case, that plants become feeble for want of experience in their managers, and consequently perish by a slight frost, which they would have resisted, had their vital action been healthy. Light, Heat and Air, are indispensable to the healthy growth of plants; but as these cannot be supplied in the cold season, with sufficient regularity, it is advisable, at this time, that while we guard against frost, we also avoid that degree of heat that would cause tender plants to form new shoots; for they may be kept in a state perfectly healthy, for a considerable length of time, without growing; and such is the constitution of most plants, that their growths are periodical, requiring intervals of rest.

When the heat is such as to promote vegetation, where a sufficient quantity of light and air cannot be furnished, plants will always send up slender and long jointed shoots, of a pale and sickly hue, tending to exhaust the root, to unfit the whole plant for the functions of a healthy vegetation, and to expose it to every casualty. To prevent these evils, expose your plants to as much light and air as you can, without danger of frost, and avoid a redundancy of water. If the earth appears dry on the surface, some suppose water is immediately necessary, but this is not always the case. If on removing a little of the surface you find the earth moist, that is, sufficient for this season of the year, and when water is needed, supply it in small quantities, until the winter is so far passed that you may reasonably expect to supply the necessary light, heat, and air, when you may water a little more freely; always observing that aloe and all succulent plants require less water than others.

When plants are slightly frozen, they may generally be preserved with but little injury, by raising their temperature gradually, with cold water. This may be done by setting the pot in a tub, and sprinkling it freely with a watering pot; or if the plant be small it may be entirely immersed until the leaves are softened. I succeeded last winter in saving some of the tenderest geraniums, although repeatedly frozen; and a bearing orange tree had for several days, yet some of the fruit, which was then about half grown, remained on; it has since ripened, and proved good. S. C.
Linden Hill, 2d mo.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
SHEEP.

Osseo, Feb. 7, 1831.

There has always been much said in all agricultural publications, respecting the different breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, inasmuch that some are almost led to believe, that unless they are fortunate enough to procure some of the favored breeds, they may as well give up raising stock, as to be troubled with it. Now Messrs Editors, I consider this all fudge. I have noticed that those farmers who pay most attention to feeding their stock, become celebrated for their choice breeds. Suffer me, therefore, to give you a history of an instance of this kind:

During the early settlement of this county, a family by the name of Tenechiff came to reside in this county. The man had considerable taste, as to farming operations, was something of an horticulturist, and introduced many valuable kinds of fruits among us—as the green gage plum, and several other varieties.

He took much pains with his flock of sheep, so that previous to the merino speculation, he had become famous abroad for his particular breed of sheep, which was generally reported he brought from England with him, as he came from that country. Farmers would come from fifty to an hundred miles to purchase the Tenechiff breed of sheep, for which they would pay from five to fifteen dollars, and go home well satisfied.

This gentleman, finding the rage for his breed of sheep, was willing to keep their history out of sight; not that he wished to deceive any one, by telling them what was not true; but perhaps he did not choose to tell more than was inquired for, to his own disadvantage. This rage, for this particular breed of sheep, was quite considerable, and brought many an honest dollar to the family. A friend of mine happened to be conversing with him as to his breed of English sheep, he replied, "that his sheep were no more English than his neighbour's, for they were sheep that he procured in that part of the country." This rather surprised my friend, who had been led, from their size and shape, to consider them as a distinct breed: "but," continued he, "I can tell you where the difference has originated; when the butchers or drovers come to purchase sheep of you, you allow them to select, but when they come to purchase of me, I select for them."

I have every reason to believe that this fine flock of sheep was brought to that desirable perfection by a course of breeding in and in, and that too in the course of twelve or fifteen years. What encouragement to young farmers, to begin early to improve their stock; and should this communication induce any one to commence a similar experiment, either with cattle, sheep or hogs, it will have answered the purpose for which it was intended, by
Yours, &c. T. P.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
CURE FOR SALT RHEUM.

A few weeks ago, a member of my family had salt rheum on the hands, of more than 9 months continuance; and latterly it formed a spot of an inch diameter, on the face. This disease is well known to subtract largely from personal comfort.

A case was mentioned of a neighbor, whom salt rheum had nearly covered. She was told to take nitric acid, (aqua fortis) and vinegar in equal portions, and apply a drop or two at a time, to the skin. She hesitated, and consulted the family physician. He said it would kill her. However, she determined to try it—applied a little with a feather to one spot—bore the smart—and after an interval, applied it to another spot. She became entirely well, and well she has continued.

This account encouraged our innatè also to make a trial. The nitric acid and vinegar was applied, with the end of the finger.—*In four or five weeks there was not a trace of salt rheum remaining, and nothing unfavorable to health has been observed.* VERITAS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
THE ECLIPSE.

No achievement of science is so likely to appear supernatural to an illiterate savage as the fore-knowledge of Eclipses. It is one of the last pretensions that would be allowed, without ocular demonstration, or a knowledge of Astronomy; yet ocular demonstration has been so often repeated, that neither man, woman, nor child stands in doubt when an eclipse is predicted. Ignorant of the principles, however, by which those results are obtained, the populace credit the astronomer for a knowledge of the weather, as well as of the stars.—And why not? ought he not to be better acquainted with the movements of the clouds which are so near us, than with the motion of the planets? If he can foretell eclipses, why can't he foretell the weather?

I was led to these reflections, by hearing a prediction that the cold will be so intense tomorrow, during the eclipse, that many people will perish. It is mortifying to him who feels any pride in his countrymen, to know that a fable so ridiculous, should gain a moment's serious attention; or that well-dressed people in genteel companies should indirectly avow their belief, by asking, "Would it not be very strange, if it should so happen? Don't you think it would be very remarkable?" I think it would be very remarkable, if such folks believe in the diurnal motion of the earth; or know why the sun strays off so far to the south in winter. Q.

Feb. 11.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MESSRS. EDITORS—To your correspondent R. K.'s inquiry, whether from the appearance of a green dye in one case, and a dark blue precipitate in another, which he supposes were produced from an extract from green hemlock boughs, immersed in water, in making new roads, there could not be indigo contained, as the appearance was analogous to that article, I would answer—that the hemlock is known to contain a large quantity of tannin, and considerable of the Gallic acid, or astringent principle, which if the water, as it frequently does in particular soils, contains any iron in solution, the same appearance would be induced as he describes; and it is most likely attributable to that cause, as from the familiarity of that article with almost every one, if it contained as important a principle as the constituents of indigo, I think something of the kind would have been discovered before. Y.*

SELECTIONS.

Selected for the Genesee Farmer, by D. T.

From Lawrence's Gardening, printed in 1717.

Because both grass and gravel walks are so much the ornament and beauty of a garden, and do afford so considerable a pleasure to a thoughtful, contemplative person, I cannot but here insert a speedy effectual method of destroying worms, those filthy annoyers and spoilers of the beauty of all walks.

At any time in autumn, fill a cistern, or any large trough, with water, putting therein a large quantity of walnut leaves, where let them steep at least a fortnight or three weeks; in which time the water will have received such a bitterness, that if you pour gently a small quantity of it on such places as are most annoyed with worms; by that time the water can be supposed to reach them, you will find the worms hurrying in great confusion out of their holes, so as to crawl in great plenty under your feet, upon the ground, when they may be gathered up and thrown away. They may indeed be taken by a candle and lantern in a summer's evening, after rain; but this may be practiced at any time in the day, with pleasure, and it will certainly destroy them, if it be but carefully practiced, and repeated; only be sure to put walnut leaves enough, that the water may be very bitter, otherwise it will do no good.

VILLAGE GARDENS.

Selected for the Genesee Farmer, by D. T.

From Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.

Round many villages and small towns, gardens of moderate size are numerous and productive. It is a fortunate circumstance, when manufacturers and mechanics take a delight in them; since their health is promoted by the exercise in the open air, for which an opportunity is thus afforded; while at the same time, any tendency to immorality is greatly checked by an agreeable and useful means of occupation. The village garden is frequently the retreat of the occupier, in the summer evenings, after the labours of the day, where he agreeably employs himself, in watching over the progress of his crops, and the success of his exertions.

In those manufacturing villages, or small towns, where a number of inhabitants have

gardens, a taste for keeping them in good order is prevalent, and few instances of dissipation occur. In such gardens, not only aromatic herbs and medicinal plants, are cultivated, but flowers of various sorts are raised, as carnations, pinks, auriculae, polyanthus, &c. by the sale of which some money is obtained. The Florist Society at Paisley in Scotland, is a sufficient proof of the advantage to be derived from directing the attention of manufacturers to such innocent pursuits. *The rearing of beautiful flowers is found to improve their taste for manufacturing elegant patterns of fancy muslin; while the florists of Paisley have long been remarked for the peacefulness of their dispositions, and the sobriety of their manners.*

SMALL FARMS—COLLECTING MANURES.

The great principles of agriculture may be reduced to these two points: *keep small farms and manage them well.* What constitutes a small farm, or in what consists good management, are subjects deeply affecting the best interests of society, and have engaged volumes of the most philanthropic writings. The pages of a work, limited in size, and devoted to various purposes, can afford but a short review of a subject so comprehensively useful; yet, by entering directly into real matter, and avoiding the prolixity of books, much instruction and benefit may be obtained at an expense of money and time comparatively small.

An anxiety to grow rich has done more injury and produced more disappointment to farmers, than to any other class of fortune hunters; the merchant, who not only risks his entire capital, but also his utmost credit on a single voyage, may succeed even beyond his calculation, and may, at once, increase his fortune and enlarge his credit; the mechanic, who risks all on a single project, may succeed to riches and its comforts; but the farmer, who enlarges his fields beyond his actual means of cultivating them, never succeeds in his design.

Land badly tilled and badly fenced, produces a small crop, which not unfrequently becomes a prey to the inroads of cattle, or suffers for want of hands to secure it in harvest; yet such must be the fate of large farms, that is, farms exceeding the disposable means of the proprietor. No general rule can be laid down to determine the proper size of a farm, as it must be regulated by a whole view of the farmer's means, family, &c.; but in choosing a farm, it would be a prudent maxim to prefer one even apparently too small, to one that might prove too large; and perhaps the generality of farmers, who look merely to the support of a family, might do well to confine their industry, in the first instance, to fifty acres of land, exclusive of the necessary proportion of woodland. The result would prove so decisively the superior advantages of small farms, as more than probably to induce the farmer to continue his industry on a scale, which would yield so much in point of crops, save so much labor, render a frequent view of the entire farm, and the collecting of the produce to the barn so convenient.

"But," says the farmer, who has six or eight children, "fifty acres will not suffice to support my family." It may be replied, and with more truth, "no, nor one hundred acres," because of the undeniable fact, that one hundred acres badly tilled, will produce less than fifty acres, well managed; and that the labour necessary to the good tillage and management of the small farm, will not be sufficient even for the slovenly management of the large one.

It is unnecessary to describe, how a large farm may be ruined, in the case of a proprietor whose capital is small; every practical farmer can explain, and the most superficial view of hundreds of such farms, to be seen in all directions, will at once convince the doubtful.—It only remains to see how the farmer and his family can be supported, on a farm of fifty acres.

The skilful farmer will keep his lands in a state of constant productiveness; the most injudicious management, or the most apparent neglect, can alone cause land to remain for years, or even for a season, without contributing to the farmer's sustenance; this state, however, seldom fails to attend large farms.—A rotation of crops, and a supply of manure, will secure this constant productiveness. Every farmer is a sufficient judge of the managing a rotation of crops, and, in some measure, acts on that principle; but the mind and labor are so divided in the care of large farms, that neither can be brought to act with sufficient judgment or effect. A proper disposition of cattle, added to a judicious collecting of manure, will always produce the means of enriching and invigorating the soil, nor can there ever appear any want of a sufficient supply of manure for every purpose of the farm.

The collecting of compost, or manure, being indispensable to the farmer, it shall be here first attended to. Compost is to be considered, both as to its quantity and its quality.—The quantity may be increased by mixing clay, or other unfermented matter with the manure; the entire mass will partake of the salts, and all ferment together. The quality, which seems of more importance than the quantity, may be improved by choosing a proper site for the manure heap. It should not be made in a hole, because the rain water will soon fill the hole and chill the manure; which should, in order to fermentation, preserve a considerable heat: it should not be made on a hill, because the water passing through it, will carry away its most valuable part; nor should it be entirely excluded from the air, which is essentially useful to it. With these general observations in view, the farmer will easily contrive a proper plan for collecting a sufficiency of rich compost for all the uses of his farm, which thus plentifully supplied, will never degenerate into a barren waste. The manure heap should be placed near the farm yard, so that the rotten straw, bedding of the cattle, &c. may be easily removed to it; a sewer or gutter should also be contrived to carry off the urine from the cattle's stalls, to a reservoir near the manure; and finally, it should be collected on a flat spot of ground, so hard as to be, if possible, impervious to the juices, which would otherwise sink into the earth and be totally lost.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

BOTTS IN HORSES.

A writer in the American Farmer, states the following as a sure remedy for the botts in horses, and says it was practiced by a veterinary surgeon, who came to this country during the revolution, with Baron Steuben:

First, drench the horse with a quart of new milk, saturated with honey, molasses, or sugar, (to be preferred in the order in which they are named;) leave him two hours, at rest; drench him again with a pint of strong brine, previously made, by dissolving in boiling water as much common salt as it will hold, and leave the horse undisturbed two hours more. Then administer half a pint of linseed oil, and the treatment is complete.

The rationale of this course, according to the writer, is as follows: Botts destroy horses by feeding upon and destroying the integuments of the stomach: but, preferring sweetened milk to flesh diet, they leave the substance of the stomach, and glut on the milk, of which they partake so much, that they are greatly distended, exposing a thin skin to the action of the brine, when administered, which easily destroys them. Oil is afterwards given, to heal the wounds in the stomach, made by the worms.

John Hinds, in his Treatise on Farriery, (a work which should be in the hands of every man who has the charge of horses,) attributed the generation of worms to irregular feeding and to feeding upon indigestible substances, musty hay, grain, &c. and in some aged horses

to imperfect mastication. These causes produce indigestion, and ultimately worms. Mr. Hinds recommends, that, when it is certainly ascertained the horse is attacked by worms, the following bolus or ball be administered: Calomel, 1 1-2 drachms; Annis seed, 5 drachms, mixed with treacle, into a paste, for two doses, to be given on two successive nights; the first dose to be preceded by water gruel, and the last one to be followed, the next day, by a purgative compound of, Barbadoes aloes, 1 drachm; Gamboge, 1 1-2 drachms, prepared kali 2 drachms, ginger 1 drachm, oil of amber a tea-spoonful, syrup of buckthorn sufficient to form the whole into a ball for one dose.—Should the horse be weakly, the first mixture may be divided into three doses, for as many successive days, to be followed on the fourth morning after by the purgative. The horse in the mean while should be fed with fresh grass, cracked corn, mashed potatoes, or other food easily digestible; accompanied occasionally with salt. As the disease is produced by impaired digestive organs, it must be cured by restoring to these organs their healthful tone, towards which, the medicines recommended, have a favorable tendency.

COLUMBUS.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, who writes from Havana, thus describes the tomb of Columbus:

"My first pilgrimage has been made to the tomb of Columbus. I need not say it is the most splendid I have ever seen, for I have never seen any thing which can be placed in comparison with it. It stands within the walls, and under one of the most splendid domes of the cathedral; its form is that of a temple surrounded with pillars, standing on a massive basement or pedestal, in front of which there is a small portal between four miniature columns, within which the box containing his remains is said to be deposited—within the temple is a statue about three feet in height. The material of the whole temple is of the most beautiful Italian marble, and is said, by travellers who have visited Italy, that they have never seen so beautiful a piece of sculpture there or elsewhere. It was made entirely in Italy, and brought ready to be set up here.—The morning I attended mass, at the cathedral, the tomb of Columbus was surrounded with candlesticks, I should think near three feet in height, of massive gold, while every thing around corresponded in style and richness of ornament. The cathedral itself far surpasses any thing I had ever seen or hardly imagined, in the beauty and style of its architecture—of its length, breadth, width or height, I will not undertake to form what I would call a correct opinion; for the eye and mind of the visitor are so deeply impressed with the awe and solemnity of such a scene, as to be wholly unprepared to make estimates of measurement. Its high towering domes, its massive columns and arches, its beautiful statuary and paintings, all strike the eye with wonder, in which the mind is lost in thought. Add to this the impressive solemnity of the rites and ceremonies, which were constantly going on at the shrines and confessionals, which were so distant, that the priests were out of the reach of each other's voices, you will not be surprised that I was impressed with feelings beyond description."

Natural history is no work for one that loves his chair or his bed. Speculation may be pursued on a soft couch, but Nature must be observed in the open air.—*Johnson.*

It is wonderful that old men should remember more accurately what happened fifty years ago, than the affairs of the last week. The brains of old men are like hard wax, tenacious of old impressions, and not very susceptible of new.

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1831.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF CATTLE.

[Continued from page 52.]

In our last number, we noticed some of the most approved breeds of cattle—in this, we mention others that are still reared to considerable extent in England.

The Herefordshire cattle—These somewhat resemble the Devonshire breed, being of a deep red color, with a white face. They have thin hides, and fine hair, are more moderate in their motions, than the Devons. They are well proportioned for beef or milkers, being heavy in the hind quarters, which have rather a bony appearance, tolerably strait on the back, neck rather descending, the head small and clean, and carried rather low. They are thin and light in the fore quarters, narrow in the chine, but a full surlion, they fatten young, and are considered by many of the English graziers, as being next to the Holderness in excellence, and dairy men say their milk is very rich.

The polled breed—These are raised more in Scotland than England, and some of them have been brought to this country. The color of this breed is mostly black. They are strait and round in their build; the head is short, but carried well up; general features rather dull than otherwise; strait on the back, broad on the loin, round in the hind quarters, and rather light; short legged, with a heavy bushy tail; and the hair is longer than on most breeds. In size, they are below the Lancashire breed, but are said to arrive at maturity young. They are not in high estimation for the dairy, and are only grown in those parts of the country where the breeding of fine cattle is neglected.

Each of the above breeds, as described in this and the preceding number of our paper, have had their advocates; some preferring large, others small breeds of cattle; but I believe the best breeders, both in the United States and England, are now agreed that the difference in size of breeders, is not so important as the shape. Bakewell, who was one of the first breeders in England, gave a preference to the Lancashire breed, which he considered were raised at less expense than any others. Others again maintain, that the Holderness, or short horned breed, excell every other for dairy and for beef; while the farmer, who is wishing to raise oxen for the yoke, prefers the Devonshire.

If farmers would be more careful in the selection of the stock from which they intend to breed, even with the common cattle of the country, fine stock might be raised, with careful feeding. And here let me observe, that the best breeders are now satisfied that as much depends on the selection of the dam as the sire, both with cattle and horses, and large females are allowed to be best in both; the health, strength, and proportion, then, of these, become equally as important as the sire, not only in giving proportion, but in giving support after they have brought forth their young.—Therefore, almost as much advantage might be gained in breeding cattle, to select the best cows from our present breeds, as to import fine bulls and neglect this selection.

In short, the first point to be gained on this subject is, to get up an excitement sufficient to make farmers seek for information; or a spirit of inquiry, which, when once started, will always beget ambition, or a wish to excel, which will be attended with a lasting benefit to our country.

GEOLOGY.

THE VALLEY OF THE GENESSEE.

[Continued from page 36.]

Next above the gray-band is a mixed formation, if we include all the variety between the gray band and the *Lias*, in one. As modern geologists have adopted this course, and have included them all under the head of *Feriferous sand rock*, we will follow them, but describe the different layers, and their effect upon the soil. Directly above the gray-band, there is a layer of magnesian slate, of a light green colour, having a peculiar soft soapy feel; it readily disintegrates, or falls to pieces, on being exposed to the air. It forms a tenaceous soil from the quantity of clay which it contains, as the layer is thin; we do not know of any large fields where this predominates. Above this lies layers of feriferous sand-rock, which are very hard, containing many bivalve shells; in short, some of the stones seem almost entirely composed of them. Many specimens are agatized, and fine specimens of chalcedony are found among them. These stones are very hard and durable; although they do not decompose readily, yet the soil where they out crop is generally strong and light, and of a rusty iron colour. Alternating with these layers, and near the centre of this formation, is the layer of conglomerate argillaceous iron ore, varying in thickness from one to four feet. In some localities, this ore may be shovelled like coarse sand; in others, the particles are cemented together by a carbonate of lime, to the hardness of common lime stone. This layer of iron ore may be traced from the high lands, west of the little falls, on the Mohawk river, through the state of New York, and into Upper Canada, on the north of Lake Ontario.—The iron made from it is coarse, hard and brittle, and of little worth, except for sleigh shoes, plough irons, &c. Stoves and hollow ware made from it almost invariably crack by heating and cooling. In some places this ore is ground into Spanish brown. As the whole of the feriferous formation in this region, is not more than forty or fifty feet thick; its character on the surface is limited.

Next in progression we come to the *Lias*, or calciferous slate. This is a more important formation in Agriculture, and the general thickness of it may be calculated at about one hundred feet. It is through this formation that most of the celebrated falls, in the western part of the United States, descend, viz—the falls of Niagara, of the Genesee at Rochester, and the falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi. The component parts of this rock are different at different localities. It contains sulphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, siliceous, and a large proportion of alumina, or clay. In this formation are found beds of sulphate of lime or gypsum, and water lime or hydraulic cement. When it is decomposed, this rock makes a very excellent soil, both for wheat and grass; it is very retentive of moisture, and is not apt to suffer from drought,

as limestone land. Manure lasts longer on this than on sandy land. In some places the soil from this rock has sufficient clay in it for brick making.

This is the superincumbent formation over a very considerable extent of country, on both sides of the Genesee river, north of the limestone formation. From the nature of this rock it is capable of absorbing water and giving it off again by capillary attraction, to the soil above, and it is owing to this quality that soils formed from and upon this rock, are capable of enduring the drought for a longer time, than those upon impervious rocks, where the water passes down through the cracks which are too large for its return by capillary attraction, and such rocks being impervious to the water do not retain any water to soften the soil by evaporation. There is no doubt but this rock taken up at such places as are undergoing decomposition, and carried upon our thin light sandy soils, would prove an excellent manure; the effect would be similar to putting on clay, which is found to be a great strengthener of such soils.

The beds of gypsum found in this formation are of importance to this western country, as upon some soils it has a powerful influence in promoting vegetation, and it is likewise useful as a cement, as it is now found, that the celebrated cement with which the Romans laid their baths and aqueducts, was nothing more than the sulphate of lime, or gypsum, having its water of crystallization driven off by heat, in a manner very similar to our burning lime; after which it was pounded fine, and on adding water it soon hardened, and was very durable, as we have examined some of these works which have been done nearly fifteen hundred years, without being able to discover any signs of failure in the cement.

MAPLE S GAR.

This is the season to prepare for manufacturing this article, which is one of the purest of sweets, and may be made into the finest loaf sugar. For catching the sap, pails or buckets are preferable to troughs, and may be made almost as cheap; and when we take into consideration the ease with which they are handled, and their durability, compared with troughs, we think the latter should be rejected. We have seen buckets made with one stave longer than the others, through which was a hole for the purpose of hanging it upon a nail, driven into the tree below the spout; this is a very neat and convenient way, as when the buckets are set down, they are sometimes turned over by the thawing of the snow.

If those farmers who have maple trees plenty, would provide themselves with two hundred buckets, they might manufacture all the sugar that they would want for their family use, and some to spare; for where the business is well attended to, there may be made about three pounds for each bucket, and a good sized tree will afford sap enough for about five pounds in a season. If proper vessels are used, one cord of wood will evaporate sap for two hundred pounds of sugar. One man with a horse or yoke of oxen and sled, will tend two hundred buckets; cutting his wood, collecting the sap, &c. The usual season for making sugar continues about one month, and

though there are not more than from ten to fifteen days in the season, that are favorable for the running of the sap. During this time, a man armed as above, will make about six hundred pounds, worth nine cents per pound, or \$54.

The cost of two hundred buckets, made suitably for this purpose, would be about \$20—two kettles for boiling, about \$15—making an outfit of \$35.

Thus with the small expense of thirty-five dollars, in apparatus which will last 10 years, for which we will allow ten per cent, which added to the simple interest, would make the annual interest of about six dollars, which added to twenty-four dollars, as the wages of the man and horse, would amount to \$30.

Thus for the amount of thirty dollars, a farmer who has plenty of maple trees, may furnish himself with six hundred pounds of sugar, equal to the best West India, provided the operation is well conducted. Thus it appears that the cost of maple sugar would be but five cents per pound, which is mostly paid in labor, and can be done in most families easier than to pay one half that sum in cash.—We hope these farmers who have not been in the habit of making their own sugar, will think the subject of sufficient magnitude to give it a fair trial, which would make a great saving to *Old Genesee*.

TERMINOLOGY.

- Herb*—a plant destitute of a woody stem.
Herbarium—a book in which specimens of plants are kept.
Imperfect—a flower which does not contain both stamens and pistils is imperfect.
Irritability—the contractile motion of plants.
Leafing season—that time when leaves make their appearance.
Lurid—of a pale, dull, deathly color.
Midrib—the middle rib of the leaf running from the stem to the apex.
Nectary—that part of a flower which contains honey.
Palmate—spreading like the hand.
Perfect flower—having both stamens and pistils.
Phytology—treating of the principles of vegetables.
Plant—any substance growing from seed.
Pulpy—filled with a tenaceous kind of Parenchyma.
Raceme—arranged like a bunch of grapes.
Radicel—Small roots.
Runner—a side horizontal shoot, producing young plants.
Serrate—notched like a saw.

QUESTIONS FOR FARMERS.

—Have you got your wood cut and piled up for next summer?—examined your bees? got your buckets ready for making sugar—and spouts for tapping the trees? drawn your logs to the sawmill? raked off your cider—and bunged your casks tight? put your hams in the smoke house? threshed out all your grain? assorted your potatoes in the cellar? felled your trees for rails? collected your cions for grafting in the spring? repaired your carts, ploughs and harrows? settled with all your mechanics? dressed out your flax? taken a load of wood to the pnor?—If you have done all these things, you have done well.

WOAD.

Rochester, Feb. 4, 1831.

Messrs. EDITORS—In the New England Farmer of the 28th ult. I observed an inquiry from a committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, on the culture of madder, barilla and woad. In 1826, I received a letter from Mr. Wm. Partridge, of New York, on the culture and properties of woad, which I send you for publication, in the *Genesee Farmer*.—Mr. Partridge is a practical man, and author of a valuable treatise on dyeing, and which I think also treats on the cultivation of madder.

I am, respectfully, &c. O. W.

As the want of room forbids our copying the letter at full length, we make the following extracts:

“Your inquiries relative to the woad plant, induces me to believe that you have an intention of raising it. A considerable quantity of that plant has been raised in different parts of America, both by individuals for personal use, and by cultivators for a market; but those who have engaged in it have been ignorant of what ought to be performed to insure a good article, and American woad is consequently in disrepute. Our market has been supplied mostly from England. German and French ball-woad has been imported to some extent, but owing to its being in a different state from the English, few of our workmen can use it, and for want of sales the importation is stopped. Woad is valuable in proportion to the coloring matter it contains, and as a fermentative medium to bring the indigo used with it to a state of deoxidization. To perform the latter, any vegetable equally succulent, worked up in the same way would answer as well as woad. Its principal value, therefore, consists in the quantity of blue coloring feculæ contained in the plant.

“To obtain this desideratum, woad must be raised on a rich soil, not a soil that has been enriched by manure, but a naturally strong, rich soil; unless this can be obtained, it would be useless to make the attempt. Twenty acres of such land, divided into three parts, one third to be cropped every year would afford a pretty plentiful supply for the present market. Land will not bear more than two crops of woad in succession, not because it is weakened by cropping, but because after the second crop the land becomes so filled with white grubs, as to destroy the plants raised on it.

“Upon good land, two tons of woad can be raised on an acre—i. e. two tons when couching, by which process the weight is increased about twenty per cent.”

The writer then proceeds to a description of the mode of rearing and preparing the plant for use, &c.

This plant was brought into notice by the ingenuity of Bonaparte during his reign, in order to render the nation independent of others for dyeing materials, and was shortly after introduced into English manufactories; but London, a late English writer, of high repute, in speaking of it says, “At present it is to be considered more as a matter of curious historical information, or of local adoption, than of general utility; because no mode of cultivating or preparing woad could bring it into competition, either in the European or American market with indigo.

DUTCH SPINNAGE.

This is a hardy perennial plant, a native of Italy, and introduced into the gardens in England in 1573. It is a valuable plant, and should be found in every garden. We introduced this plant into several gardens, in this neighborhood, in 1825, and yet the plant is not generally known.

In growth and habit, it greatly resembles the common narrow leaved dock, which is so troublesome in rich meadows. The leaves, however, are much larger and more succulent. It is easily cultivated from seed sowed in the spring, in rows, or beds; and if a row is sowed by the south side of a fence, it will increase its precocity. Cover the plants in the fall with litter, or stable manure, which should be removed as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, as the plants vegetate early.—The leaves should be gathered and dressed like other spinage dishes, over which it has the advantage of being more easily cultivated, and not inferior in flavor.

If sowed in rows, the plants may be allowed to stand within four or six inches of each other in the row; and this is like most other spinage plants, in one respect—the more thrifty the plant the better the leaves. Its leaves will be fit for use early in May, and will continue good for one month.

SEA-KALE—*Crambe Maritima, L.*

William H. Adams, Esq. Vice President of the Domestic Horticultural Society of the western part of New York, called at our office, on the 19th, and politely offered to send us a box of the Sea-kale; and also some Alpine strawberries, for the Monroe Horticultural Society. These will be forwarded on the opening of the canal, as a present from the above named gentleman. Notice of their arrival will be given, that they may be distributed to the members.

As the cultivation of this plant is not generally known in this section, we subjoin the following:

The Sea-Kale is a hardy perennial, which has been cultivated in the gardens of Europe, for the last hundred years. It is found growing wild, on the sea coasts, in England, and some other parts of Europe. The inhabitants of those countries where it is a native, have been in the habit of gathering the young shoots of this plant for boiling, from time immemorial; and it is now ranked among the luxuries of the garden. The young shoots are blanched by inverting a box, or some other convenient article, (which shall exclude the light,) over them, when they begin to vegetate, which is early in the spring; by which means the young shoots become as crisp as asparagus, to which many prefer it, when dressed in the same manner. In its growth, when young, the leaves bear the greatest resemblance to cabbage, being covered with a beautiful bloom. As the stalk increases in height, the leaves become smaller, and indented, the flowers are white and fragrant, the seeds are produced in pods, which are round, and of the size of a pea, containing but one seed each. It is raised from seed, also propagated by offsets from old roots, which grow very readily; and as those who have attempted to raise the young plants from seeds procured from New York, have almost invariably

ably failed. I would recommend to propagate from roots, unless fresh seed can be procured as we are convinced the frequent failures have been owing to the seed procured, being too old. This plant, as the name indicates, is found growing wild upon the sea coasts, in the beach sand. From that circumstance, it is inferred that a sandy soil is most congenial to its growth. The plants, whether by seeds or cuttings, should be planted at least one foot apart in the beds, which should be made light and rich. One advantage in the culture of this plant, is, that it furnishes the table at that season of the year when fresh vegetables are highly prized. The months of April and May would be the time for eating it in this climate.

Ten or fifteen plants of sea-kale, well tended, would furnish a family with a good supply for the table, until other vegetables came in; after which time, it might be suffered to go up to seed.

As the leaf and stock are rather tender, it is necessary to support the plants intended for seed, by a stake, or some other method; for if the stalks are allowed to rest upon the ground, the seeds will be much injured.

SNOW STORM.

On the 22d, the wind blew in the morning slightly from the west; but veering about to the southeast by south, was stationary but not high in that direction for a number of hours. Towards evening, of a day which had been uncommonly mild and pleasant, the snow began to fall in large flakes, which it was prophesied would soon be succeeded by rain, but the temperature diminished slowly from a daily mean of 36° to below 30°, and the snow continued falling till the evening of 23d, when it measured about 12 inches. This, together with what was before on the ground, measured in the woods more than 2 feet; in the open field, from six to ten inches less. This storm, together with that of the first and second of this month, visited us from the southeast and east, and it would be interesting to know at what distance from us it commenced, and how far south, if at all, it was rain, and also its entire extent.

¶ We again invite the attention of our readers, and others, who have choice seeds, varieties of fruit or breeds of stock, to make the same known to their brother farmers, through our columns, and those who have choice kinds of fruit trees, from which they are willing to distribute seeds, may leave them at the office of the *Genesee Farmer*, for distribution, where they will be distributed gratis.

¶ We have been much gratified at the notice which our brother Editors have taken of the *Genesee Farmer*, by making extracts from our columns: and we will continue our exertions to make it useful to that class of community for which it was designed; but as some of them have neglected to give us credit for such extracts, we hope in future they will not forget the civilities due from one editor to another.

FEMALE AGRICULTURIST.

A young lady at Marblehead, has in her possession, a bed-quilt of her own manufacture, the cotton of which she planted, hoed, reaped and ginned with her own hands, while residing in the territory of Arkansas, a few years since. How many females in our country can boast as much?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

DINNER TO LAFAYETTE.

The Americans, residents in Paris, on the 8th December last gave a dinner in honor of the great Apostle of Liberty to two hemispheres, Lafayette. One of the most celebrated houses in the city was selected on the occasion, and the room ornamented in an elegant and tasteful style, and decorated with the banners of the two nations in festoons.

The occasion was distinguished by the attendance of many of the first citizens of Paris, Mr. Cooper, the American novelist presided. Mr. Rives, the American minister at Paris, and Mon. Serurier, the French minister to this government, were both present. In announcing the toasts which had been previously prepared, the Chairman prefaced them with some few brief remarks, which served very much to increase the interest, and heighten the hilarity of the occasion.

The first toast announced was:

"Liberty and Order—the motto of freemen—without the last, the first has no existence; without the first, the last no guarantee."

And the second:

"The King of the French, and the source from which he derives his power."

This sentiment called up M. Serurier, who tendered his gratitude and acknowledgements in a brief but happy manner, and concluded by proposing,

"The President of the United States."

The Chairman then rose amid a profound silence,

"It is in calling your attention to the next toast," said Mr. Cooper, "that I must feel my insufficiency for the duty which has fallen to my share to-day. A glorious consummation has just been added to the acts of a long life, past in a constant struggle for the rights of the human race. We have met, gentlemen, to do honor to that ardent and chivalrous spirit, that rushed, uncalculating and devoted, to the rescue of the feeble and oppressed in the gloomy period of 1776—to the youth who was favored worthy to sit in the council of Washington—to the enlightened individual, who, at a later day, contended with ignorance and prejudice in his native land—to the prisoner of Olmutz—to the fearless patriot, who directed the attention of a victorious warrior, at the head of his conquering legions, to the first and most solemn duties of a citizen—to the Senator who was foremost in withholding the sceptre from the grasp of a military dictator, and to the man on whom not only the eyes of France, but of the whole civilized world, were turned, in hope and confidence, a confidence that the result has nobly justified, in the hour of his country's greatest trial. This brief catalogue will recall to your minds the histories of the two hemispheres, and the great events of more than two ages, in which your illustrious guest has been a conspicuous actor. Since the last, and, perhaps, the most important of all these glorious achievements, homage, of the most unequivocal and flattering nature, has been the reward of his courage, his constancy, his disinterestedness, and his consistency. Admiration and respect have poured in upon him from every quarter, and this banquet, probably, is not the twentieth at which the public have chosen to exhibit their commendation in this particular form. If we have delayed the manifestation of our own feelings, it is not that we have estimated his conduct less, or that others have sympathized in his triumphs more. But admiration and respect are not the terms I could choose to

use in describing the feelings which have now brought us together. Admiration and respect are tributes which Lafayette has extorted even from his enemies. Gentlemen, *we love him*." The speaker was here interrupted by a spontaneous and tremendous peal of applause.—The whole company rose as if it had but one soul, and delivered nine such cheers as have rarely been heard within the walls of Paris.—The venerable La Fayette was obviously and powerfully affected, his eyes suffusing with tears at so strong a mark of the affection of his hosts—"Yes, Gentlemen, and we have reason to love him." Mr. C. was again interrupted by a second burst of sympathy, scarcely less strong than the first. When silence was again obtained, he proceeded—"Perhaps the history of the world does not supply a parallel to that feeling which binds the community of which we are members, to the illustrious man who sits at your table—a parallel to a friendship which has been transmitted, among us, from generation to generation—to a friendship which has endured through good report, and evil report: through days of darkness and days of sunshine: through peace and war—to a friendship which has equally resisted the depression of defeat, and the allurements of success—to a friendship, Gentlemen, in which one of the parties is an individual, and the other an entire nation! Before such feelings, all political considerations, except as they may serve to strengthen our esteem, are momentarily lost; and I feel certain of meeting an answering sympathy in the bosom of every man who hears me, when I add, that we are not assembled to-day, more with the intent to do honor to him who has been so well termed the 'Patriarch of Liberty,' than to exhibit the reverence and affection of children towards a common father. (Another burst of applause.)—We will now fill to the brim—and drink—"

"To the health and happiness of our venerated guest and friend."

The good old man replied with a voice almost suppressed by the flow of genuine and generous emotions. He spoke of the vicissitudes of his long life, of the proud moment when in presence of the two houses of the American Congress he had been told from the representative chair, that in every instance on this side of the Atlantic, he had proved himself a genuine disciple of the American school, and a not unworthy son of Washington. He then proposed the following:

"To the American people, the first born and most highly gifted sons of independence and freedom—may they forever enjoy the blessings of federal union and self-government."

The Chairman next announced,

"The People and Institutions—The President and other Functionaries of the United States."

This was followed by an eloquent address from Mr. Rives, which we are obliged to omit from want of room. Mr. Rives then proposed the following toast, alike creditable to the representative abroad and the patriot and statesman at home. It breathes the perpetuity of our Union, free from nullification or clamors about disunion:

"Our Federal Union—the source of our respect and security abroad; the palladium of our liberties and happiness at home."

Toasts were given by several other gentlemen, among which was one by Mr. Lameth, a soldier of the American revolution, who had been severely wounded at the battle of Yorktown.

Odillon Barrot, the republican leader, gave the Prosperity and happiness of the U. States. One of the toasts though simple, we think peculiarly appropriate, and piquant. It is the following:

"The Paving Stone—Ultima ratio populi." Those who remember "the three days of French glory" will need no explanation.

The two last toasts were, "Universal Education," and "Home," after which the company withdrew.

New-York Markets.—The New-York Daily Advertiser of Saturday says: "No later dates than those noticed last week, viz: 4th of Jan. have been received from England. The market for Flour and Cotton, during the week, have rather declined. Ashes and Flax Seed have been in better request. The sales of Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses, have been more extensive. The weather has been more mild for several days, which has been more favorable for out-door business, and a change of wind has brought into port, a large fleet of vessels, which had been detained off the coast for several weeks."

In a late London paper, we observe the following paragraph respecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence:—

"It is not generally known, that the magnetic variation in the River St. Lawrence, is very erroneously stated in our charts. This circumstance, added to the great inaccuracy of the charts themselves, and the severity of the climate, have been the cause of the numerous shipwrecks which have occurred there. That the variation is wrongly given may be easily accounted for, by having been handed down by the original observations of Major Holland, about 60 years ago, faithfully preserved by his follower Des Barres; and as rigorously maintained by modern chart makers. Unfortunately as Columbus first found out, magnetic variation, as its name implies, is of a fickle nature, and quietly follows its own secret and mysterious laws. Since Major Holland's survey it has undergone a change of about half a point, and at Quebec is now 18 1-2 deg. at Bic Island 17 1-2 deg. at Cape Chat 21 deg. at the Bay of Seven Islands 23 1-2 deg. and at the west point of Anticosti 24 deg. westerly. The sudden and rapid change in it also between Quebec and Anticosti, in a distance of 350 miles, is another source of mischief to our traders, who, heedless of its importance, are mostly unacquainted with its extent. When overtaken by bad weather and they lose sight of the land, a wrong course is in consequence adopted, which proves fatal to their ships. There is no chart of the river St. Lawrence that can be of real service to its navigation, and, in consequence, the annual loss of property is great, and not unfrequently that of lives also. To remedy this evil, which was gaining importance, Commander W. H. Bayfield, R. N. was dictated by his present Majesty, when Lord High Admiral, to make a careful survey of this river, which should answer all the purposes of navigation throughout its extensive reefs and channels. This survey has since then been proceeding, and a plan of the harbor of Quebec made by Commander Bayfield has been published.—His charts of the river are looked for with much anxiety by the Provincial Government

of Quebec, who are only waiting for their appearance to pass a law for regulating the examination of pilots for the river, touching their necessary qualification. The erection of three new light-houses in different parts of the river has been already offered, at the suggestion of Commander Bayfield, which will materially contribute to the safety of its navigation."

Skating.—On Tuesday a party of gentlemen started from Philadelphia for Bristol, taking the "river road," or rather skating thither on the Delaware. The distance travelled must have been, as they compute, about 25 miles, which they were one hour and forty-six minutes in performing! After refreshing themselves they returned by the same independent and delightful mode of travelling.

ICE BOAT.

The Providence Journal describes an ice boat, invented by capt. Geo. L. Brown, which has been plying of late in the harbor of that town, and been found very useful. "It is of very simple construction, its runners being three pieces of small joist, connected by cross-pieces and braces, on which are supported seats for a few passengers, and two canvass sails. It steers easily, and, before the wind, it will, with a good breeze, move at the rate of thirty miles an hour, or more; and we are informed by a gentleman who took an excursion in it on Saturday afternoon, that, with a strong breeze at the northwest, they held a southwesterly course, at the rate of a mile in three minutes. The ice was far from being smooth; but had it been of that kind known among skaters as 'black duck,' the speed must have been doubled." This boat rendered great assistance a few days ago, when a loaded sled crossing the ice, on the way to Pawtucket, broke in, and the cattle were in danger of perishing.

A fellow by the name of Brown, but a few days released from the penitentiary in New-Orleans, committed two murders during the last week in January, the more atrocious because in one case wanton and unprovoked; and in the other, he was entirely the aggressor.—It seems that in passing a sailor, who was quietly eating his dinner, Brown stole his handkerchief. The sailor, whose name was Euden, pursued him—a scuffle ensued—and the sailor was stabbed to the heart. In the other case, there appears to have been not even the apology of a scuffle for the deed.

POTATO-ONIONS.

SOME of these onions have been left with the Publisher of the Farmer, for sale, by Mr. Barker. (See Farmer no 7, page 51, for directions for cultivating them.)

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive the spring orders of their customers, having received by the Sovereign, from London, and by arrivals from France and Holland, a choice assortment of Garden, Field & Flower seeds—among which, are many fine sorts of early Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower; purple Cape Brocole; early scarlet Radish; Mangel Wurzel; Sir John Sinclair's new Silver Beets, (a very luxuriant and valuable vegetable); Bishop's early Dwarf Prolific Peas, 75 cents per quart. These peas need no recommendation; many who had them last season attest to their superior quality—they were introduced by a Scotch Gardener, named Bishop, 1827, in London, and so great was their reputation, that they sold for one guinea per pint; they are remarkably early, very productive, and grow only twelve inches high—should be planted three inches apart, as they spread like a fan; they commence blooming when only three inches high.

Also, a few pounds superior white Mulberry Seed, growth 1830, price 50 cents per oz. or 6 dolls. per pound; Perennial Rice Grass; Orchard Grass; fine early Potatoes; English Windsor Beans; Green Nonpareil Beans, &c. &c.

Bird Seed of every sort; fresh Embdon Groats; Oat Meal; Barley Meal; Rice Flour; Shaker's Parched Corn; Medicinal Herbs; Barks and Roots in great variety.

Also, 40 bushels fine white Mustard Seed, received by the Columbia and Hudson, last London arrivals; this Seed was selected expressly for Medicine—is quite free of dust and impurity.

Gentlemen supplied with Gardeners, by the day, month or year. G. THORBURN & SON. Feb. 29—G F w 67 Liberty street, New York.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Feb. 25, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs		Niok	12a31
Pot	\$91a92 50	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	25a44	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	75	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	18a25
Beeswax	do 18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter	do 10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	\$8a9	Honey do	09
Do prime do	5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	38a44	Mustard Seed per bush	\$3
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	25
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	25 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	44a50	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Du prime	Pa9
Clover Seed per bush	\$4 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	5 50	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50
Flax Seed per bush	76a77	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	103a109
Fox, cross	100a200	Wheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending Feb. 19, 1831.

Days	Ther'm		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observa'tions
	morning	evening	morning	evening	morning	evening	clear	cloudy	rainy	
13	16	3	29.96	30.15	n w	z	1			
14	20	18	30.20	30.02	s w	e	1			
15	36	30	29.90	29.58	s	e	1	1		1-10 in. rn
16	45	36	29.23	29.15	s w	z	1	1		1-2 in. rain
17	28	16	29.36	29.52	n w	z	1			snow 1 in.
18	24	32	29.57	29.24	s w	z	1			
19	34	23	29.22	29.40	n w	z	1			snow 2 id.

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

BY C. W. DUNDAS.	
NEW-YORK.	Samagoddock banks.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	NEW-JERSEY.
Broken Banks. Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	State b'k, & Trenton Banking Company, par.
MASSACHUSETTS.	All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following
All banks in this state, par, except the following	Broken Banks. Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co. Monmouth, Hoboken and Gratzig Co., N. Jersey Manuf & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.
Broken Banks. Farmers' b'k of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshire, Essex and Brighton banks.	PENNSYLVANIA.
VERMONT.	Philadelphia Banks, par.
All banks in this state, par.	All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following
RHODE-ISLAND.	Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Reaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sit. Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownville banks.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	OHIO.
Broken Banks. Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.	All banks, 4 to 6 per cent.
CONNECTICUT.	MICHIGAN.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	All banks, 2 per cent, except the following
Broken Banks. Eagle, Eagle payable at Union bank New-York, Dorby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.	Broken Banks. Monroe, and Detroit.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	CANADA.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the
Broken Banks. Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pass.	Upper Cana. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5. and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

Pleasant is the joy of grief! it is like the shower of spring, when it softens the branch of the oak, and the young leaf lifts its green head.—Ossian.

It is notorious to philosophers, that joy and grief can hasten and delay time. Locke is of opinion, that a man in great misery may so far lose his measure, as to think a minute an hour; or in joy make an hour a minute.

MUSIC FROM SHORE.

By Mrs. Hemaus.

A sound comes on the rising breeze,
A sweet and lovely sound!
Piercing the tumult of the seas,
That wildly dash around.

From land, from sunny land it comes,
From hills with murmuring trees,
From paths by still and happy homes—
That sweet sound on the breeze!

Why should its faint and passing sigh
Thus bid my quick pulse leap?
—No part in earth's glad melody
Is mine upon the deep.

Yet blessing, blessing on the spot
Whence those rich breathings flow!
Kind hearts, although they know me not,
Like mine must beat and glow.

And blessings, from the bark that roams
O'er solitary seas,
To those that far in happy homes
Give sweet sounds to the breeze?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORSE.

The Horse, which did not exist in the new continent before the arrival of Europeans is spread in Europe, and in Iceland, as far as he yond the polar circle. In Asia the horse is scarcely found beyond the 64th parallel; in America the race has spread to the country of Patagonia, the climate of which, under the 50th degree of south latitude, answers to the climates of the northern hemisphere lying under the 60th parallel.

It appears to us, that there were in the old continent at least three original races of horses. The first, and the best proportioned, was originally spread between the 40th and 55th parallels, and probably came from Great Buchar, from Persia, or even from Asia Minor.

The Tartar steeds, and those of Poland and Hungary, seem to have preserved the original form of the breed. In countries that are moderately damp and cold, and where there is rich pasturage, this race has become larger & stronger. The forms which are best developed have acquired that symmetry, and that noble warlike gait which mark the Danish, Norman, and English horses. These, however, have been mixed with the Arabian race. The third variety of the first race is a degenerate breed, produced by the deteriorating influence of a climate excessively damp; we may even trace the different degrees of this degeneracy. The horses of the country of Breinco have their feet worse made than those of Holstein and Jutland. As we proceed to East Friesland, their shape grows more and more clumsy.

The second race is small, and sometimes almost dwarfish; its characteristics are a compact square form, endowed with great strength and surprizing agility. It appears to derive its origin from the northern upland plains of Asia, from the steppes of Kirguises, although Pallas looks upon the wild horses of these countries as having come from the Stud. — This race, according to some accounts, appears to be spread in the north of India, in China, & in the islands of Japan. It is more certain that the breed is common in Russia and in Scandinavia. The Norwegians introduced it into Iceland and Scotland. It exists in the Danish Island of Zealand.

The third race of horses is possessed of the most showy properties, being extremely swift, supple, vigorous, and mettlesome. We mean the "Arab race," which undoubtedly has a common origin with that of Barbary, if it has not given birth to it. The Andalusian horses

are its lineal descendants. The English say that their race horses are directly sprung from crossing the Arab with the Barbary. History proves, that the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, by introducing into Britain the various races of their respective countries, laid the foundation of the English breed. Private persons afterward, from time to time, imported Arabian and Barbary stallions.—*Malte-brun.*

BANK STATISTICS.

Table shewing the amount of capital in several of our principal cities, the amount of dividends, and the amount of notes discounted during the last year.

Cities.	Capital.	Div'ds	Discounted
New-York	16,130,000	1,037,700	103,769,952
Brooklyn	300,000	21,000	2,099,968
Albany	1,576,600	301,248	9,792,801
Troy	1,018,000	61,840	6,183,593
Hartford	3,859,000	159,540	15,952,964
New-London	247,687	15,452	1,545,964
Newport	595,000	19,400	1,939,964
Providence	4,324,950	276,692	27,572,184
Boston	13,900,000	703,500	70,349,968
Portland	1,850,000	36,000	3,919,968
Dist. Columbia	3,895,350	186,702	18,670,184
Richmond	2,517,500	151,025	15,102,462
Norfolk	1,460,000	85,300	9,240,816
Charleston	4,975,000	371,000	34,341,632
Savannah	2,600,000	146,600	14,661,148
Augusta	1,400,000	60,000	5,999,968
Baltimore	6,838,691	362,118	36,211,864
Philadelphia	10,792,000	693,075	69,307,472
New-Orleans	10,000,000	542,500	54,249,988
Few-Haven	840,000	27,200	2,720,016
Portsmouth	775,000	22,100	2,310,056
Salem	1,450,000	60,500	6,049,992
Totals	93,394,778	1,140,492	511,992,927

TAXATION.

The following is said to be a correct view of the relative taxation of the principal European States:—

	per head.		
	£.	s.	d.
England,	3	0	5
France,	1	6	8
The Netherlands,	1	2	6
Sweden,	1	1	6
Hesse Darmstadt,	0	12	2 1/2
Prussia,	0	12	1
Hesse Cassel,	0	12	0
Saxony,	0	11	3
Sardinia,	0	11	2
Denmark,	0	10	4
Baden,	0	10	10
Brunswick,	0	10	0
Spain,	0	9	0
Hanover,	0	8	9
Tuscany,	0	8	8
Naples,	0	8	8
Bavaria,	0	8	7 1/2
Wurtemburgh,	0	8	1 1/2
Austria,	0	6	7 1/2
Norway,	0	6	6
Poland,	0	4	8
Russia,	0	4	7
Roman States,	0	4	4
Mecklin Schwerin.	0	3	5

BERYL.

The following paragraph is circulating in the papers:

A Beryl.—There is at St. Petersburg, says the Mining Journal, published there, a beryl, found three years ago near Murzinkaja, in the district of Catherineburg, which is above 11 pounds in weight, and valued at £27,000.

This is a large and precious beryl, but small both in size and value, if value go with size, compared with the one named in the following statement, made to the Troy Sentinel by Professor Eaton, of the Reusselaer School. After referring to the Russian beryl, he says:

"A poor laboring man has got out a beryl from a rock in Ackworth, New Hampshire, which weighs between 50 and 100 pounds.— This I judge from its size; I have not seen it weighed. He called at the Reusselaer School

about a fortnight ago. He said he should leave this, together with others of smaller size, either in Troy or Albany, until the river opens. It is a most perfect six-sided crystal, over 16 inches long, and 14 in its greatest diagonal diameter."

CHAPTER OF CRIME IN NEW YORK.

During the year 1830, as appears from a careful examination of the records kept by the clerk of the Oyer and Terminer and Court of Sessions, there were seven hundred and seventy-three persons sentenced by those Courts to imprisonment, as follows:—to the State Prison 137, Penitentiary 590, City Prison 37, and to the House of Refuge 9.

The following enumeration of the character and grades of offence, of which they, with others who were discharged with fines, were severally committed, is derived officially from the same source.

Petit Larceny	403	Swindling	3
Assault and Battery	142	Forgery, 2d degree	10
Grand Larceny	68	Do. 3d degree	1
Burglary, 1st degree	9	Perjury	1
Do. 2d degree	12	Breaking Prison	6
Do. 3d degree	12	Highway Robbery	1
Bigamy	4	Attem, 1 to poison	1
Assault & Battery, } with intent to kill }	5	Attempt to commit arson	4
Receiving stolen goods	10	Petit Larceny 2d offence	4
Manslaughter	2	Keeping disorderly house	7
		Label	1

THE GATHERER.

"A snapper up of unconsidered trifles."—*Shaks.*

Cato, the Censor, being scurrilously treated by a fellow who led a licentious and dissolute life, a "contest," said he, "between thee and me is very unequal, for thou canst bear ill language with ease, and return it with pleasure, but as for my part, 'tis unusual for me to hear it, and disagreeable to speak it."

Spectacles were first invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, in the year 1200.

Men show particular folly on five different occasions: When they establish their fortune on the ruin of others; when they expect to excite love by coldness, and by showing more marks of dislike than affection; when they wish to become learned in the midst of repose and pleasure; when they seek friends without making any advances of friendship; and when they are unwilling to succour their friends in distress.

Spinning wheels were first invented at Bruuswick, in Germany, in 1630.

To delicate minds, the unfortunate are always objects of respect; as the ancients held sacred those places which had been blasted by lightning, so the feeling heart considers the afflicted as touched by the hand of God himself.

Like dogs in a wheel, birds in a cage, or squirrels in chain, ambitious men still climb and climb, with great labor and incessant anxiety, but never reach the top.

The brain of a hasty man is like a sooty chimney; it is continually in danger of taking fire from the flames beneath. The brain of a well ordered and quiet citizen is like a chimney newly swept; the sparks of passion pass through it, and escape without danger into the cooler regions of thought and reflection.

Flowers of rhetoric in sermons and serious discourses, are like the blue and red flowers in corn—pleasing to those who come only for amusement, but prejudicial to him who would reap the profit from it.

THE GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, MARCH 5, 1831.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

Messrs. Editors—I read with much pleasure the Essay on "The first and last Census of New York," copied from the New-York Standard, into your 6th number—because of its exhibit of the vast acquisition of population of the territory known to its early settlers as the *Genesee Country*, (in compliment to which, you have named your useful paper,) then, Ontario County, containing 1081 souls;—and now, 407,421, comprised in 13 counties:—being an increase of nearly 400 to one, in the space of forty years.

And with a view to show the progressive wealth of the Genesee Country, as well as its population, I annex a return of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property therein, for 1828:

Counties.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Amount.
Ontario,	\$5,695,240	625,087	6,321,327
Steuben,	1,498,889	61,572	1,470,461
Yates,	1,549,203	75,418	1,615,621
Wayne,	2,922,426	116,743	3,039,169
Monroe,	5,191,643	524,823	5,716,466
Livingston,	3,098,906	228,628	3,327,534
Genesee,	3,956,793	328,825	4,285,618
Orleans,	1,442,686	43,384	1,486,070
Niagara,*			1,430,000
Erie,*			2,740,000
Allegany,*			1,635,000
Cattaraugus,*			1,130,457
Chautauque,	1,754,350	43,897	1,798,247

\$27,012,136 2,048,377 35,996,000

* These counties are given by estimates.

Making an amount of nearly thirty-six millions of dollars; and the valuation for 1830, may be presumed at 38 millions; from which deduct about the east half of the county of Wayne, which lies on the Military Tract; leaving nearly thirty seven millions for the present value of the territory, which the state of Massachusetts, about forty-four years ago, sold to Messrs. Phelps & Gorham, for one million.

But I sincerely regret to notice there were several errors in that Essay, both in the geography and history of the country, and which is interesting to us, as its residents, to have corrected, in order to check the errors which might otherwise creep into its early history, in its descent to posterity, and render it partially fabulous.

In that, the town of Rush, is put down for T. No. 11, in the 6th R.—

Henrietta,	-	-	12	-
Brighton,	-	-	13	-

when they are all in the 7th Range of Townships, and lying on the east bank of Genesee River

Again—"the pre-emption line," "touching the west side of Seneca Lake," "and thence to Lake Ontario, a few miles east of Sodus Bay"—[See this corrected below.]

But the most material error is contained in the following extract:

"The territory between the pre-emption line, and what was termed the *transit line*, which ran nearly on the meridian of the Genesee river, was early conveyed by Massachusetts to the Putney family, or company; and the territory west of the *transit line*, was, in the same manner, sold to the Holland Company."

The writer must have been very ignorant of the facts relating to the early sales and settlement of the country, to have jumbled together so many errors, both in its geography and history, into so short a paragraph. The line he terms the *transit*, was never known by any other name than the *meridional line*, forming a part of the western boundary of the Phelps & Gorham purchase.

All the *transit lines* of the country [being only two,] belong to the surveys of the Holland Company's Lands; the first of which forms their eastern boundary. It lies twelve miles west of, & runs about parallel with the *meridional line*, and crosses the Buffalo road at Black Creek, in Stafford, six miles east of Batavia. The second *transit line* forms the west boundary of the first of the three mortgages which Robert Morris made to the Holland Company, comprehending one million of acres; it is the dividing line between the 6th and 7th Range of Townships, in their large tract, and passes through the village of Rockport.

But the most egregious error, and that which has induced me take this notice of it, for correction, is contained in the following expressions, viz—"The territory east," "was early conveyed by Massachusetts to the Putney family, or company; and the territory west of the transit line, was, in the same manner, sold to the Holland Company,"—because it so utterly obliterates from memory, and the page of history, the enterprise, toils, hardships, merits and character of the pioneers & early settlers of this now beautiful section of the state of New York, and especially the name of OLIVER PHELPS, who was the Father of the whole project.

The following extract, taken from our Village Directory, printed by Eyerard Peck, in 1827, will serve to correct the principal errors noted above: but that was written on the spur of the moment, entirely from memory, without the advantage of recurrence to documents, for correction, and subject to inaccuracies. It is too brief for the history of the early settlement of our country; its only recommendation consists in its being the most full and accurate sketch of the subject, yet in print.

In 1796 or '7, Charles Williamson published, under the borrowed name of Robert G. Monroe, a small pamphlet on the Genesee Country. But that was merely a topographical description of the territory, to invite emigrants to the settlement of it, rather than a history of its early settlement. It is but too probable that it is now entirely out of print.

It would seem that the present wealth and population of the Genesee Country could afford a remuneration for the history of its early settlement, with narrations of the adventures, fatigues, privations and hardships of the pioneers of a wilderness, and making their settlements in it, then, so remote from civilized society, and its accommodations for the comforts and enjoyment of life, with a biographical sketch of many of them, and particularly of its founder, Oliver Phelps. To leave the subject delayed but a few years longer, and many of the early events which would entertain and interest the present residents and their posterity, will have passed from the memory of man.

But who is there now remaining among the first settlers, to write it? Messrs. James Wadsworth, Augustus Porter, and Peter B. Porter, are the most prominent among them which occur to my mind; and it seems to be required of them; but should they decline the undertaking, it then appears as if it must devolve upon the present Oliver Phelps, the grandson, who enjoys the domicile of his ancestor, at Canandaigua; and who has the largest portion of the documents.

THE EXTRACT.

"The pre-emptive title, however, to this Territory, was claimed by Massachusetts, under its colonial charter, which comprehended the whole region between its north and south boundaries, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The charter of the state of New York interfered with this claim, and after various unsuccessful attempts to adjust their differences, under the Congress of the old confederation, they were happily terminated at last, by commissioners mutually appointed by each state, who met at Hartford, in Connecticut, and on the 16th December, 1786, agreed that Massachusetts cede to New York the sovereignty and jurisdiction of all the territory, claimed by the former, within the limits of the latter; and, that New York cede to Massachusetts the property of the soil; or, in the words of the settlement, "the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians"—"to all the lands now in the state, lying west of a line running due north, from the 82d mile stone, on the north boundary of Pennsylvania, to the British possessions in Canada, except a tract of one mile in width, along the Niagara river."

This line commences in the 42d degree of north latitude, 82 miles west of the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, and is called the *Pre-emption Line*.—It runs through the middle of the Seneca Lake at its north end, about one mile east of Geneva, and also through Sodus Bay. Dr. Spafford, in his Gazetteer of New York, says it proves to be the meridian of the city of Washington.†

In 1787, Massachusetts sold the whole of this tract, containing six million of acres, to Messrs. Oliver

† It is also the west boundary line of the New York Military Lands, which contain 28 Townships, each containing ten square miles—that proud and splendid monument of the gratitude of New York, to her Revolutionary Heroes. She gave 550 acres of good land to every soldier!!!

Phelps & Nathaniel Gorham, for one million of dollars; or, three notes of £100,000 each, New-England currency, payable in consolidated securities, at par.

In the following spring, Oliver Phelps, then living at Granville, Massachusetts, prepared himself with men and means, to explore the country thus acquired, and with great resolution and intrepidity, took leave of his family and his neighbours, together with the Minister of the Parish, who had assembled on the occasion, and started on his expedition, leaving them all in tears, bidding him a final adieu, scarcely hoping for his return from a wilderness, in an Indian country, hardly yet pacified.

He persevered, and penetrated the forest from the German Flats, to Canandaigua; a distance of 128 miles, by the present improved road—sent out runners, and collected the Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Six-Nations, and in July 1788, with the aid of the Rev. Samuel Kirtland, as State Commissioner and Indian Missionary, concluded a treaty of purchase of a tract containing 2 1-4 millions of acres; bounded east by the pre-emption line, and west by a *meridional line*, running from a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, 42 miles east of the 82d mile stone, to an *elm tree*, in the forks of the Genesee and Canasarauga, thence down the Genesee, as it meanders, to a point two miles north of the Canawagus village, [near Avon Bridge] thence due west, 12 miles, [1 1-2 miles south of Le Roy village], thence northwardly, parallel to the general course of the Genesee River, [N. 24 dg. E.] to Lake Ontario; which course forms the east line of the tract called the *Triangle*, and is about 24 miles long.

The reason of this remarkable offset, of 12 miles to the westward, may not be unworthy of notice, as illustrative of the change, or progress of landed property, with the growth of the country: the Indians were disposed to confine Mr. Phelps to the Genesee river, as his western boundary. He proposed the erection of mills, at the falls of the river, now at Rochester, and asked of them that offset for a *Mill yard*; to which they assented, making a square of 12 miles by 24 for that purpose.

After Ebenezer Allen erected his mill at the falls, [near the west end of the canal aqueduct] and the Indians came to see it, and the quantity of ground requisite for a *mill-yard*, they uttered their interjection of surprise, *quoah!* and added *Kaashkonchicos!* [signifying *water-fall*, in the Seneca language] and which, ever after, became the Indian name for Mr. Phelps.

The kindness, however, and good faith with which Mr. Phelps, like the celebrated William Penn, always conducted his intercourse with the Indians, secured to him their confidence and affection; in token of which, they adopted both him and his son, Oliver L. Phelps, as honorary members of their national councils.

The leading chiefs and warriors, concerned in these negotiations, were *Farmer's Brother*, the Grand Sachem, and who for his political wisdom, might be called the George Clinton of the Six-Nations—and *Red Jacket*, the celebrated orator.

After the treaty, Mr. Phelps surveyed the land into tracts, denominated *Ranges*, running north and south, and subdivided the ranges into tracts of six miles square, denominated *Townships*; and designated each, by numbers, beginning to number both the ranges and townships, at the 82d mile stone, in the southeast corner of the tract, [now the southeast corner of Steuben county] numbering northwardly to the lake, from 1 to 14, and the ranges westwardly, from 1 to 7: thus Bath is designated as township No. 4, in the 3d range; Canandaigua as township No. 10, in the 3d range; Pittsford, as No. 12, in the 5th range; and Brighton as No. 13 in the 7th range of townships, in Gorham and Phelps' purchase.

As the Genesee river runs about 24 degs. east of north, below Avon, and Mr. Phelps continuing his 7th range of townships to Lake Ontario, the 5th range was left to contain but twelve, and the 6th range but ten townships; and in order to square the tract lying west of Genesee river, he set off two townships near the Lake, which he called the *Short Range*, now comprising the towns of Gate and Greece; and the present towns of Caledonia, Wheatland, Chili, Riga, Ogden and Parma, being four townships, he called the first range of townships, *West of Genesee River*, in Gorham and Phelps' purchase.

This entire tract formed the counties of Ontario and Steuben, for many years, until 1821, when Monte

† Meaning a *chosen place*, in the Indian language.

and Livingston counties were set off, except that part of it lying west of the Genesee river, which was annexed to the county of Genesee at its organization, in 1802, and the south part of the 7th range, set off from Steuben to Allegany.

In 1789, Oliver Phelps opened a Land Office at Canandaigua; this was the first Land Office in America, for the sale of her forest lands to settlers.— And the system which he adopted for the survey of his lands by townships and ranges became a model for the survey of all the new lands in the United States; and the manner of making his retail sales to settlers, by Articles has also been adopted by all the other land offices of individual proprietors, that have followed in succession after him.

The Article was a new device, of American origin, unknown in the English system of land-conveyancing; granting the possession, but not the fee of the land; facilitating the frequent changes among the settlers, enabling them to sell out their improvements and transfer their possessions by assignment; and securing the reversion of the possession to the proprietor, where they abandoned the premises. His sales were allodial; and the other land offices by following his example, have rendered the Genesee farmers, all fee-simple land holders, which has greatly increased the value of the soil, and the enterprise of the people.

Oliver Phelps may be considered the *Cecrops* of the Genesee Country. Its inhabitants owe a mausoleum to his memory, in gratitude for his having pioneered for them, the wilderness of this *Canaan* of the west, and selling his land to them in fee simple, instead of entailing it by leases.

Gorham and Phelps sold out about one third of their tract by townships and parts of townships, to companies and individuals, to settlers and speculators, who invited an emigration into the country that soon formed the new county of Ontario, (taken from Montgomery) which by the United States census of 1790, contained a population of 1075—or 1081.

On the 18th of Nov. 1790, they sold nearly all the residue to Rober Morris, containing 1,264,000 acres, for eight pence, lawful money, an acre, who sold the same to Sir William Pulteney, of England, for the sale of which, he opened a land office at Geneva, and also at Bath, under the agency of Charles Williamson.

Gorham & Phelps not being able to pay the whole purchase money, compromised, and surrendered to Massachusetts that part of the land to which the Indian title remained unextinguished, being about two-thirds of the western part of it; in consideration of which, the state cancelled two of their notes.

In 1796, Robert Morris purchased of Massachusetts the tract surrendered by Gorham and Phelps—extinguished the Indian title—sold but several tracts to different persons, of fifty, and one hundred thousand acres, in all, twelve miles width, off the east side of the tract, and along the Genesee river; and mortgaged the residue, in three parcels, to William Willink and others, of Amsterdam, called the Holland Company; under the foreclosure of which mortgages, the Company acquired the full title to their large tract—surveyed it into ranges and townships, after the manner of Oliver Phelps, and in 1801 opened a land office at Batavia, under the agency of Joseph Ellicott, for the sale thereof.

I will close this lengthy communication, (for the thread of the subject would have been impaired by dividing it into two numbers,) by an attempt to correct an error in your first number.

The Newspaper "printed in Genesee, entitled the Ontario Gazette" was probably the one established by Mr. — Carey, which soon passed over to Gould and Post, and shortly after, to Gould & Bemis, and entitled the *Ontario Repository*.

Carey and Post left the country in an early day—Gould died in 1803, and was an early victim to the consumption, in the country. The *Repository* was continued by James D. Bemis up to, and probably beyond its thirtieth volume, who has lately retired from it with an ample competency. It is still continued by Morse and Willson. Its files must furnish many materials for the early history of the country.

The *Vessel* was built by Charles Williamson, at Geneva, for the navigation of the Seneca Lake.

There is no *Genesee Lake* in the country.

JESSE HAWLEY.

|| To him individually, and not to his family or company, for he was concerned with no company, and had but one heir, Charlotte, who married Sir John Lowther Johnstone, whose hawksbeak inherit the property.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SILK.

Mr. Isaac Foster, of Ogden, called upon me the other day, for some eggs of the silk-worm, and related to me several facts on the subject of raising silk, the relation of which may interest some of your readers, and call up the slumbering attention of the farmers, to a subject of much importance to them and the country at large. Mr. Foster came from a part of Connecticut, where silk is made, 10 or 12 years ago, and purchased a farm in Ogden; his first object was to plant out a nursery of white mulberry trees, from which he has an orchard now of 150 trees. He states that a full grown tree will furnish food sufficient to make one pound of raw silk in a season; and made reference to a large mulberry tree standing in the street near Mr. Avery's brick tavern, at the Landing, as capable of doing it; this tree is from 15 to 18 inches diameter, near the ground, and from the best information I can obtain, is about 20 years old, and has a very spreading top, not unlike a large apple tree.

During the last war, Mr. F. went to a distant town in Connecticut, where there were many mulberry trees, but where the inhabitants were not accustomed to make silk. He obtained permission to gather the leaves, and with the aid of two females of his family, he made, in six weeks, silk enough to yield him about \$300, after adding to it the labour of the females, five or six weeks longer, in reeling, and making it into sewing silk, silk twist, &c. I should add, that during the last week of feeding the worms, he had the assistance of a few children and others, for in the last stages of their existence, they eat voraciously, and must be kept supplied with food, or all previous labor is lost. He made his crop of silk before the hay and harvest of his own farm came on.

Mr. F. states that it is customary for young women to go out to those families who cannot make their own silk, and make it on shares; that in this manner, one will, in the course of ten or twelve weeks, make about 15 pounds of silk, reel it from the bolls or cocoons, and return the one half of the raw silk, thus made, to the owner of the trees; thus making, or earning as much for herself, frequently in a few weeks, as a young man will in a year, at common labor.

It is not often, however, that mulberry orchards can be had on shares, as every family prefers making and manufacturing their own silk, when they have the power, as it is much more profitable, especially where there is a family of children, to gather leaves, which is the chief labor. The reeling can always be done during leisure.

A farmer could scarcely leave a better legacy to his children, in the shape of property than to set out for each of them, 50 white mulberry trees, on such parts of his farm as not to interfere with his ordinary farming operations, he would have growing a better mine of wealth than the gold mines of the south.

I saved eggs of the silk worm last summer, and if they are well preserved through the winter, will cheerfully furnish a few to any person requesting them, free of expense, in the spring. I have a nursery of about 3000 trees, of two summers growth from the seed, a portion of which will be for sale, in the spring, at ten or twelve dollars the 100 trees.

I have one tree, a variety of the white mulberry, that I prize very highly, the *morus multicaulis*, which produces a leaf about twelve inches long by ten wide, the genuine Chinese mulberry tree. It is yet extremely rare in the United States, though I have seen a few advertised for sale, in the nurseries near New York. About nine years ago, two trees were brought from the Philippine Islands, into France, from which they have been extensively propagated, and from thence have found their way to this country.

They grow more readily from cuttings, than

the common white mulberry, and are perfectly hardy.

If the foregoing remarks, hastily made, are worthy of notice, you are at liberty to insert them in the Farmer. I am, respectfully, yours,
O. WILDER.

P. S. I might remark that the price of silk, during the war, was much higher in price than it is now; but raw silk, that is, in the state in which it is reeled from the cocoons, is now worth, in France, from 5 to \$5.50 per pound, and is now worth the same in this country; but its value is greatly enhanced by the additional labour of converting it into sewing silk, or twist, which every house-wife could soon do. I have been speaking of the domestic manufacture of the article, which is only preparatory to its more extended culture and use, which would be a necessary consequence.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

Port Lawrence, [Michigan] Feb. 7th, 1831.

MESRS. EDITORS—In the first number of the Genesee Farmer, information is solicited in relation to the ingrafting of grape vines. As I have succeeded in the process, I will give my views upon the subject. I conceive that the failures have been principally owing to the period when the ingrafting has been performed. If it is after the sap begins to flow in the spring, there is almost a certainty of failure. I have attempted it several times after the circulation of the sap had commenced and failed. But I have subsequently succeeded in the following manner. In the first weather that was warm enough to thaw an inch of the ground in March, I inserted the cions, four or five inches long, with one bud at the surface of the ground in the common mode of cleft grafting. Then drawing the earth about it to the top of the cion, and covering it with a bunch of straw a foot thick, least the ground might afterwards freeze and draw it out. After all danger of frost was past I removed the straw. In this manner, if the process is well performed, there is as much certainty of success, as in ingrafting the apple, or any other tree.

B. F. STICKNEY.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

METEORS.

Returning to Rochester, sometime in August last, from Henrietta, when within about a mile and a half of the village, upon the high grounds south, I heard an explosion in the air, like the bursting of a sky-rocket. Turning toward it, I discovered at a distance not to exceed 20 rods, and at a height of about one hundred and fifty feet, a large white ball, with a streaming tail, apparently about five yards in length, moving rapidly in a horizontal direction, towards the south-west. Its motion was attended with a distinctly whirling sound, somewhat resembling a very sudden gust of wind.

Its career was very short, after the explosion, for the oozing of its substance, which formed the tail, rapidly wasted it away, and from the time I first saw it, to the time of its extinction, it had passed apparently about one hundred yards.

The ball itself, which at first, at that distance appeared about the size of a man's head, was nearly white, while the color of the tail was a few shades darker than the sky, which was perfectly clear. The day was fair, and I anxiously looked for some relics, but not a particle reached the ground, that I could discover.

The first impression was, that it was the work of art, but after it was wasted, all was still, and not a human form except myself was to be seen.

I send you this, with the hope that you, or some of your meteorological readers will offer an explanation of what, to me, was an extremely interesting phenomena. Have they not often been seen before? and are they not what in the night are called "shooting stars."

PHILO.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
CARROTS.

Messrs. Editors—In number 6 of your paper, I noticed an article on *Carrots*, in which that vegetable is strongly recommended as a cheap, wholesome, and invigorating food for horses, &c. Now, sirs, although I am neither an Agriculturist nor Horticulturist, and not much of a *Horse-ologist*, yet having, as I conceive, thoroughly tested the properties of carrots, as an article of food for horses, I beg leave to communicate the result of that test through the medium of your interesting Journal:

In the summer of 1829, I became possessed of two horses, that were so lean and ungainly in their appearance, that they would have caused a "Rozinante" to blush for the degeneracy of his race. A neighbor of mine advised me to feed them on carrots; I did so—and their rapid regeneration equalled my most sanguine expectations. I continued this diet until they were in what is called good order, when having occasion to travel about four hundred miles, I resolved to ride one of the horses and have the other put to work. Before I got to my journey's end, however, I found that the horse on which I rode was losing flesh faster than he before had gained it, for which I was at a loss to assign any adequate reason; I finally concluded, however, that he was unwell. Having with much difficulty rode him home, I was surprised to find the horse which had been worked, poorer, if possible, than the "bony steed" which I bestrode—the former having been fed entirely on carrots. I communicated the circumstance to a gentleman in the neighborhood, who had been a drover for a number of years, thinking that he might probably account for the phenomena.

From him I learned, that whenever he became possessed of a poor horse, he immediately dieted him on carrots, mixing with them a little *oat* or *corn meal*; or else, after fattening them on carrots alone, he always fed them on meal, for two weeks, or more, before driving or working them; because, from the rapidity with which they acquire flesh, when fed on this esculent, their flesh is not solid. This I subsequently found to be the case.

As you truly observe, horses will fatten quicker on carrots than on any other diet, but I would recommend that they should be chopped fine, and mixed with meal, as their flesh, when fattened in this manner, will be much more firm and durable.

MOMUS.

Rochester, Feb. 21, 1831.

SELECTIONS.

A Memoir on the Cultivation of the Vine in America, and the best mode of making Wine. Second edition. By JOHN ADLUM.

We have perused this work, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it a valuable manual for those who are wishing to cultivate the Vine.

For the benefit of our readers, we make the following extract from it:

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANTERS OF VINEYARDS
FROM CUTTINGS.

1st. In making choice of a situation, I would recommend it to be as near the top of a hill as possible, having a gentle slope; any soil will answer, except a heavy clay; and any exposure from north, south, east, or west, or point between those quarters; though from the great heat of our sun, and the length of the seasons, I am inclined to think a northern exposure the best for delicate, foreign grapes—our natives will ripen in any exposure.

2d. If the ground has not been prepared, by raising a crop of potatoes, or other ameliorating crop, and if the land is not naturally rich, in the month of September, or early in October, give it a manuring and plough it deep, three, four, or five times, to ameliorate it.

3d. Mark out the rows, two at five feet apart, and then leave an interval of nine or ten

feet; then again, two rows at five feet, and then an interval as above mentioned. By this mode of planting, they will have a free circulation of air, and they may be worked with the plough, taking care not to go too near the vines, where they must be worked with the spade and hoe.

4th. Stretch in the course a line, and at every four feet dig a hole from eighteen inches to two feet deep, and if the surface ground is rich, or has been manured as above mentioned, it will answer to fill the holes with, when planting the cuttings; otherwise, have a compost of well rotted dung mixed with virgin earth, or earth and ashes. Or make a trench, by running the plough a few times, and remove the earth, the surface or rich earth on one side of the ditch, and that which lies deeper, on the other, or opposite side.

5th. Provide your cuttings, which should be of shoots that are strong, and well ripened, of last year's growth; the bottom part should be cut off smooth near the joint, and the upper part should be cut about half an inch above the upper bud or eye, sloping from the opposite side of the bud, so that if it should chance to bleed, the sap will not run on the bud. The cuttings should be from 16 inches to two feet long, and have five or six eyes.

6th. Having your trenches or holes dug, put into the bottom a few inches of any rubbish, stone, brickbats, oystershells, or any thing else that will let down the water, and on that put some earth, and plant one cutting in each, four feet distance, and fill the hole or trench with the surface earth or compost, bonding the bottom of the cutting with your foot, and press the earth close to the cutting, leaving but one eye above the surface of the ground: and if it should be in the autumn or winter when they are planted, cover the upper bud with a small hillock, which must be removed in the spring, as soon as the buds begin to swell; and if from any cause the upper bud should perish, remove the earth to within half an inch of the next bud below, when there is but little danger of its not growing. When you plant your cuttings, set a stake to each—a common lath will answer for two years. If the weather be dry, when planted, they must be watered.

7th. Keep your vineyard clear of weeds, by working it occasionally; and suffer but one shoot to grow this season, by rubbing off all others with the finger and thumb; or if the shoots are weak let all grow.

8th. In the autumn, raise a little bill of earth about the plant, sometime in the month of November. *And this finishes the first season.*

9th. Second year.—In the spring, say February, March, or April, according to the latitude, after rubbing off the lower bud, prune the vine to three eyes, if of strong growth, and if weak, to two eyes, and after they shoot rub off the weakest, leaving two shoots on the strong shoot, and but one on the weak one.—There will be frequently two shoots from one bud; rub off the lower one of the two as it is always the weakest, and keep the vineyard clear of weeds as last year, and tie the shoots to a stake as they grow, and they must be suffered to grow at full length. *This ends the second season.*

10th. Any time from November to April, according to the latitude, after rubbing off the lower eye, prune each shoot to three eyes or buds; and provide good stakes this year, from six to seven feet long, and from one inch and a half to two inches square, either of oak, chestnut, cedar or locust, and tie the two shoots one on each side of the stake, and suffer them to grow at full length, and rub off all the side shoots, and if there should any fruit appear, suffer but one cluster of grapes to each shoot to ripen, so that the shoots may gather strength to produce a fair crop the next year. But there may be some of the vines so strong on the third year, as to produce a fair crop of grapes, and as I do not know how to describe it, it must be left to the discretion of the Vignerons;

and more can be explained in a few minutes, and shewn in a vineyard, than can be satisfactorily described on a sheet of paper. *This ends the third season.*

11th. This season coming in, the vines may be pruned in the same months, as mentioned in the preceding article. But as it is to be a fruit bearing year, the pruning must be different. First tie the bottom of the main stem of the vine fast to a stake, and cutting your shoots that are to bear fruit, so as to leave from eight to sixteen buds, according to the strength of the shoot, then take one of the shoots and bend it in a circular manner, so that it will make near a semi-circle, and tie it fast to the south side of the stake, and take the other shoot and tie it in the same manner, on the opposite side of the stake from the first, and the shoots of the two lower buds, one on each shoot, must not be suffered to bear any fruit this season; but must be suffered to grow at full length, and tied one on each side of the stake and suffered to grow at full length, to bear fruit the next year.

12th. When the grapes are about the size of peas, cut off the end of the vine at least two joints beyond the last cluster of grapes, that they may grow to the greater perfection. And when they become ripe, and are gathered and the ground is kept clean of weeds, and worked over in autumn. *This ends the fourth season.*

13th. When you again prune your vines cut off those that have borne fruit down to 2 eyes, having rubbed off the lower one, to raise shoots to produce fruit the next year, and when they shoot if the vine is of very vigorous growth, another stake may be added, and the whole four shoots be suffered to grow at full length to bear fruit the next year, otherwise the weakest may be rubbed off, and the two remaining trained as above described.

By planting the rows two at five feet apart, and then leaving an interval of 10 feet, there will be about 1400 plants to an acre, and each plant according to the number of bearing shoots and eyes left, will have from 30 to 60 clusters of grapes.

By having the land very rich, we may calculate upon every vine root producing on an average, forty clusters of grapes, which, at four ounces each, will make ten pounds to each plant; and fourteen hundred plants will produce fourteen thousand pounds of grapes in the clusters on an acre, and each fifteen pounds of grapes will produce a gallon of wine, there will be at the rate of upwards of nine hundred gallons of wine produced from an acre; and on the worst years there will be at least four hundred gallons produced from each acre, when the vines are properly trained and cultivated.

14th. Some persons may, perhaps, prefer training their vines on trellises, and my advice is, in that case, to have the rows at least ten feet apart, and the vines from five to six feet in the rows. The trellises may be made by putting stakes, as above mentioned, and tie poles to them horizontally, at eighteen inches from the ground, and two feet above the first pole; and parallel to it tie another pole, and at two feet above that, and parallel to the others, tie another, which will make the trellis five feet six inches high; and there may be from three to five shoots left to each root of the vine.

NOTE—The vineyard will require to be worked in the spring and autumn, with the plough or otherwise, also in the summer, to keep it clear of weeds.

☞ A few copies of the above work for sale at the office of the Genesee Farmer—price \$1.

THE EFFECTS OF IGNORANCE.

Of one hundred persons committed to Clerkenwell prison, England, for assault, not one could write well enough to act as wardensman over the rest.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1831.

CHEESE MAKING.

Cheese is a well known article of food, which is prepared from the milk of the cow. When cheese is well made, it is a healthy article of food, and may be considered one of the *necessary luxuries* of our tables. On the contrary, when the manufacture of it is entrusted to unskillful persons, to use the expression of Bloomfield, the moad's sweet nectar is converted into stone. Nothing can be more unhealthy, when taken into the stomach, than the hard indigestible cheese, made by some of our dairy-women, not to mention the rank, disgusting composition of others.

We know it is a generally received opinion, that such dairy-women as make poor cheese, make more butter, or in other words, that they destroy the quality of their cheese, by skimming the milk. Now this may often be the case; yet we know of some women who will make better cheese from skimmed milk, than others do from new; and the celebrated *Parmesan* cheese of Europe, is made altogether from skimmed milk.

We have long been of the opinion that there were no parts or operations, which were connected with agriculture, which were more neglected, in Old Genesee, than *cider & cheese making*. No one can offer a good reason why it should be so; for we can boast of some dairy-women, who manufacture the article in great perfection, whose cheese in this market, readily commands from seven to eight cents per pound, while their neighbor's, who feed their cows upon the same lands, are compelled to part with the produce of their dairies, at from four to five cents. Now we would ask, where is the necessity of this vast difference in the price of cheese, produced by adjoining dairies? To say that one dairy was larger than the other, would not be a satisfactory answer; for we often find small cheese of very fine quality. And for a dairy-woman to say that she could not learn how fine cheese were made, would be either declaring herself incompetent to the task, or what is not true; for thanks to the Almighty Preserver of our liberties, we have not yet thought proper to borrow that transatlantic custom, of shrouding every useful discovery in impenetrable mystery. Where among our house-wives is there one, who being in possession of the art of making the best of cheese, would not be willing to communicate it to her neighbors, aye, and feel a pride and satisfaction in doing it. But we fear that there are more instances where people are unwilling to inquire than to be inquired of. Now this may well be said to be that kind of pride "which bringeth poverty," and "that maketh ashamed," for whoever saw a housewife offering a poor cheese in market, without being ashamed.

But we are not prepared to lay all the blame upon females. The men are entitled to their share. They direct, or *ought to do so*, the course of education for their daughters, and while they prefer the *sublime accomplishments* of *waltzing, singing, and painting*, to the useful housewifery, no wonder if a few poor cheese are offered, now and then, in our mar-

ket. We have followed the vices and follies of some of the effeminate nations of Europe, long enough; let us return to the simple, virtuous industrious habits of our forefathers, not neglecting to profit by the experience of other nations; but let us put away that Jackanapes character of aping the overgrown nobility of other tottering governments, whose very exaltation will prove their overthrow.

They are the last remains of governments which were established when personal prowess was accounted greatness; the right of equality not having been acknowledged. We live under a different dispensation—the cultivation of the mind now constitutes the man; and equal rights are the foundation of our government.

Under such circumstances, there is every encouragement for improvement. We have such a diversity of soil and climate, that whatever is found useful in practical agriculture, in any other country, may be transferred to our own; added to which, we have a population, which, from the freedom of their early habits, and the reward offered to successful competition, are *very apt to learn*.

The greatest obstacle to improvements among us, is the want of books, especially those treating upon the more common operations of life. As it cannot be expected under our form of government, that farmers can be in possession of large libraries, the cheapest alternative, is to supply the place of books by papers devoted to that particular branch we are wishing to pursue. The farmer, the mechanic, & even men in the *self-denominated* higher pursuits of life, can all be accommodated, and at a cheap rate. As our paper is for the use of farmers, we propose, hereafter to take a general view of *cheese making*, in different countries; and shall also recommend to our dairy-women such improvements as we shall think the present state of the business calls for.

GRAFTING WALNUTS AND CHESNUTS.

The climate of the Valley of Genesee, is found to be very favorable to the growth of both walnut and chesnut trees, if we are to judge from the growth of those found growing wild in this region, or from those varieties which have been introduced from abroad since the settlement of this country; and some of the natives of our forests will compare with those of the valleys of Ohio or Mississippi, in stateliness and size; thereby giving proof of the congeniality of our climate and soil to their habits.

Most people of observation, who have travelled through the different states, have noticed the vast difference which exists in the quality of the common walnuts, in size and flavor.—Commencing with the eastern Atlantic states, and travelling west, it will be found that the walnut increases in size, but diminishes in flavor; the shell becomes thicker, and the kernels are not as plump. The walnuts which are gathered in the northern part of Ohio, and brought down the canal, to this market, are nearly double the size of those brought from Connecticut, and yet the latter command about double the price of the former. Those gathered upon the Mohawk river are much finer than those gathered in the valley of the Genesee, although the climate here is more mild

than upon the Mohawk. Those gathered in the northern part of Ohio, are not so good as either, although the climate is allowed to soften as we progress west in the same latitude.

The difference in the quality of walnuts, therefore, cannot be owing to any thing unfavorable in the climate, but to the variety of the trees which produce the fruit. The walnut takes readily by grafting or by budding, and any fine varieties growing in the eastern states, may be introduced and continued in this manner.

As the walnut tree lives to a great age, and is not very subject to have the fruit destroyed by insects, we know of no reason why the cultivation of choice kinds of walnuts would not be profitable in this section of country.—We will suppose that one hundred walnut trees would be sufficient for an acre of ground; this number would not prevent the ground from being cropped, as in apple orchards. We will suppose that these trees, for the first fifty years, would average half a bushel each, or fifty bushels per acre. The average price for eastern walnuts, has been for the last five years, about one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. This would bring the produce of one acre at \$75, allowing the use of the land for gathering, paying taxes, fencing, &c. Land well calculated for walnut orchards, might be purchased for twenty-five dollars per acre; the trees we will allow to cost twenty-five dollars; and the setting out, staking, &c. twenty-five more, amounting to \$75.

Yet we know of land that might be purchased for twelve dollars, which has more than the requisite number or young walnut trees growing upon each acre, which would only require to be grafted, or budded, and the orchard would be formed; and in five years, the produce would be quite considerable, as the operator might select such sized trees as would suit his convenience.

The cultivation of the chesnut, we think would be equally as profitable as the walnut. Although the common chesnut of the northern states, is a valuable timber tree, yet we are not aware that any attempts upon a large scale have been made in cultivating the tree for fruit, otherwise than with the common kind. In Europe, they have a kind which they call the Spanish chesnut, the fruit of which is four times the size of our common chesnut of the country. The tree is equally as valuable as ours for timber, and is one of the loftiest trees of Europe. It attains to a great size, as the far famed tree upon mount Etna, is one of this kind, which is said by travellers, to be one hundred and four feet in circumference.—This kind takes well upon our common tree, as does also the Chinquepin of the Southern States, which is rather a shrub than a tree; yet the fruit of it is highly esteemed.

The fruit of the large Spanish chesnut, or as it is sometimes called, the Italian, is in high repute in France, as stuffing for turkeys. The fruit is first boiled, the shells taken off, and the farinaceous part mashed with cream, when it is certainly one of the best compositions, for that purpose. We think that the introduction of this kind of chesnut, into our fields, would be a source of profit to the farmer, and gratification to the Horticulturist.

KEEPING APPLES.

The subject of keeping apples, and other kinds of fruit for winter use, as well as culinary vegetables, is a matter of considerable consequence. With regard to the management of apples, there has been, and is still, one opinion entertained by many, which we consider very absurd; that is, putting apples in a large heap, "to sweat," as it is commonly called. By this, many suppose that a greater quantity of moisture is dissipated from the apples, than there would be if they were spread thin on the floor; but the contrary is the truth. We do not know the necessity of drying apples before they are packed away; but this we do know, that when large quantities of apples are put in a heap, or binn, and suffered to remain for any length of time, unless the temperature is very low, the skin of the apples is affected, and the rotting very much facilitated, and the apples imbibe a disagreeable flavor, which can never be got rid of.

We do not know of any fruit that we think would pay better for careful attention than apples. They are commonly sold in this market, in the fall, at from twenty-five to thirty one cents per bushel; and in June, from seventy-five cents to two dollars per bushel, and even scarce at that.

Many of those sold and used in the fall and early in the winter, are kinds which might be kept until June, with proper attention, and other kinds might be brought to market at that season.

Now let us make a little calculation in this matter. A load of russets, of thirty bushels, are sold in the fall at thirty-one cents per bushel, amounting to nine dollars and thirty cents; now the same quantity of apples, brought to market in June, would fetch at least one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, which would amount to forty-five dollars; or thirty-five dollars and seventy cents for keeping a load of apples through the winter. Now we will suppose that two bushels of the thirty rotted, which we think would be equal to the actual loss, when well taken care of; then we have thirty-two dollars and seventy cents for wintering a load of apples, which only require the care of letting them alone—a monstrous task.

Now to keep apples through the winter in the most approved method, the farmer should provide during the dry weather, in the fall, a quantity of pit or beach sand, which he should spread upon boards in the sun, until perfectly dry, when it may be put away for use. When his apples are in condition for gathering, let them be hand-picked, and carried to the chamber, or they may be taken at once to the cellar. A binn should be prepared with a tight floor, a little above the cellar bottom, in which let there be laid sufficient dry sand to cover it, then set in a layer of apples, at such distances as not to let them come in contact with each other, and then a layer of dry sand; and so on, alternately, until you have packed away all the apples which you intend to preserve.—The cellar should be kept just warm enough to prevent freezing; as the colder the better, provided it does not freeze.

Apples kept in this way are not apt to rot; they preserve their flavor better, than when

kept by any other method; and as long as money making is an object with the farmer, we should think this course would not be neglected.

The common culinary vegetables, used in a family, are enough better, when preserved by the same method, to give ample satisfaction for the cost, to every person who has any choice between a superior and an indifferent article upon his table.

LAMPAS OF HORSES.

As the season of the year is now approaching, when some people commence one of the most cruel and barbarous practices, ever retained by any people, pretending to be civilized—viz. that of burning out the lampas from the mouths of young horses, we cannot refrain from making a few remarks upon that subject.

We are sensible, that some of our most enlightened readers, will say, that this article should appear under the head of *Vulgar Errors*; but yet we have what we consider a reasonable excuse for not putting it there. Most of the articles which have been placed under that head, in our paper, are rather innocent delusions, than partaking of the barbarous; rather superstitious rites and ceremonies, appertaining to property, than any retained usages of the dark ages of barbarity. At what time or with what people this practice originated, we will not pretend to say; but there is one nation, who should either discontinue the practice, or else say less of the general diffusion of useful information; that is *America*.

The idea that the enlargement of that part of the roof of a horse's mouth, is a disease, has long been exploded by all veterinary surgeons. All horses are subject to it, between the ages of three and five, more or less; and in many cases, this soft spongy enlargement, descends to a level with the fore teeth, yet upon examining it, there will not be found any marks of tenderness or inflammation indicating disease; and if left to the operations of nature, will disappear, and the horse will have a sound and healthy mouth; not to speak of the danger of bleeding the horse too freely, by opening the *palatine artery*; the manner of performing the operation, is shocking to the feelings of humanity, as well as painful to the animal. It is uncalled for, and must be considered a piece of wanton cruelty.

SUGAR KETTLE.

There has lately been introduced from Ohio, and are for sale at some of our hardware stores, kettles expressly designed for boiling sugar, but will answer, at the same time, any purpose the common cauldron is used for.

They are about the same diameter as a cauldron, with a flat bottom, and hold about half or two thirds as much. Its advantages consist in its power of evaporation, by exposing a greater surface of sap to the air, in proportion to its contents, and requires much less fuel; and we are convinced of its utility, in any process where evaporation is concerned.

From their peculiar shape, they can be set with very little preparation for an arch; three or four stones being all that is wanted in the woods where sugar is generally made.

They are of different sizes, and are sold at from 5 to \$10 each.

WHITE BEET, OR SWISS CHARD.

As there has been much said respecting this plant, the year past, we trust that a description of it will be acceptable to many of our readers.

The seeds of this plant have been distributed under several different names, as the *great white beet*, the *Sinclair beet*, the *silver stalked*, and the *swiss chard*. It is a biennial plant, the leaf-stalks of which are very large, and of a silvery whiteness, and ere the most valuable part of the plant; the leaves are thick and succulent, and are also boiled as spinnage. The roots of this plant are of but little worth, not being larger than a man's thumb. It has been cultivated in gardens on the continent, since the sixteenth century. It is found growing wild on the sea coast of Spain. It is equally as hardy as other kinds of beets, and is sown early. The stalks will be fit for use in August, and should be boiled and dressed as Asparagus.

As there has been considerable demand for the seed of this kind of beet, for one or two years past, it has been difficult to procure it free from admixture with the seed of other varieties; it may be well, therefore, for those who intend raising, to plant thick, and allow the plants to remain until they are about four or five inches high, when they may be thinned, as at this time the genuine ones may be distinguished by the white stalks and veins of the leaves. Others should be rejected.

Having raised this plant, we can recommend it to others as worth cultivating.

☞ The communication on the early settlement of the Genesee Country, came to us, signed "Old Genesee." We requested the writer to put his proper name to it, but he objected, because it was unfashionable.

We are of the opinion, that it would contribute to the improvement of our Essays and communications, were the writers thereof, to get into the habit of signing them with their proper signatures; and we fully concur with the writer of the following suggestion, in this respect; and for this reason, we have taken the liberty to put Mr. Hawley's name to his communication, and give him the credit which is so justly due him. The following is from a correspondent in Michigan:

"I would suggest the idea for consideration, in relation to the *Genesee Farmer*,—whether it would not be well, in such a paper, to have all the writers for it, annex their proper names to their contributions. Every article, in a work of that nature, rests entirely, or nearly so, upon the authority of the writers. It is not to be expected that the editors can be vouchers for every article. Such an observation in the paper, followed by a few examples, would probably produce the effect."

As the season is advancing, we would ask the farmers of Old Genesee, if they have all things in readiness for sugar making; remember the earlier in the season the sugar is made, the whiter it will be.

Trees should be tapped on the south side first—after the season advances, on the east and west sides; and lastly, on the north. When the weather has become warm, rinse out your buckets with lime water, new and then; this

will prevent the sap from souring, and also be useful in cleansing the syrup, by neutralizing the galic acid contained in the sap.

GENERAL LAWS OF VEGETATION.

M. M. Gay Lussac and Thenard have deduced three propositions which they have called laws, from their experiments on vegetable substances.

1st. That a vegetable substance is always acid, whenever the oxygen it contains is to the hydrogen in a greater proportion than in water.

2d. That a vegetable substance is always resinous, or oily, or spiritous, whenever its oxygen is in a smaller proportion to the hydrogen, than exists in water.

3d. That a vegetable substance is neither acid or resinous, but is either saccharine or mucilaginous, or analagous to woody fibre or starch, whenever the oxygen and hydrogen in it are in the same proportions as water.

THE WINTER.

The month of December was very uniformly cold, with little snow, and no sleighing, which rendered it unfavorable for business.— Travelling was for the most part very bad.

January was also distinguished for the general severity of the cold, during the entire month. The mean temperature, for every day was 21° above zero, and the extreme cold on one day, (21st) at sunrise, 2° below Zero. From the 19th of this month to the present date 42 days inclusive, the sleighing has been uninterruptedly good; the wastes have been renewed by frequent light falls of snow, which with two exceptions, have not encumbered the travelling, even for a short period.

On the 1st day of February, snow fell to the depth of 12 inches, and on the 3d to 6 inches, both from the east and south east. On the 22d and 23d, snow fell to the depth of 12 inches, also from the south-east and east. The snows have not been drifted here as elsewhere, and we have heard of no interruption in the travelling generally.

The mean daily temperature of Feb. was 23.9-10° above Zero, and the extreme cold at sunrise on the 7th, was 4° below Zero. This at sunrise, was undoubtedly the coldest register in this place for the season.

To-day persons from the country complain of poor sleighing for the first time since the 19th January, on the account of there not being sufficient depth of snow.

For the transaction of business generally, this has undoubtedly been one of our most favorable winters, and the snowy mantle that during the coldest season has enwrapped the earth must have preserved from blight, all that in autumn was entrusted to her bosom, and with it, the fondest hopes of the agriculturist.

Several communications are in type, which have been necessarily omitted—they will appear in the next number.

Who is the best Politician? Not he who rides the fence till he sees which side is the strongest, or who intrigues with the ignorant, the vicious and the profligate, to get himself into office. But he who reads candidly, imparts the information he has acquired honestly, and is faithful in all situations.

From the Philadelphia Price Current.
Inspections of wheat and rye flour, and corn meal, in the principal ports of the U. S. for the year 1830, including the preceding nine years:

PLACES.	Wheat Flour.		Rye Flour.		Corn Meal.	
	Barrels.	Br's.	Hhds.	Brls.		
Albany	42,216					
New York	827,370	15,191	10,316	9,663		
Philadelphia	473,876	21,712	7,498	19,949		
Baltimore	597,804	4,436	558	5,458		
Georget'n D.C.	139,713					
Alexandria do.	187,432		12			
Frederics'g Va.	79,336					
Falmouth Va.	46,406					
Richmond Va.	251,024					
Petersburg	72,000					
N.Orl'ns year } and'g Sep 30 }	133,700					
Total—1330	2,851,876	41,351	18,372	35,070		
1829	2,225,132	77,045	17,891	51,666		
1828	2,245,257	55,239	19,178	78,958		
1827	2,061,459	34,487	16,869	51,192		
1826	2,031,558	27,282	18,619	36,979		
1825	1,882,611	57,419	14,781	51,297		
1824	1,714,410	68,380	17,192	70,415		
1823	1,557,724	75,620	14,705	36,863		
1822	1,599,973	59,363	15,157	32,274		
1821	1,707,350	43,976	17,449	40,693		

Quantities of flour and grain exported from the United States, from October 1 1821, to September 30, 1830:

Yrs.	Wheat Flour.		Rye Flour.		Corn Meal.	
	Barrels.	Brls.	Barrels.	Bush.	Bnsh.	
1830	1,225,881	26,298	145,301	45,259	444,107	
1829	837,385	34,191	173,775	4,007	897,656	
1828	860,809	22,214	174,639	8,906	704,902	
1827	865,491	13,345	131,041	22,182	978,664	
1826	857,820	14,472	158,625	45,166	505,381	
1825	813,906	29,545	187,285	17,960	809,644	
1824	996,792	31,879	152,723	20,373	779,297	
1823	756,702	25,665	141,601	4,272	749,934	
1822	827,865	19,971	148,288	4,418	509,098	
1821	1,056,119	23,623	131,669	25,812	607,277	

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following remedy has been used by Lord Rossmore, in his kennel, for some years, and by gentlemen and sportsmen of his lordship's acquaintance, in the King's county in Ireland. One reference will be sufficient for the present. A hound, having all the appearances of madness, bit several hounds in the pack of a Mr. Freeman; he was killed; the medicine was immediately applied to all the rest, bit and not bit, save one, on which the experiment was not tried; he died raving mad; none of the rest showed any appearance of infection. The sooner it can be applied the better. After the lapse of 12 or 24 hours, the remedy might succeed in a case or two, but would fail in others. No kennel should be without this medicine. Any chymist can determine how long it will keep.—Six ounces filings of powder, six ounces rue, four ounces garlic, four ounces of mithridate or Venice treacle; cut the rue and garlic small, mix them with three quarts of strong beer, or white wine, in a vessel that can be stopped close, put it into a pot of water, with hay tied about it to prevent it from being broken against the sides of the pot when the water is boiling, let it simmer over a slow fire

three or four hours, then squeeze the liquor from the herbs, and bottle it for use and seal the cork. How to apply it:—for a dog, one table spoonful the first day, two the second, three the third, four the fourth, and five the fifth; continue to give five for four mornings more: nine mornings in all. The same quantity to a man or woman, making allowances for robust or less vigorous frames: to a child half the quantity. If a poultice can be applied to the wound, let it be of the squeezed herbs hot.

CULTIVATION OF THE TEA PLANT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The colonists at the Cape have been for some time speculating on the cultivation of the tea plant. The South African Advertiser states, that Mr. Rhenius, one of the governors of the Cape, raised tea sufficient for his own consumption. It states that the tea plant is hardy and vigorous, and will grow any where, from the Equator to the 45th degree of latitude, but the best tea is produced between 25 and 32 degrees of latitude. It is supposed, if Chinese acquainted with the cultivation could be induced to come to the Cape, even for a time, that under their instruction it might be brought to perfection; but the great difficulty appears to be, how to induce such Chinese to come among them; for which they seem to build their hope on the effect of opening the trade between England and China, which they suppose will cause a much greater number of Chinese than heretofore to visit England and the colonies in the line of voyage.

WOOL.

There has been a good demand for the various kinds; Floeces are very scarce and may be considered a shade higher. A sale of about 20,000 lbs. Saxony Wool of various casts, imported in the ship Courier, from London, has recently been made at 91c. per lb; 54 bags Wool from one of the Western States, were sold here at auction on the 17th, at the following prices—unwashed full blood and high grade fleeces, 85c. 6 mos.; pulled Lamb'a, rather ordinary, 49c. 6 mos.; 1100 lbs. superfine, pulled in this city, 46c. cash; a few other inconsiderable lots, were sold at various prices.—[Bost. Cour.

RAW SILK.

The following facts from the work of R. Randall, esq., in the library of congress, being a view of the silk trade, and the measures of the British government relative thereto, will shew the immense value of this article of commerce.

During the term of seven years, from 1821 to 1828, there were imported into Great Britain, 24,157,516 pounds of raw silk, which, at \$5 the pound, cost \$120,787,580. It also appears from the same work, that during the like number of years, there was imported of this article from Italy alone, to the value of \$59,831,233.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

William H. Stanley, Esq. was, on Monday last, elected Cashier of the Livingston county Bank.

The following is from the Long Island Patriot of Wednesday morning:—We have just been informed, that late yesterday afternoon, a man of genteel appearance, but limited means, went into a victualling house in New York, and obtained 6 cents worth of something to eat. After eating it, he told the landlord that he had no money, and could not pay for it. The landlord was abusive, and when the stranger left the house, he was followed a short distance from the door, by the landlord, who struck him violently on the temple, and killed him instantly.

Lorenzo Hoyt, Esq. of Albany, has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, a commissioner to take acknowledgments within New York State of all instruments in writing, under seal, to be used to the state of Pennsylvania, and to take affidavits and examine witnesses under commissions issuing from any of the courts of this state.

We are informed, says the New York Daily Advertiser, on what we are assured is very good authority, that Senor Don C. Ibarra has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, by the Mexican Government, and that the Senate have approved the nomination, so that he was to sail by the first packet.

Sylvester, at New York—who contends that he sells as large a share of prizes as Joe Strickland—has received from St. Johnsville, through the post office, a five dollar U. S. Bank bill, without any envelope, which by this means, saved him half postage on a double letter.

The city council of Savannah, on the 10th ult. passed a law imposing a tax of one hundred dollars upon every free person of color coming to that city, after that date.

The Boston Transcript says—"There is in press, in this city, Letters on the Authorship of Junius, addressed to John Pickering, Esq. showing, by the most satisfactory evidence, that the author of that work could be no other than Earl Temple, brother-in-law of Lord Chatham, and elder brother of Mr. George Greenville, the author of the American Stamp Act. By Isaac Newhall, of Salem."

SUBPLUS REVENUE.

Mr. Selden, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Assembly, has recommended the passage of a resolution urging upon Congress the distribution of the Surplus Revenues, annually, among the different States according to their population; and directing the Governor to transmit a copy of the resolution to the executives of the different States, and to the President of the United States.

COUNTERFEITS.

A large quantity of counterfeit bills, principally \$5 bills of the bank of Troy, was found, on Wednesday, in the store of Charles English, a grocer in Fulton-st. New York. English was held to bail.

CONSCIENCE.

The Adjutant General of this state in the last Argus, acknowledges the receipt of fifty one dollars, from some unknown person, enclosed in a note containing the following words: "Due for Military fines evaded by illegal excuses."

That portion of Poland which has been incorporated with Russia, comprehends Lithuania, Samogitia, White Russia, Voltrynia, Podolia, and the Polish Ukraine. It contains a surface of 7,600 square miles, (Polish measure) and a population of 8,800,000 souls.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The Boundary Question—By the following paragraph it will be seen that the King of the Netherlands has decided the boundary question referred to his arbitration by the governments of the United States and England nothing has transpired by which we can even guess in whose favor the decision has been made.

HAGUE, Jan. 10.—"Their Excellencies Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Preble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of his Majesty, the Act which declares the decision given by his Majesty, as umpire, in differences between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective territories"

The net proceeds of the fireman's ball, given at the Bowery theatre, for the benefit of the fire department fund, were eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifteen cents.

APPOINTMENTS.

Cattaraugus.—Andrew Mead, judge of county courts in the place of James Parmele, whose term of office expires on the 21st March.

Monroe.—Samuel L. Selden, first judge.—Manley G. Woodbury, inspector of beef and pork, in the place of Daniel D. Hatch. Rufus Meech, inspector of pot and pearl ashes. Ozias S. Chureh, inspector of lumber, in the place of Lester Beardsley.

Chautauque.—Thomas B. Campbell, judge of county courts.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Abraham Edwards, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Monroe, in the territory of Michigan, from the third day of March 1831, when the commission of Robert Clarke will expire.

James G. Reed, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Jeffersonville, in the state of Indiana, vice William H. Hurst, removed.

John Coffee, of Alabama, to be surveyor of public lands in Alabama, to take effect after the expiration of his present commission.

Gideon Fitz, to be surveyor of public lands south of Tennessee, vice Joseph Dunbar, resigned.

POTATO-ONIONS.

SOME of these onions have been left with the Publisher of the Farmer, for sale, by Mr. Barker. (See Farmer no 7, page 51, for directions for cultivating them.)

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive the spring orders of their customers, having received by the Sovereign, from London, and by arrivals from France and Holland, a choice assortment of Garden, Field & Flower seeds—among which, are many fine sorts of early Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower; purple Cape Broccoli; early scarlet Radish; Mangel Wurzell: Sir John Sinclair's new Silver Beets, (a very luxuriant and valuable vegetable); Bishop's early Dwarf Prolific Peas, 75 cents per quart. These peas need no recommendation; many who had them last season attest to their superior quality—they were introduced by a Scotch Gardener, named Bishop, 1827, in London, and so great was their reputation, that they sold for one guinea per pint; they are remarkably early, very productive, and grow only twelve inches high—should be planted three inches apart, as they spread like a fan; they commence blooming when only three inches high.

Also, a few pounds superior white Mulberry Seed, growth 1830, price 50 cents or 6 dollars per pound; Perennial Ice Grass; Orchard Grass; fine early Potatoes; English Windsor Beans; Green Nonpareil Beans, &c. &c.

Bird Seed of every sort: fresh Emdon Grots; Oat Meal; Barley Meal; Rice Flour; Baker's Parched Corn; Medicinal Herbs; Berks and Roots in great variety.

Also, 40 bushels fine white Mustard Seed, received by the Columbia and Hudson, late London arrivals; this Seed was selected expressly for Medicine—is quite free of dust and impurity.

Gentlemen supplied with Gardeners, by the day, month or year.
G. THORBURN & SONS.
Feb. 29—G F 6 w Liberty street, New York.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

March 4, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs	Mink	12c31
Pot \$91a92 50	Haccoon	18c31
Pearl 100a102 50	Martin	25c62
Apples per bushel 31a50	Fisher	37a50
No dried 75	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb 20a31	Gray Fox	15a25
Beeswax do 18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do 10a12	Hope per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl \$8a9	Honey do	09
Do prime do 5a7	Lard do	00a07
Do fresh per lb 02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel 38a44	Mustard Seed per bush	\$3
Beans do 50a62	Oats per bush	25c31
Candles, mould per lb 9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do 8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do 28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush 100a240	
Corn per bushel 50a56	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb 04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush \$4 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl 5 50	Quills per 100	25c30
Flax per lb 07a08	Rye per bush	50a56
Flax Seed per bush 78a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb 31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter 100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red 50a75	Wheat per bush	109a115
Fox, cross 100a200	Buckwheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending Feb. 26, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observ'n's
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
20	22	12	29.65	29.93	sw	n sw				
21	22	31	29.88	29.60	sw	s	1			
22	42	29	29.60	29.25	sw	s e				4 in's snow
23	30	24	29.10	29.35	e	sw	1			8 in's snow
24	28	12	29.60	29.60	sw	sw				
25	26	15	29.66	29.68	sw	sw	1			
26	28	32	29.50	29.77	sw	sw				

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

NEW-YORK.	NEW-JERSEY.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	State b'nk, & Trenton Banking Company, par.
Broken Banks. Washing-ton & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following
MASSACHUSETTS.	Broken Banks. Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	PENNSYLVANIA.
Broken Banks. Farmers' b'nk of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshire, Essex and Brighton banks.	Philadelphia Banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following
VERMONT.	Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Gen-tre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil. Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburg, New-Hope Bridge Co new emission, and Brownville banks.
All banks in this state, par.	OHIO.
RIODE-ISLAND	All banks, 4 to 6 per cent.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	MICHIGAN.
Broken Banks. Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.	All banks, 2 per cent, except the following
CONNECTICUT.	Broken Banks. Monroe, and Detroit.
All banks in this state, par, except the following	CANADA.
Broken Banks. Eagle, New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	Broken Banks. Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pas-
All banks in this state, par, except the following	Upper Cana. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

HOPE.

Hope! ah, 'tis but the silver spray,
That dances on the wave;
The mountain mist that floats away;
A rainbow smile—a meteor ray—
Its only home—the grave!

On Tuesday last, the president submitted to congress, by message, what should be done with the four Arabian horses brought from Constantinople by Mr. Rhind. The subject was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Or the plain *Why and Because,*"

Is the title of a book, which we learn from the Athenæum has been recently published, and concerning which it thus speaks:—*Chr. Reg.*

This is the first portion of an attempt to simplify science, or rather to trace effects, which we witness every hour, to scientific principles; or, in common parlance, the plain *Why and Because*, and reduce it to plain and popular terms.

The present part is devoted to *Domestic Science*, or the phenomena that occur in parlor, kitchen, chamber and hall. Each question begins *Why*—and the answer *Because*, and of these are upwards of 400. We quote a few specimens:—

Fires—Why does water thrown on a brisk and flaming fire apparently increase the combustion?

Because, the water is converted into steam, which, expanding and mixing with the flame, causes it to spread out into a much larger volume than it otherwise would have occupied.

Why does sunshine extinguish a fire?

Because the rays engage the oxygen, which had hitherto supported the fire.

Why does a fire burn briskly and clearly in cold weather?

Because the air being more dense, affords more nourishment to the fire.

Effects of Heat.—Why do we stick a pin in a rush light to extinguish it?

Because the pin conducts away so much heat that the tallow will not melt or rise in the wick.

Why does the heater of a tea urn soon change when placed near the water?

Because it parts with its heat to the water, until both are of the same temperature.

Why is a harp or piano forte, which is well tuned in a morning drawing room, not perfectly in tune when a crowded evening party has heated the room?

Because the expansion of the strings is greater than of the wooden frame work; and in cold the reverse will happen.

Why does a gate in an iron railing shut loosely and easily in a cold day, and stick in a warm one?

Because in the latter there is a greater expansion in the gate and railing than of the earth on which they are placed.

Why are thin glass tumblers less liable to be broken by boiling water than thick ones?

Because the heat pervades the thin vessels almost instantly and with impunity, whereas thicker ones do not allow a ready passage of heat.

Why does straw or flannel prevent the freezing of water in pipes during winter?

Because it is a slow conducting screen or covering, and thus prevents heat passing out of the pipe. By the same means the heat is retained in steam pipes.

Evaporation.—Why is profuse perspiration so cooling to laboring men, and all evaporation productive of cold?

Because of the necessity of a large quantity of caloric being combined with fluids to convert them into vapor or gas.

Why do persons take cold by sitting in wet clothes?

Because they suddenly lose a large portion of heat, which is carried off from the body by the evaporation of the water from the clothes.

Boiling.—Why should the bottom of a tea kettle be black, and the top polished?

Because the bottom has to absorb heat, which is aided by rough and blackened surfaces; and the top has to retain heat, which is ensured by polished ones.

Why is a crust so frequently seen on the insides of tea kettles and boilers?

Because of the hard water boiled in them, which holds in solution carbonate of lime, but being long boiled, the latter is no longer soluble and becomes precipitated.

Why is water when boiled, mawkish and insipid?

Because the gases which it contained have been expelled by boiling.

Why is hard water, by boiling, brought nearly to the state of the soft?

Because it is freed from its gases, and its earthy salts and substances, by which its hardness was produced, are precipitated.

Why is it wasteful to put fuel under a boiling pot, with the hope of making the water better?

Because the water can only boil, and it does so at 212 degrees of the thermometer.

THE SAFETY FUND.

In a recent report of the bank committee of the senate, the amount paid to the Safety Fund, up to the present time, by the several banks contributing to it, is thus stated, from an abstract furnished by the Comptroller:—

Jefferson county bank,	\$100 00
Livingston county bank,	166 67
Ontario bank,	2,500 00
Hudson River bank,	116 44
Bank of Monroe,	1,333 33
Mechanics' and Farmers' bank,	2,188 18
Bank of Auburn,	1,000 00
Canal bank, Albany,	1,333 33
Otsego county bank,	72 68
Bank of Utica,	2,500 00
Bank of Ithaca,	791 67
Ogdensburgh bank,	437 00
Onondaga county bank,	187 50
Catskill bank,	636 66
Bank of Newburgh,	616 67
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank,	1,312 50
New York state bank,	1,682 94
Bank of Albany,	1,200 00
Bank of Genesee,	395 83
Bank of Poughkeepsie,	70 82
Wayne county bank,	350 63
Lockport bank,	443 06
Bank of Troy,	1,943 34
Farmers' bank of Troy,	1,390 00
Bank of Chenango,	600 00
Saratoga county bank,	41 67
Mohawk bank,	825 00
Bank of Geneva,	2,000 00
Central bank, Cherry-Valley,	497 75

making a total of \$26,983 67

The aggregate capital of the above twenty nine banks, now subject to the annual payment of one per cent. on their capital, is \$6,294,600.

In addition to the above, there are eight of the old banks in the city of New York, whose charters have been renewed, and three that were chartered by the legislature of 1830, which have commenced their operations since the first of January last. The aggregate capital of these eleven banks, is about *ten millions of dollars*, and their annual payments to the fund will consequently, amount to *fifty thousand dollars*; there will be in the treasury, therefore, in the month of January next, except what may be drawn from it for expenses, rising *one hundred thousand dollars*, viz: the sum now paid in, amounting to \$26,983.67, together with the half of one per cent. on \$16,215,800, the capitals of the forty banks that now are, including those that shortly will be, subject to the fund law. The annual payments on this amount of capital will be \$31,079, and will make the aggregate amount in the treasury, in January next, \$108,062.67.

The population of Virginia is ascertained to be 1,207,793. In 1820, 1,065,362—increase, 142,421. At a ratio of either 48, or 50,000, she will have two members of Congress.

Selected for the Genesee Farmer.

AN UNFORTUNATE.

What an unfortunate situation am I placed in! Being one of those who mix in all kinds of society, from the highest to the lowest, and confessedly by all parties an important, necessary, and welcome visitor at all times and in all situations; yet am I eternally abused by all hands, who are constantly dissatisfied with me, either as a visitor or friend, while they admit that from my long and habitual intercourse, they cannot do without me.

I have arrived at a "green old age," and on that account have a claim to be respected; I am allowed to be venerable in my appearance, and sage from my experience, and that my temper and passions are under full as good control, as those of my complainants, and therefore think I ought not to be reproached, on the score of inconstancy; yet so it is, that although I seemingly take pains to accommodate my variable dispositions to the variable dispositions of all mankind, yet the circumstance produces no sympathetic congeniality between us, and my inconstancy is rendered proverbial, while their own propensity to fickleness never recurs to their recollection. I have no complaint to make against the world on the subject of indifference, neglect, or disregard, for I must confess that every body pays me due attention. I am eagerly enquired about every night and every morning, and am so much the topic of conversation and so regularly introduced after the customary greetings of ceremonial intercourse, that I may be said to be a kind of necessary assistant to conversation, for when people are barren of ideas I am always at hand to supply the vacancy of their minds. The closest friends on passing each other at such speed as not to be able to ask about each others dearest concerns, will yet speak of the state of mine; my situation absorbs all minds, and moves all tongues; the "brain sick lover," mute on all other subjects, can preach most fluently on my affairs, and the statesman and devotee are not so overwhelmed with their respective duties, as to be unmindful of my state and circumstances, & yet I am scarcely named in any other light but as the source of complaint and dissatisfaction, nor without having some opprobrious epithet attached to my name; sometimes I am too warm and free in my behaviour, and sometimes too cold. If I smile unexpectedly I am suspected of harboring treacherous designs, and men say to each other sarcastically, "we shall pay for this," and if I continue my placid deportment and am mild and sweet tempered for any length of time, I am said to be *breeding wars and commotions*. Some wish me to *weep* when I am inclined to be merry, and some to be gay when I am inclined to be sad. Thick, heavy, dull, nasty, muddy, are epithets commonly applied to me. If I am still I am said to be vaporish. If loud, boisterous and rude. I am accused of causing all the mischances of business, and creating all the ills of life. Aches, pains, rheumatism, and shooting corns are attributed to my influence. In short, I am so wretched, so censured, so abused every day, that it would seem as if I was a stranger upon earth, and born but yesterday, rather than an inhabitant of Paradise, and one who was present at the creation, and was the friend and attendant on Adam and Eve and every one of their multitudinous race. But gentle reader I will not detain you longer, as I see you looking at me thro' the window and fixing your muscles to abuse me for detaining you from more important business,

THE WEATHER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. EVERGREENS.

We cultivate plants with a view to their rarity, as well as to their beauty. Through much of the Genesee Country, evergreens are rare; and these, to the eye of Taste, are particularly pleasing in winter; more pleasing when distributed by the hand of man, round his dwelling, than when seen in the forest—not that cultivated plants are more beautiful, but fower and rarer.

Evergreens, in the colour of their leaves, vary exceedingly. *Andromeda calciculata* preserves through winter, a fine green, in the thick shelter of hemlock swamps; but it changes to a rusty brown in the open marsh. The unsheltered leaves of the red cedar, are also greatly discoloured; and the hemlock, in open situations, is a pale olive green. In unchanging verdure and brightness, I have seen no tree that excels the balsam fir.

The genus *Pinus* may be divided into three sections. 1. The pines,—several leaves in a sheath. 2. The firs and spruces,—leaves single, somewhat distichally or cylindrically arranged on the branches. 3. The larches,—leaves deciduous.

1. The white pine, (*Pinus strobus*) preserves its colour well through the winter, and the length and silkiness of its leaves, places it first on our list. The Norway pine (improperly so called, for it is not a native of Europe) is also a fine tree; and grows on the high lands, in the southern parts of our district. It is the *Pinus monticola* of Muhlenberg. *Pinus variabilis* is said to be a beautiful tree, with leaves four or five inches long. Other species would add to the varied appearance of the shrubbery.

2. I recur to the balsam fir (*Pinus balsamea*) It is surprising, that the late A. Parmentier declared that "this is the only large evergreen which succeeds in this latitude." I cannot account for the mistake. Floy remarks, that these trees, when taken from the mountain, seldom succeed, unless placed in a nursery.—This is true, when set out in grass plats, and left to themselves. In droughts, grass lands become comparatively dry, while cultivated soils remain moist. I planted several from a swamp, in Hector,—rather shallow,* as most evergreens ought to be planted, and laid round plenty of old hay to keep the roots moist and cool, and to destroy the grass. With this treatment, nearly half the trees grew.

The silver fir (*Pinus picea*) of Europe, is very elegant; and even clumps of our hemlock (*Pinus canadensis*) should appear in extensive shrubberies. Those from open grounds will be the best; having better roots—having better tops, that is, having dense foliage, which clothes them from the ground upward, and which no knife should touch. In this case, taste and success are inseparable. Hemlocks which have grown in thick woods, generally die when the other trees are cut away, having nothing to shield their trunks from the heat.

The black spruce, (*Pinus nigra*) is found a few miles from Ithaca, and in some mountainous districts of Pennsylvania. Last season, I applied for it at three great nurseries, without success. Its dark green foliage makes a fine appearance in winter.

Pinus abies, from Norway, of a bright green, well merits a place beside our red spruce, with a denser foliage. The white spruce (*Pinus alba*) abounds in several swamps, of the Genesee country. I took two small plants of this tree from a morass two or three miles N. E. of Geneva; and wrapping bog moss round the roots, (which had never touched bottom) planted them in the garden. The moss supplied

them with moisture till their roots were adapted to a harder soil; and I observed no diminution of vigor, notwithstanding the extraordinary change of situation. I prefer small seedlings to larger plants of stunted growth.

3. These are not evergreens; but the European larch (*Pinus larix*) I find to be vigorous and hardy.

The genus *Thuja* includes the white cedar of our swamps, (*Thuja occidentalis*) and the Chinese Arbor vita (*Thuja orientalis*). The latter preserves a better green in winter; but our species appears the more vigorous. The white cedar, like the white spruce, and the red larch, in our district, grows naturally, in swamps; but spreads on the dryest hills, when no longer imprisoned by other trees. It is very ornamental.

Our red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) deserves further notice. Though a native of the precipitous banks of our lakes, I have seen one tree in a swamp of the outlet above Waterloo. This shows that it is also indifferent to soil. By the thick forest, this species was long confined to the banks of the Cayuga, near this place; but it now spreads eastward, into the open woods, in consequence of the scattering of the seeds by birds. Some years ago, I strewed more than a peck of those seeds in a neglected field; and many young trees have arisen from that sowing. The old trees afford food and shelter to the gluttonous cedar bird, which in consequence, visit our fruit trees in greater numbers; but this evil admits of a remedy.

Of this genus, is the common juniper, (*Juniperus communis*) remarkable for its varied forms;—sometimes upright, like a post,—and sometimes with horizontal branches near the ground, rising in the shape of an ill-built haystack. The former figure is much admired; and to obtain it, sometimes a cord is wound spirally round the tree, which prevents the branches from spreading. I have found it difficult to transplant this tree, successfully, in autumn; but a branch which had been loaded with berries, and cut several feet from the ground, grew freely on being planted in a moist and mellow soil.

The savin [*Juniperus sabina*,] a native of both Europe and America, is a low shrub; but it deserves a place with Juniperus, [*prastula*?] which forms thickets at the Falls of Niagara, and other places.

The shrubby horse-tail [*Ephedra distachya*,] from the south of Europe, is also an evergreen, though leafless; and its branches resemble some species of *Equisetum*. It is perfectly hardy, easily increased, singular, curious, and ornamental.

Two evergreens, beautiful in summer by their flowers, and in winter by their broad leaves, (*Kalmia latifolia*, and *Rhododendron maximum*) have been found difficult to cultivate in some parts of our district. This difficulty is ascribed to the soil. It is a curious fact, that wherever the detritus of this calcareous region was deposited by the Deluge, the Laurels do not occur. It is true there is a locality of *Kalmia*, on the hill, north of Ithaca, near Fall Creek, among gravel, some roots of those plants penetrating the seams in the siliceous rocks; but I observed no deposits of calcareous matter. Those shrubs are too beautiful to be relinquished without many efforts.

Several other evergreens may be noticed hereafter. D. T.

2d no. 12, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

EFFECTS OF FROST.

Messrs. Editors—A few years ago, I lived in the neighborhood of a market town, and one of my neighbors was in the habit of marketing, more or less, early vegetables every

summer; among which, he was always able to bring in green corn earlier in the season than any one else living on the same kind of land, and with the same seed.

After some years, it was discovered that his secret was to plant his corn after the frost had commenced in the fall, and the ground become slightly frozen, or during some open thawing weather in the winter; and the reason was said to be, that corn planted at a time when it could become soaked and saturated with water, and then frozen with the earth, would obtain the property of withstanding the frosts of spring, and become a hardy vegetable.

Not being a farmer, I have never tried it, and therefore cannot vouch for its authenticity.

Are you or any of your readers acquainted with this fact, or know any case analogous to it?

Would it have the same effect on any other kind of seeds, and how would it operate with beans, cucumbers, &c.?

If true, it is probably a new feature in vegetable pathology, and well worth trying the experiment. N. G. W.*

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

COFFEE.

MT. TUCKER, SIR—I agree with your correspondent S. on the subject of filtering coffee—it is decidedly more palatable, healthy and profitable than any other process. The peculiar taste of leached coffee, which those used to drinking the stewed kind, are apt to call raw, grows out of an acquired and vitiated taste.

S's remarks, as to roasting and grinding, are perfectly catholic, as well as his process relating to its preparation.

The philosophy of the why's are as "plain as road to parish church," and to my conception the rationale is so palpable, that I admire that the old boiling, stewing, and distilling process should obtain at all.

When I first began to keep house, my wife used a simple flannel or cotton bag, with two wood skewers put through the hemming, to keep it from sinking into an earthen pitcher, which was our coffee pot, and I had such coffee as an Arab Scheick might delight to honor with his approbation; but now being blessed with John Roger's portion of the poor man's blessing, we have resorted to the regular leach.

The why, that it yields a greater abundance of extract, I thus explain—that pure water uncharged with the essence of coffee, is a better solvent or menstruum than the same water, which by boiling with the material has become saturated, and its solvent power destroyed; in the one case, you pour on the water two or three times, which then passes pure and uncolored, and the whole is dissolved. To render it plain, a fluid is said to be saturated when it cannot dissolve any more, as in the case of brine or sweetened liquors, which every one has observed, with salt or sugar laying undisturbed for any length of time, its appetite and capability is palled and destroyed; and if digested a thousand years at the same temperature, it would not take up another grain. It is self-evident, that the grounds of coffee after using, are still soaked and saturated with the liquid, as strong as any part of the "coffee drink" used.

To elucidate this assumption, allow me to relate the following story:

A person of my acquaintance, who kept a large public house, had got him a filtering coffee pot, being convinced that he should not only improve that delightful beverage, but be a gainer on the score of economy. A poor woman who lived in the neighborhood, who used frequently to assist in the kitchen, was in the habit of taking the grounds of his coffee pots, from which, by a second boiling, she was

* I had this advice from my friend, H. G. Spafford.

enabled to have a very good dish; but a few days after he had commenced his new process, she said to the mistress, "What is the matter with your coffee, lately—you have got a poor kind, I guess." "Why?" asked the lady. "Because," says she, "it has got no strength in it." "Oh," answered the mistress, "we have got a patent coffee pot, which we are trying."

"Well," said the poor woman, "it is a good for nothing Yankee cheat, and it ought not to be used, and it shouldn't if I could hinder it." The shoe pinched the poor woman's toes—she was curtailed of her mornings comfort, and it was denounced a deception, much to the proof of its usefulness, and was the real and true test of the fact.

The *why* that coffee is better both in flavor & effect is equally palpable and conclusive, and is thus explained:—The peculiar flavor which coffee possesses over any other burned vegetable berry, grain or root, resides in its peculiar aromatic essential oil. All essential and volatile oils are specifically lighter than water, and in heating rise first in vapor, and pass off if not condensed; this peculiarity constitutes the process of distillation. Now in the boiling process, the fine *aroma* which constitutes the value of this kind of drinks is distilled off in vapor and lost, and the drinker of it is fed with what in another process constitutes the dregs of the still house, when compared with the true article.

As your correspondent observes, it is but a five minutes' business to make the best cup of coffee that ever smoked in a Turkish Harem.

If made in this way, you may, without danger to the stomach or bowels, make it so strong that it will bear up an *iron wedge*, to speak hyperbolically; only observe to dilute with plenty of cream and sugar, and drink the less quantity of a much superior article. Speaking of cream, note—coffee and strawberries cannot be good without it, and the fresher the better.—With a brief recipe I will close this trespass:

Roast brown—roast often—grind when wanted—filter quick and strong—reduce with cream, and please the taste with sugar. Y*

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. WHEAT.

Having read an article in the third number of the Genesee Farmer, upon the cultivation of wheat, in which the variety known as the white flint, is somewhat favorably noticed, I am induced to give the following brief statement of the result of my experience in the cultivation of this and the red bald wheat:

In the fall of 1826, I assisted in the sowing of about twenty acres of ground to wheat, in which there was little or no difference in soil, time or preparation, and upon which was sown the three following varieties, viz.—white flint, red bald, and beaverdam, or yellow bald. The latter produced but a light crop of wheat, although the growth of straw was greater than either of the others; the straw is very long, head short and light, and usually falls down before it fills; at least such has been the case in all the experiments that have come within my observation.

With respect to the others, there was no perceptible difference in their growth or appearance, except that the flint had rather the advantage in situation, from being more exposed to the sun than the others, and consequently, was rather more even in its growth. It was a beautiful field of wheat, and I think as well headed as any that I have ever seen of the kind. The following was the average per acre, while in the sheaf, and after thrashing:—I give the number of bundles to show the difference in the heading of the two kinds, as the growth of straw was about the same:

Red bald gave 360 bundles, yielding 30 bush.
White flint " 356 " " 23 1-2

Shewing a difference in favour of the Red of six and a half bushels per acre.

I have tried it since, and many of my neigh-

bors have sown it repeatedly, and the result so far as I have been able to ascertain, has never been any more favorable to the flint, than the above, when sown upon the same soil, and at the same time. It appears to be a hardy plant, and withstands the vicissitudes of the season as well as any variety, and is usually a very flattering crop while on the ground; the straw is short and stiff, which prevents its lodging as much as most of the other varieties; but it fails in yield from the bundle or acre, and is much harder to thrash by hand, than any other that I am acquainted with. The farmers in this section have pretty generally ceased to cultivate it. The varieties which are held in the highest estimation among them, are the red bald, red and white bearded, and a bearded variety, called the crate wheat, which has been lately introduced among us, and is very highly recommended by those who have tried it.—For my own part, I am not much acquainted with any of the bearded wheats, as I have as yet been able to raise as good crops of the red bald, as any of my neighbors have of the others. I give it the preference, from its being the pleasantest to work among.

The above statement and remarks are drawn from but a short and limited experience in agricultural pursuits, and are offered to the public with the hope, that some one more acquainted and better able to throw light upon the subject, may be induced to take it up.

W.
Yates co. 5th March. 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS.—As you look abroad for a part of your patronage, I take the liberty of advising the farmers, through your paper, to water-rot their flax, it being the easiest, cheapest, and most profitable way of preparing it for dressing, either for market or home use. By water rotting the flax, the farmer will gain, in saving of labor, yield of flax, and in the price of the same, twenty five per cent.

The best time for water rotting flax, is during the summer. Put the flax in small bundles, and steep it in still water about 48 or 60 hours. The farmer must judge of its being sufficiently rotted, by watching it while in the water. As soon as the lint or coat separates from the stalk, it is then time to remove and spread it out to dry, which will require three or four days; this depends, however, on the weather. A week's attention to it, in this manner, is sufficient to have it ready for cleaning.

Experiments have been fully made as to the strength and durability of cloth made from water rotted flax, and likewise that made from field or dew rotted; and the advantage in favor of the former, is about fifty per cent. Water rotted flax can be bleached immediately after it is dressed, so as to become as white and as soft as silk; while with dew rotted flax, nothing can be done.

The following is the manner of bleaching flax, and it is in the power of every farmer to try the experiment:

Boil it in ash ley of about half the strength necessary to make common soap, for two or three hours, then rinse it well in vinegar and water, or any other weak acid preparation, and lay it either in the sun or under cover, where there is a free circulation of air.

I feel confident, that if our farmers would try the foregoing experiments they would be encouraged to cultivate this highly useful, and hitherto much neglected plant.

E. QUINBY.

NOTE.—We were pleased with the above communication on flax, which we presume is from a practical man, at least his views of the subject are mostly correct, and we would refer him to the 28th page of the Farmer, also to the United States Journal there referred to, and if he would call at the office, the Editor would be glad to converse with him upon the subject.

OYSTER PONDS, IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Though the planting of oysters is not exactly either Agriculture or Horticulture, yet it is planting. Many years ago, I proposed to try the experiment of raising oysters, in small artificial ponds of salt water, in the western part of this state. Will you allow me to repeat the suggestion? The salines of the West afford water salt enough, and salt does not waste by evaporation, so that the cost would be but a mere trifle. Oyster seed—small oysters, such as they plant in the bays of the sea shore, may be had in plenty, transported by the canal; and with such facilities, ought not the experiment to be tried? It appears to me that there can be no difficulty in "growing" your own oysters. When the ponds are once stocked, they will supply themselves with seed. The Onondaga Lake, if all its inlets of fresh water were detached from it, would become a miniature of a salt water sea, and, by the help of a few barrels of oyster seed, from the ocean, an oyster bed, in the course of a few years. Possibly, however, its springs of fresh water, and supplies by rain and snow would be more than equal the loss by evaporation; in which case, it would remain too fresh for an *Oyster Garden!* S.

SELECTIONS.

PRINCE'S HORTICULTURE.

We have been very much pleased with the perusal of "A short treatise on Horticulture," by William Prince, both as to matter and manner. As we are convinced that every work which contributes to the advancement of Horticulture in the United States, is more or less interesting to our readers, we shall occasionally make such extracts from it as we think will be most likely to amuse by instructing. We are anxiously waiting for his forthcoming work on Pomology, which we trust will reduce the Babel-like confusion of names of fruit to order, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for" by all classes of society.

SEASON FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Spring is the season when we find the most pleasure in making our rural improvements and from this circumstance, probably, it has become the most general season for planting trees—but experience has proved the fall planting to be the most successful, especially in those parts of the United States which are subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn suffer little or none from a drought, when those set out in spring often perish in consequence of it.

Notwithstanding, with regard to those fruits that have been originally brought from warmer climates—such as the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which are natives of Persia, Armenia, &c.—it is necessary for us to consult the operations of climate also, and from a consideration of these attendant circumstances, I have come to the following conclusion:—In localities south of New York, the fall season is preferable for transplanting *all trees*—north of New York, the fall is preferable only for the apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and all other trees of northern latitudes; whereas, the spring is to be preferred for the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which for the reasons above stated, might, during severe winters, suffer from the intensity of the frost. Still I do not mean to assert, that trees of these kinds are certain to be injured by the winter, as in very many seasons they are not in the least affected, still they are exposed to vicissitudes which may or may not occur. Many gentlemen, however, of excellent judgment, make their plantations in the fall, which only serves to prove, that even in the most intelligent minds a diversity of opinion exists.

TREES, &c. ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE PLACE OF DESTINATION.

As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked and the roots well wet, and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over them, so as not to leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots—it having been found by experience, that the driftiness of trees, the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist and not suffered to dry from the time they are taken up until they are replanted—a precaution which is always attended to with respect to the trees sent from the Nurseries of the Proprietor, as the roots are invariably kept moist from the time they are taken up until they are packed ready to be shipped. Their success, therefore, must depend principally on the subsequent management on their arrival at the place of destination; for if, when the bundles are unpacked, the trees are carelessly left exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season, as they can receive little or no nourishment until those fibres are replaced.

MANNER OF PLANTING.

Let the holes be dug somewhat larger than is sufficient to admit the roots in their natural position, and of sufficient depth to allow the tree to be placed two or three inches deeper than it was before transplanting—take care to cut off any wounded parts of the root, and to reduce the top full one third, by shortening the branches, or thinning them out. Let from two to four shovel-ful of well rotted stable manure, in proportion to the size of the tree, be incorporated with the earth, and the whole made fine previous to filling it in; and during the operation of filling in the earth, let the tree be several times shaken, in order that the soil may be admitted among the finer roots; and when completely filled in, let the ground be well trodden down, and finish by making a hollow or basin round the tree to catch the rain and convey it to the roots, or to receive the watering which it will be necessary to give it, should the season prove dry.

TO CAUSE THE TREES TO THRIVE.

The ground where they are planted must be kept cultivated—young trees will not thrive if the grass is permitted to form a sod around them; and if it should be necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for three or four feet distant around them; and, every autumn, some well rotted manure should be dug in around each tree, and every spring the bodies of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and others that it is particularly desirable to promote the growth of, should be brushed over with common soft soap, undiluted with water—this treatment will give a thriftiness to the trees surpassing the expectation of any one who has not witnessed its effect. Should the first season after transplanting prove dry, regular waterings will be necessary; as from a neglect of proper attention in this respect, many lose a large portion of their trees during a drought.

From the New England Farmer.

Extracts from an address delivered before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, at their annual festival, Oct. 7.

Action, rather than speculation, and to exhibit practical results, rather than theoretical schemes, are the appropriate business of Farmers, on an occasion like this.

The importance of the subject, on which I have had the honor of being invited to address you, is too deeply felt, and too generally acknowledged, to require either arguments to enforce, or eloquence to emblazon its claims. It need only be said, that the first sod that was

turned, was one of the first decided steps from a savage to a civilized life, and that in proportion to his advancement in agriculture and the arts of husbandry, man has, in all ages, receded from barbarism. Compare, for a moment, the miserable condition of the houseless, roaming savage of the forest, clad in the skins of beasts, furious and ungoverned as himself, depending for his subsistence upon the uncertain fruits of the chase, or the spontaneous productions of the earth, with the substantial, permanent comforts of the industrious, intelligent, and virtuous farmer;—and will not the contrast reconcile the cultivator of the soil to a cheerful obedience to the divine command, to “eat his bread in the sweat of his brow?”

We find the opulent, the powerful and learned of modern, as well as ancient days, devoting their wealth, their influence and their talents, to the advancement of the interests of agriculture.

Who, then, is so regardless of the utility, the honor or the pleasure, of cultivating the soil, as not to aspire to the honorable appellation of Farmer? Who does not wish to withdraw from the anxious cares and uncertain pleasures of merchandise, and the perplexing duties of public or professional life, to repose on the tranquil bosom of rural retirement, and taste the pleasures, as well as partake in the labors of rustic life?

Books, I am aware, are the most distrustful source of information, among many of my agricultural brethren. This ought not so to be. While the professors and friends of all the other arts and sciences, call to their aid the light and accumulated written wisdom of the past and present ages, why should the art of cultivating the earth, by far the most important of all the arts, be allowed no other guide than blind tradition?

To what are we attributing the recent rapid advances in agricultural knowledge? What has enabled the farmer to discover new sources of wealth and pleasure? What has staid the wasting mania for emigration, and taught our young men, that from a New England soil, and a New-England fireside, more substantial comforts may be derived, than can be found “beyond the mountains?” What, I say, has done all this, but books, and the scientific communications of literary men, who have devoted their wealth and their talents to lighten the burdens and increase the stores of the farmer?

Allow me, while on this subject, to advert to one source of information, which has been, in no small degree, instrumental in producing these favorable results. I mean the various periodical publications of the day. At the head of these stands the *New England Farmer*. This has done much to arrest the withering power of ancient custom—has not only brought us the theory, but has enabled us to realize the pleasure of fruitful gardens, of smiling fields and luxuriant harvests. I am confident the sincerity of my motives will not be questioned, when I recommend the sound practical lessons of its enlightened Editor, to the constant perusal, not only of farmers, but to every friend of rural economy.

From the 3d vol. Plough Boy.

ERGOT IN SPEARGRASS.

For the following extract from a letter, we are indebted to Dan Bradley, Esq. of Marcellus, to whom we tender our thanks for the favor. By this it will be seen, that our farmers ought to be extremely cautious as to the state of speargrass, when cut for fodder, as the most deleterious consequences to their stock will follow, if it should be infected by the ergot.

Genoa, August 9, 1821.

I have lived more than half a century, and never heard of the smart in grass, until I learned it from the Plough Boy, and woeful experience. Soon after my son returned from your house, I found all my neat stock, except two, disordered, and from what cause I knew not.

The first I discovered, was my oxen beginning to be drowsy, with the loss of appetite, and soon followed with swelling in their limbs, and in great pain; and in a few days, all the rest of my stock, as I observed before, except two, were in the same condition. I now began to find out, or rather to search for, a cause, that I might better apply a remedy. After observing the symptoms, and studying into the nature of the complaint, I remarked to my family and neighbors, that I should think my cattle were poisoned, if there were any poison in my hay; but knowing it to be clear of any poisonous plants, and that there was nothing but pure spear grass, or as some call it, June grass, I was at a loss still for the cause.

After some time had elapsed, and many experiments were tried to no purpose, Miles Bradley came to my house, and told me he had read in the Plough Boy, that there was a certain smut in hay, that occasioned what is called the hoof-ail; it being of a poisonous quality. We then went to the barns, and on examination found my hay very full of it. I then removed as many of my cattle from the barn into the field, as I could, and fed them at a stack of another kind of hay; the most of which soon began to recover.

I am fully convinced, sir, of your remarks, when last at my house, that a systematic mode of farming is the best, and that land ought not to lie too long to grass. As this field from which I cut my diseased hay, was small, and produced well, it has been mowed for five and twenty years successively; and it being an early kind, I always put it in the bottom of my mow. I came to it, just when our last great snow came on, and my cattle could get nothing else.

I have other reasons, however, to convince me that this was the cause of my calamity, which I have not time to mention. I shall leave you to make your own comments to the above. My loss of stock amounted to more than 100 dollars, besides the injury done to many that survived. I remain with esteem, dear sir, yours, AGONIJAH TILLOTSON.

LINE NECESSARY FOR RAISING PEAS.

It is observed that the common pea, whether white or grey, cannot be reared to perfection in any field which has not been, either naturally or artificially impregnated with some calcareous matter. And hence it is supposed to happen that peas are only cultivated universally as a field crop, unless in those parts of the country where either lime, marl or chalk bounds, or upon strong clays; except indeed on the sea coast, where shell fish are often caught in abundance, and where the fields are manured with their shells in a state of mixture with dung. But it is remarkable, that a soil that could scarcely have brought one pea to perfection, although richly manured with dung, from their running too much to haulm, and after blossoming, dying away without becoming ripe, if it has once had lime applied upon it, is capable, when properly prepared in other respects, of producing plentiful crops of peas ever afterwards—*Former's Companion*.

“PATENT PORTABLE SPIRIT GAS LIGHT.”

This is the name, given by the inventor, in Albany, to a combination of spirits of turpentine and alcohol, to be used instead of oil for lamps. It is said to be equal, and much cheaper than oil. *Sun-light*, the Geneva Gazette remarks, is both cheaper and better than any artificial light whatever, and its more general use would not only save many dollars, and preserve many eyes, but it has the additional recommendation of conducing to the health of the whole system, particularly when used early in the morning!

Who is the best man? Not he who makes the greatest show, or the most noise. But he who does the most good at the least expense.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1831.

CHEESE MAKING.

The preparation of rennet is one of the first operations in cheese making, and the flavor of the cheese depends very much upon the manner in which it is prepared. For this purpose, the stomach or maw of some ruminating animal, is made use of, and that of a young calf is preferred by the best dairy women. Various opinions have prevailed at different times with regard to the use of rennet. The Jews made use of the juice of plants for coagulating milk for cheese making, as the use of rennet was strictly forbidden by the Mosaic law. The Dutch cheese of commerce is made by coagulating the milk with muriatic acid, which combining with animal alkali, contained in the milk, forms muriate of ammonia, and it is owing to the presence of this salt, that Dutch cheese has such a sharp pungent taste, like the sal. ammoniac of the shops. When the stomach of a young calf has been taken out, which is intended to be used as rennet, the contents should be emptied out, and the bag washed very clean, and laid down into a stone jar, or some other convenient vessel, and covered with a strong brine.

It is the custom of some to save the coagulated mild or curd, contained in the stomach, when the calf was killed; but it is found extremely difficult to keep it sweet, and therefore it is now neglected at most dairies. When the maw has been about four days in the brine, it should be taken out and drained, and put into a new brine, sufficient in quantity to cover the maw; in which, there should be put, at the rate of one lemon, and one oz. of cloves, to four maws. After the rennet is thus prepared, it should be kept closely covered, so as to exclude the air as much as possible; a stone jug of sufficient size, is well calculated for containing it during summer, which may be closely corked.

Rennet which has been kept in this manner one year, is found to be better than such as has been newly prepared.

In whatever way the rennet is prepared, it should be done before the season for cheese making commences, in sufficient quantity for the season. It should all be prepared in one vessel, that the whole quantity may be assimilated in strength as well as flavour. One very great defect in most of our small dairies, is a want of uniformity in the quality of the cheese, and with large ones that we have never adopted any particular standard for quality, which should be known in market by a particular name.

In England, cheese making is reduced to a system, and the kind of cheese to be made being decided upon, the particular process for that kind is pursued; and the cheese are produced with as much uniformity, as our bakers make their bread from the same flour, and thus cheese are known from one end of the kingdom to the other, by name; and a person wishing to purchase of any given variety, can send for it with as little danger of being deceived, as there would be, if he sent to the bakers for a loaf of brown bread or a loaf of white.

Now this uniformity of quality, which should be known by name, in our market, is what is wanted to make our cheese compare with any in the world, as no country produces finer or richer pasturage for cows. The first great step towards this, is the careful preparation of the rennet, to have an article of the same strength and flavor through the whole season; and this can only be done by having it all prepared together, before the season commences. This is so important a part of the process, that it should never be trusted to unskillful hands.

It is a very common practice for dairy women to send to the butchers and purchase dried maws. This is risking the produce of the dairy, as it is next to impossible to tell, after the maw has been dried, whether it was carefully done; and if not so after process can restore it. And if the rennet is bad, the most skillful operator cannot produce good cheese with it. If you have not sufficient maws in preparation for the season, they should be purchased of the butcher, when first taken out, and prepared under your own direction. It has been practiced by some, to make use of the stomach of hogs, as a substitute for those of calves. But this should never be done, where those of calves can be procured, as cheese made from them is very apt to have a strong, rank, disagreeable flavor, unless there has been uncommon pains in preparing them.

But let every dairy man and woman remember, that after the rennet is well prepared, and the milk is in readiness, that unless there is a uniformity of process, there will not be a uniformity of product. In the first place, the greatest attention is necessary as to the quantity of rennet to a given quantity of milk.—This should always be determined by weight or measure—then the temperature at which the rennet is added. This should never be left to the vague manner of being determined by the hand, but by a thermometer. A thermometer is as essential in this process as in brewing or distilling; and we should pronounce that brewer or distiller mad who attempted to scald his grain without one.

BROCOLI.

This plant belongs to the cabbage family, but has not been cultivated in the U. States as much as the common cabbage. It appears to be a mixture between the cauliflower and common variety, and perfects itself with more certainty in this latitude than the cauliflower. Like the latter it is cultivated for the congregation of flower-buds, which is the part used; these appear in a conical shape, and are very tender. When used they are boiled and served up with drawn butter. The plants are to be sown and treated in the same manner as cabbage; and there is also early and late varieties, both of white and purple colour. The purple cape brocoli, or fall brocoli, is one of the best varieties for our climate, as the head of the flower-buds is large and close, and although the color when growing is a pale purple, when boiled it is of a beautiful green. In flavour, brocoli much resembles the cabbage, but the part used is extremely tender and delicate.

We would recommend to every farmer, to set out a few of the plants with his cabbage.

HAZLE NUTS AND FILBERTS.

The common hazle nut [*corylus anunciana*] belongs to the 20th class and 13th order of L.

This class includes those plants whose stamens and pistils grow upon the same plant, yet in separate flowers. The male or staminate flower makes its appearance in the fall, in the form of a catkin or ament, and remains on the tree until the opening of the female or pistillate flower in the spring, after which they drop.—The hazle nut grows wild in many parts of our country. The *corylus avallana*, or filbert, belongs to the same class and order as the common hazle nut, and of course can be cultivated by grafting upon the wild stocks of our country. As the fruit of this last variety is universally prized, we would recommend it to those who have the wild hazle nut upon their lands, to make the experiment the ensuing spring.—As the filbert is a larger growing shrub than the hazle nut, it may be necessary to graft at the ground, in order that the graft may take root, as it would out grow the stalk. Perhaps by grafting in the tops, dwarf standards might be produced, which would be ornamental. By this method, the fruit would be produced much sooner than from seed.

As both these varieties endure our winters perfectly, we can see no reason why an orchard of filberts would not be profitable.

EVAPORATION, CLOUDS, & C.

Clouds are commonly supposed to originate at a great distance from the place where they are first observed: Perhaps by a majority they are thought to arise where no human eye is present to behold them. This opinion flows naturally from the fact, that large clouds are first seen at a distance, approaching majestically towards us; and when in the stillness of a beautiful summer afternoon, I see the horizon suddenly obscured by a dense thunder cloud, gathering blackness as it arises, I often wish that its origin were veiled forever from human comprehension, that we might wonder and admire the more profoundly, the every-where present but unseen Author.

But philosophy has penetrated the veil, and we are no longer at liberty to conjecture and speculate on this interesting subject. From the minutest globules that are exhaled from the surface of land and water, commences a train of events that have their consummation in the most terrific thunder storms.

Heat, and its variations, seems by far the most active agent in the production of atmospheric phenomena. Air, however, at any temperature, is capable of suspending a certain quantity of moisture, and though not always visible, it still contains in its driest state, more or less water.

Its capacity for moisture, though not increased as its temperature, is greatly augmented; for in this last case, vegetation and the earth's surface would be deprived of rain, when it was most needed, viz.—in the hottest summer weather.

There is a point of deposition at all temperatures, depending on the quantity of moisture contained in the air. When therefore at the highest temperature, the air has attained its maximum of moisture, deposition commences in the form of dew or rain.

The coldest air is consequently the dries!

and when the extreme cold is accompanied by high wind, evaporation is very rapid, or the attraction of air for moisture is very great, inasmuch, that ice, at a temperature far below the freezing point, is rapidly absorbed and wasted away.

The agency of winds in evaporation is very great; hence, high winds are soon accompanied with flying clouds, and not unfrequently with storms. But the quantity of water evaporated, depends so much upon the surface over which the wind passes, that rain or snow, as a consequence, is made to depend in this, and probably all countries, upon the direction from which it comes.

Evaporation has ever been to me a singular and inexplicable phenomena; nor do I find a satisfactory solution of the problem in the writings of the most distinguished philosophers. The specific gravity of water, contrasted with that of air, or even a knowledge of the physical properties of them both, disconnected with each other, could never lead, or even suggest to the mind of any man, that water could be so mechanically divided, as to be suspended at any height, in the form of vapor or clouds, for any length of time; much less that it could be buoyed at the height of many miles, where the air is greatly rarified, and there float promiscuously, as a feather upon water.

Without accounting satisfactorily for this extremely useful operation, many have theorized, and offered interesting explications, cherishing a belief that assiduity and further researches would develop the truth or falsity of their reasonings. A notice of these will form part of the subject of a future article.

A SUGGESTION.

We beg leave to suggest to our readers the benefit which would result from the practice of committing to writing, from time to time, such observations, connected with their business, as in their several opinions, might be worth being generally known, and occasionally sending transcripts from such memorandums, to the editors of the *Genesee Farmer*, as it would promote the objects for which the paper was established.

It would be desirable if all, both far and near, but more especially, a number in each county adjoining, and at a distance, could be impressed with the great advantages that would result to all, by giving, in the shape of short communications to the editors, such facts as have a bearing upon any of the subjects, open for investigation, in our columns, and come within this purview. On the subject of the weather it would be interesting to know from whence proceed our long and heavy storms, both of snow and rain—the direction of high winds and tornadoes—their duration and effects, especially in producing storms, and their agency in changing temperature, &c. &c.

To be more explicit, we would respectfully suggest the expediency of submitting these subjects in form of queries, to be answered as soon as circumstances will admit.

On the state of the weather alone, as connected with the subject of meteorology.

What is the general direction of winds, particularly high winds?

What are its effects in producing changes of temperature, and also storms?

From whence do our storms, both of rain and snow, proceed?

Please to mention the day, and if possible the hour of their commencement, and their duration, and likewise the depth in inches, and the effect upon the temperature.

Minuteness in your description of storms and tornadoes is very necessary, for the purpose of accurate deductions.

And as spring has commenced, on the subject of vegetation, connected with the time, and state of weather.

At what time did the first buds appear?

At what time did vegetation from the ground commence?

What was the state of the weather for a few days previous?

Did your wheat winter-kill—and how do you account for it?

When were the first blossoms discovered?

On what day were they first seen on fruit trees—and on what trees?

What is the succession of blossoming on all your trees?

On what night, from April forward, had you frost, and what its effects?

What was the temperature and direction of the wind?

When did you first plant seeds, and did they vegetate?

How late can oats be sown and come to maturity?

What the day and soil on which you planted your corn?

Did you plant upon ridges or in furrows?

How soon after planting did it come up?

How did you guard against the corn worm?

How do you prevent bugs from destroying cucumber vines?

On what day did the first swallows and martins appear and disappear?

When do you sow or plant peas?

How soon after planting had you cucumbers?

Did your flax do well?

On what day did you commence wheat harvest?

At what time was your corn suitable for boiling.

When did you plant potatoes—how prepare the ground—and when fit to boil?

On what day can you pronounce your corn secure from frost?

How do you select your seed corn?

How do you prepare your flax for getting out?

Such are but a few among a thousand inquiries, the answers to which would diffuse much useful information. Other facts, that suggest themselves to any, should receive attention; and we can discover no legitimate reason why farmers and others, in circumstances suitable for making observations of such general and important consequence to the agricultural interest of the country in which they live, should withhold so small and reasonable a contribution to the friends of useful knowledge, from the inexperienced and uninformed. Moreover, they can easily discover a two-fold benefit to themselves; first, a habit of correct observation, which reduces all our labor to a system, and thereby ensuring certain results, whether in increase of riches, or of successful experiments in agriculture; and secondly, the equali-

zation of knowledge, by imparting their own mite individually, and receiving in return the whole fund thus collected. And furthermore, we shall thereby be enabled to institute a comparison with other places in the same range of country, as well those at a distance; and tables deduced from such observations, for each county in the state, would be invariable, and subjects of great curiosity to all inquiring minds.

GEOLOGY.

(Continued from page 60.)

The *Geodiferous Lime-rock*. This is the next formation above the *Lias*, and is about 30 feet thick, where it crosses the valley of the *Genesee*. This is a dark coloured lime-rock, containing considerable quartzose sand, and as the name indicates, full of codes or holes. These holes are frequently lined with crystals of dog-tooth spar, sulphate of strootyan, barytes, and lime, also some small crystals of zinc blende, fluor spar, and sulphate of lead. This rock when broken or struck with a hammer, gives off a very disagreeable bituminous smell. This rock forms the bed of the *Genesee* river for several miles above the falls at *Rochester*, and is the superincumbent formation over considerable extent of country, forming by its decomposition a light strong soil; but in many places there is not sufficient depth to prevent crops being injured by drought. When burnt, this rock forms excellent lime for plastering, the quartz sand contained in it being of service, as the mortar becomes more hard, than when made from lime which does not contain it. The lower layers of this rock are very good for building, being more compact than the upper ones.

The *Corniferous Lime-rock*, or lime-rock containing horn stone is the next in ascent.—There is very little difference in the appearance of this from the former rock to a superficial observer. The colour is not as dark as the former, and the layers of *horn-stone*, which are contained in it, serve to distinguish it.—Like the *geodiferous*, it makes good lime for buildings when burnt, & being generally in thin layers, it is very useful for making stone wall. By some Geologists these two rocks are considered as belonging to the same formation, and we confess we cannot see any very great objection to adding to these the third, or *carboniferous* formation which overlays them. One strong argument in favor of this, is the bituminous smell, which is similar in them all. Again, by this family connection the heaviest part of the formation, the sandy lime stone would be at the bottom and the lighter one, the bituminous shale would be at the top, which would be in the natural order, in which they would subside, allowing they all belong to the same formation.

The *corniferous* lime-rock forms the bed of the *Genesee* river, from near *Henrietta* to *Mount Morris*. This rock is generally the floor of the coal formations. The next in progression is

The *Carboniferous rock*, or bituminous shale. This formation is arranged by Professor *Eaton* under the head of *corniferous* lime-rock, but we will describe it separately. It overlies the last mentioned rock, and forms the perpendicular banks at *Mount Morris*. It is of a dark brown color approaching to black, breaks with

a fracture like chalk, has a strong bituminous smell, when thrown upon the fire crackles and flies to pieces, and will burn with a bright glare for some time.

When the stone is dry, by wetting it with the mouth, it gives off a strong alluminous smell; when decomposed, it makes a dark clayey soil, which is very good for grass and wheat, and is very retentive of moisture. It is owing to the decomposition of this rock that the soil upon the Genesee flats has such a dark colour. It is in this formation that all the bituminous coal of the south-west is found.—The out cropping of this rock may be seen at Le Roy, also a little south of Genesee, on the road to Dansville.

Between Mount Morris and Nunda this rock passes under a silicious formation, and is not seen again in a southern direction, north of Me Kean county, in Pennsylvania, where it is found to contain beds of bituminous coal; it also contains beds of coal on the south side of lake Erie. The average thickness of this formation is about 100 feet.

The next formation above the bituminous has been denominated *Pyritiferous Shale*, or *Graywacke*. It is about five hundred feet thick, varying in color from a pale blue to an ash color, and in hardness, from a soft alluminous shale to rock sufficiently hard for grindstones, some of which formed from this rock, have proved to be of excellent quality. From the great thickness of this rock, it is the superincumbent formation over a large tract of country, on both sides of the Genesee river. From the nature and proportion of the component parts, which are sand, clay, and lime, when decomposed, it forms one of the finest wheat soils in the state, and the clay is in sufficient quantity to make an excellent grazing soil, which is not readily affected by the drought.

The wheat brought to this market the past winter, from those lands, has been superior in quality to any other. We would not be understood, however, to say that all the lands south of Mount Morris, to the Pennsylvania line are universally good; on the contrary, there are some wet cold lands, but there is a fair proportion of good.

Above this, and capping the dividing ridge between this state and Pennsylvania, is a rock formation, which we are not sensible has been named by geologists. It is a coarse sand rock, of a light gray, or flint white, in some localities; in others, it is a conglomerate rock, made up of rolled quartz pebbles, of a snowy whiteness, varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg. Boulders, or large masses of this rock may be seen scattered over the country, forty miles north of the ridge, and it is one of the purest silicious rocks to be found in our country, and of course valuable for glass making.

☞ CONNECTION of errors in the communication on the *Early History of the Genesee Country*.

In the Note on the Military Lands, for "ten square miles," read *ten miles square*.

In the 3d column, for "42 miles east of the 82d mile stone," read *42 miles west, &c.*

Toward the close, after "by a Mr. — Carey," add at *Canondaigna*.

CHOICE FRUIT.

It has been gratifying to every friend of Horticulture, for the year past, to notice the zeal which has been manifested by our farmers and gardeners for introducing into our country every kind of choice fruit, suited to our climate; and to such lengths has this noble emulation been carried, that we can now boast of having most of the choice and valuable varieties, not only of America, but of Europe; and this has been so managed, that the expense has been trifling, compared with the benefits which may be expected to flow from their introduction.

We would now remind our readers that the best season for transplanting trees is approaching, and that a few dollars expended in the purchase of choice varieties, adds more to the comfort of a family, and to increase the worth of property on which they are planted, than double the amount expended in any other improvement.

For the purpose of facilitating the introduction of valuable kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, roots, or garden seeds, of any description, any orders sent to the office of the *Genesee Farmer* will be strictly attended to, without any charge for personal services; and any of the above articles will be procured from any part of the United States, when orders are sent seasonably. When persons are not acquainted with varieties of fruit, an experienced nursery-man will make the selection, if requested.

☞ Catalogues of most of the nurseries may be examined at this office.

WHEAT.

The Waterloo paper states, that upwards of 400,000 bushels of wheat have been purchased in that county during the last six months, a great portion of which has been purchased in that village.

DR. EIGHTS' ADDRESS.

We have read with much pleasure and instruction the able address delivered on the 1st inst. before the New York State Medical Society, by JONATHAN EIGHTS, M. D. the president thereof, and which is published with the proceedings of the society.

The subject of the address is *Vaccina*, *Coro* or *Kine Pock*, and the manner in which it is treated is simple, clear and interesting. We should think no one could read it without being fully convinced that vaccination, when properly administered, is a perfect security against small pox infection, and also against what is called the varioloid; and we believe that if the address were generally circulated among the people, it would induce a general adoption of vaccination, and thus that loathsome disease, the small pox, would soon be known no more.

The place which the author held for many years, as physician of the almshouse in this city, gave him abundant and satisfactory opportunities of observing this disease, and of judging of the effects of vaccination. Among other instances, he mentions one of a woman who had the small pox and died with it, whose infant, which had been previously vaccinated, was nursed by her and lay with her until within two days of her death, and escaped the contagion.

In 1824, the small pox made its appearance in this city, being brought by emigrants from Canada. It spread, says the author, with rapidity, for some time, until checked by a general vaccination, and the prudent measures of our cooperation. He says he believes there

never was a greater proof of the preventive powers of kine poek than during the prevalence of this disease. Among all whom he had vaccinated from 1810 to that time, he knows of no instance of small pox occurring.

The author satisfactorily accounts for the failure of vaccination in some instances, by showing that it was either performed by an ignorant person, or that the matter used was not genuine; and to prove his positions, he gives several cases which came under his own observation.

He remarks—

"In order to prevent the failure of vaccination, it ought to be performed by no person unless a regular physician. It unfortunately has been and still is the custom for persons of every grade, of every habit, of every occupation, men and women, to vaccinate, and with instruments as rude and as various as their various occupations. Can it then be a matter of surprise that failures do take place and that a greater havoc in human lives does not occur during the prevalence of epidemic small pox? It becomes then the duty of physicians to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with this disease, and with all its variations; to lay aside all sordid views; to act as men who have the health, welfare, and preservation of human life only in view, and to consider this as their first great object."

The address contains some remarks on the subject of obtaining and preserving pure vaccine virus; and mentions the difficulty which often occurs of procuring pure virus when most wanted. To remedy this serious evil, the author suggests the establishment of an institution, founded by private association, and depending on individual support; or one established, conducted and supported by public patronage. He says "an institution under the patronage and control of the state, properly conducted, and established on a liberal plan, would be a public blessing."

The address concludes with the following paragraph, and it is hoped that the suggestion made, may obtain the attention of the legislature and induce them to take active means in this great cause of humanity.

"Almost all the governments of Europe have institutions of this kind. Vaccination is under the direction, patronage and control of the states where they exist; and would not our legislature be consulting the vital interests of the state, of posterity and of mankind, by turning their attention to this important subject? The preservation of health and the lives, not only of the present generation, but of unborn thousands, is certainly of as much importance as any subject that can engross their time or their attention."—[Alb. Dai. Adv.]

CARPET WEAVING.

The business of manufacturing Carpets in this country, has not existed much beyond four years, and yet with such signal success has it been prosecuted, and so good are the articles made, that the domestic manufactures have superceded the foreign ones, and they are now almost excluded from the market.—One of the principal establishments in this country for weaving carpets, is at Tariffville, Connecticut, about eleven miles north west of Hartford, on the Farmington river; there are four other establishments of equal magnitude in this country, namely, Enfield, Lowell, Great Falls, and Haight's, near New York, which supply the American market, and are admitted by the most prejudiced individuals, to be equal to the best imported.

The village of Tariffville is wholly supported by the Carpet Factory, and is situated between

three and four hundred individuals; the Factory buildings consist of a spacious five story stone mill and a stone dye house; a weaving house, machine shop and six other wooden buildings connected with the working departments; there are sixteen dwelling houses, besides taverns, stores, mechanic's shops, and other buildings attached to the establishment. It employs 33 males and 42 females, and pays out annually, for labor and fuel, about \$25,000; the quantity of wool used yearly amounts to 150,000 pounds, and much of it is brought from South America and the Mediterranean; about 100,000 yards of Carpeting are manufactured annually, and the capital invested amounts to upwards of \$100,000.

This establishment has been in operation only about three years, and has already an established reputation for the beauty and durability of its Carpets. The process of weaving is singularly intricate and perplexing, particularly the formation of the figures and the intermingling of the various colors and tints; this operation is performed entirely by males, principally Scotchmen, whose skill and experience cannot be surpassed scarcely in Europe. The high price of wool has tended to enhance the value of American Carpeting, but when our farmers turn their attention to the more general growing of wool, we may expect a vast quantity of money will be kept at home and the price of American Carpets proportionally reduced.—*Northampton Courier.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A counterfeiter, calling himself Robert Gray, has been arrested in Vergennes, Vt. In his wagon was found a roll of \$1,800 in spurious bills—\$1,000 on Geneva Bank, N. Y. about \$500 on Rutland Bank, and \$200 on the United States Bank, Philadelphia. He was on his way from Canada to New York.—*Counterfeit Detector.*

The Naval Court Martial, lately sitting for the trial of Commodore Creighton, at Philadelphia, adjourned last Thursday, *sine die.*

ST. JOSEPH LAND OFFICE.

The law having passed establishing a land office in the St. Joseph country in Michigan, the president has appointed the hon. Abraham Edwards, register. Emigrants to the St. Joseph country will no longer be under the necessity of travelling 150 or 200 miles to enter their land at Detroit or Monroe.—*Buff. Rep.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed in the Senate of Maryland on Thursday last.

EXPLOSION.

On the 24th ult. at 5 o'clock, P. M. one of the graining mills attached to the powder works belonging to Mr. Rogers, at Newburgh, exploded, and killed one man, Francis Murfey, who was in it at the time. No other person was injured, and no damage of consequence done to any of the other buildings. There are no apparent grounds from which to explain the cause of the accident.

BRIDGE GONE.

The Bridge across the Genesee River near Capt. Jones', between Genesee and Leicester was carried away by the ice and high-water, on the 4th inst. The Genesee Journal of Wednesday, says—The water in the river is now high, overflowing the flats in some places; and the river is completely dammed up with ice for several miles, opposite this town.

SINGULAR BIRTH.

A poor woman, in the vicinity of Winchester, was on Tuesday safely delivered of twins, united to each other precisely in the same manner as the Siamese youths, who have excited such curiosity in the metropolis.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

One effect of this measure has been the importation of English yarn into the U. States, instead of cloth. Formerly we exported vast quantities of cloths to America, but the duty imposed by the tariff is now, including freight, &c. 18d per yard, and we send them the yarn to make them of in the dyed state. Immense quantities of cotton, linen worsted and woolen yarns are now exported from England, and woven in foreign countries, in some of which the power-loom is in full operation.—*Leeds Mercury.*

ANOTHER RESTITUTION.

The comptroller of this state, has received an anonymous letter by the western mail, enclosing thirty five dollars, and containing the following words:—"This money belongs to the canal fund—you will please appropriate it accordingly."

NEWSPAPERS IN OHIO.

The Zanesville Republican contains a list of all the newspapers and periodicals now published in Ohio, giving the names of the publishers or editors, the size, and location of each. It appears from this that there are 101 newspapers and five monthly journals now published in this state.

NEW CATALOGUE.—PRICES REDUCED.

Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, at Flushing, near New York.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of this establishment, now announce that the great extension made in their establishment, which now covers nearly 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest Trees, Shrubs, &c., has enabled them to reduce the prices for various kinds; and their new Catalogue with the reduced prices will be speedily presented to the public, when it may be obtained of the various agents, or by application to themselves direct by mail. The greatest attention and the strictest scrutiny have been exercised in regard to the quality and accuracy of their Trees, and they are of a larger size than at any previous period. Aware that the establishment of Nurseries in every part of our country would be a national advantage, they will furnish all supplies in such cases at a liberal discount, and at a credit to comport with the convenience of the purchasers. Any information desired will be furnished by return mail, to those who desire it, and all orders &c. will receive the accustomed attention and despatch.

Those who desire any additional information respecting the establishment, or who wish to send orders for Trees, Shrubs, &c. are requested to call on A. REYNOLDS, in the Arcade, first door below the Post Office, who is an authorized agent of the establishment. Rochester, March 12th, 1831. F21

POTATO-ONIONS.

SOME of these onions have been lent with the Publisher of the *Farmer*, for sale, by Mr. Barker. (See *Farmer* no 7, page 51, for directions for cultivating them.)

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive the spring orders of their customers, having received by the Sovereign, from London, and by arrivals from France and Holland, a choice assortment of Garden, Field & Flower seeds—among which, are many fine sorts of early Cabbage; early and late Cauldowr; purple Cape Broccoli; early scarlet Radish; Mangel Wurzell; Sir Jeho Sinclair's new Silver Beets, (a very luxuriant and valuable vegetable); Bishop's early Dwarf Prolific Peas, 75 cents per quart. These peas need no recommendation; many who had them last season attest to their superior quality—they were introduced by a Scotch Gardener, named Bishop, 1827, in London, and so great was their reputation, that they sold for one guinea per pint; they are remarkably early, very productive, and grow only twelve inches high—should be planted three inches apart, as they spread like a fan; they commence blooming when only three inches high.

Also, a few pounds superior white Mulberry Seed, growth 1830, price 50 cents per oz. or 6 dolls. per pound; Perennial Rye Grass; Orchard Grass; fine early Potatoes; English Windsor Beans; Green Noapareil Beans, &c. &c. Bird Seed of every sort; fresh Embdon Groats; Oat Meal; Barley Meal; Rion Flour; Shaker's Parched Corn; Medicinal Herbs; Barks and Roots in great variety.

Also, 41 bushels fine white Mustard Seed, received by the Columbia and Hudson, late London arrivals; this Seed was selected expressly for Medicine—is quite free of dust and impurity. Gentlemen supplied with Gardeners by the day, month or year. G. THORBURN & SONS, Feb. 25—G F 6 w 67 Liberty street, New York.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT. March 11, 1831.

THE WHEAT MARKET—Owing to the late news from Europe, there has been considerable business done in wheat, the week past; several large lots have been bought, and prices have rather improved, although we quote the same as the week before. Several contracts have been made for delivery in June and July, as high as \$1 09, in lots of from five to ten thousand bushels.

Ashes per 2210 lbs	91a92 50	Mink	12a31
Pot	100a102 50	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	31a50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	75	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	20a31	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	18a20	Gray Fox	18a25
Beeswax do	10a12	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	82a9	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	5a7	Honey do	09
Do prime do	02a03	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	35a42	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	50a62	Mustard Seed per bush	53
Beans do	9	Oats per bush	25a31
Candles, mould per lb	8	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	28	Copper per lb	14
Do speria do	50a56	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	04a05	Pork, mess per bbl	51a63
Cheese per lb	\$4 50	Do prime	5a9
Clover Seed per bush	07a08	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	75a87	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	100a400	Rye per bush	50a56
Flax Seed per bush	31a37	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	100a200	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	50a75	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	100a200	Wheat per bush	109a115
Fox, cross		Buckwheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, for the week ending March 5, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observ'n's
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
27	40	29	29.82	29.75	w	n e	1			
28	42	42	29.68	29.64	s e	s e	1			
1	54	39	29.74	29.65	w	w	1			
2	56	46	29.44	29.35	w	w	1			No sleigh-
3	42	40	29.45	29.60	w	w	1	1		1-2 in. rain
4	50	50	29.35	29.30	w	w			1	gr'd bare
5	44	34	29.55	29.65	w	w	1			

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

* Temp. in sun 114 deg.; in shade, 60 deg. 2 o'clock.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK.	NEW JERSEY.	PENNSYLVANIA.	OHIO.	MICHIGAN.	CANADA.
All banks in this state, <i>par</i> , except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	samaquoddy banks.	State Bank, & Trenton Banking Company, <i>par</i> . All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Moamouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf. & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.	Philadelphia Banks, <i>par</i> . All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil. Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownville banks.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Mourree, and Detroit.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pasa-
MASSACHUSETTS. All banks in this state, <i>par</i> , except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Farmers' Bank of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshire, Essex and Brighton banks.					
VERMONT. All banks in this state, <i>par</i> .					
RHODE-ISLAND. All banks in this state, <i>par</i> , except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.					
CONNECTICUT. All banks in this state, <i>par</i> , except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Eagle, payable at Union bank New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.					
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. All banks in this state, <i>par</i> .					
MAINE. All banks in this state, <i>par</i> , except the following <i>Broken Banks</i> . Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Pasa-					

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE'S MUSIC IN A MOTHER'S VOICE.

There's music in a mother's voice,
More sweet than breezes sighing;
There's kindness in a mother's glance,
Too pure for ever dying.

There's love within a mother's breast,
So deep, 'tis still o'er flowing,
And care for those she calls her own,
That's ever, ever growing.

There's anguish in a mother's tear,
When farewell fondly taking,
That so the heart of pity moves,
It scarcely keeps from breaking.

And when a mother kneels to Heaven,
And for the child is praying,
Oh, who shall half the fervor tell
That burns in all she's saying!

A mother! how her tender arts
Can soothe the breast of sadness,
And through the gloom of life once more
Bid shine the sun of gladness.

A mother! when, like the evening's star,
Her course hath ceased before us,
From brighter worlds regards us still,
And watches fondly o'er us.

Extract from an Address, delivered before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, October 7th, 1830, by Joseph T. Buckingham, Esq.

"Give me whereon to stand, exclaim'd Archimedes, and with my lever I will move the world. The mechanics of these free and independent states can do as much; they can make as proud a boast as the Grecian philosopher, and they are not, like him, without a safe position on which to plant themselves, while they put the power into operation. The influence they possess as a body, is daily increasing. An awakening spirit is abroad among them, and stirring them up to the establishment of schools, lyceums and institutions for purposes of education and for uniting and directing their energies to the advancement of literature, arts and sciences. The highest honor of a mechanic, or any other man, consists in the cultivation of his mind; because it is mind that controls and directs every thing else. It is mind that pursues, preserves, and enjoys happiness; it is mind alone, of all earthly possessions, which is eternal, mind is the only attribute of our nature which exalts us to the likeness of our Maker—the only one in which the image of God is reflected.

"It is the mind that makes the body rich." It is wisdom and understanding that makes the man independent. Ignorance is of all slavery the most degrading. Chains and fetters may be made of gold as well as of iron, but neither the one nor the other can keep down the energies of an intelligent, well cultivated, independent mind,—a mind trained in the school of virtue, and imbued with principles of honesty, integrity, firmness, and that self-love which forms the basis of the social system. The power of such a spirit is uncontrollable and unlimited;

its elasticity can no more be subdued than that of the vital fluid which sustains its physical organization. Prison walls cannot confine it, nor mountains nor seas set bounds to its operations.

"Do you ask what is the evidence to support so broad an assertion, look at your own doors. Look at your public school houses, which from year to year, send forth their hundreds of boys and girls, instructed in all the elements of all that is indispensable, and of much that may be superfluous in education, forming a basis on which they may build a fabric of moral and intellectual power, which no commotion can place in jeopardy, no revolution can overturn or destroy.—Look at your infant schools where woman—the first and best instructor of human ignorance—the first and last supporter of human weakness—the purest and noblest nourisher of the human affections—waits and watches for the development of the yet unformed idea, and from the instant of its birth nurses it in tenderness, and trains it with fidelity, till it shall acquire strength and firmness to be handed over to its ruder teacher, man.—Cast your eyes back only for a few days, and see your spacious common, crowded with the beautiful, the innocent, the wondering, the inquiring young, whose intelligent eyes asked of every passer-by in that splendid pageantry which marked your centennial festival, "what mean ye by this service and these testimonies?"—Look on these things, and ask yourselves if you do not perceive in them the workings of a restless, deathless spirit of independence—the glimmering of an unquenchable spark of patriotism, which a breath can raise to a flame—the consciousness of an indestructible and ever active mind, susceptible of all that is great, good, or elevated and honorable—an earthly essence that may be prepared for weal or woe—a blessing or a curse, to itself and to all surrounding existence."

SELECTED FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

AN ACCOUNT

Of a remarkable species of men, two hundred leagues from the country of the Hurons.

A man who had rambled and travelled about the world for many years, at length returned to his native country—his friends flocked to welcome him, and every one expressed their joy to see him returned safe and sound, and after the mutual salutations were over, each was desirous he should recount some of his adventures, and give them a history of the wonders he had seen.

The budget of miracles was presently opened, and among many others, he recounted the following: "You well know my friends, the prodigious distance from this country to that inhabited by the Hurons, well, two hundred leagues from that country I saw societies of men whose actions appeared very singular to me. They would often sit around a table whole nights and days, though there was no cloth laid, or any thing for them to eat, the thunder might roll over their heads, two armies might fight by their sides, the heavens

might menace ruin without making them quit their places, or giving them the least disturbance; they appeared to be deaf and dumb.—From time to time you might hear them utter some badly articulated sounds, which had no connection with the business they were about, they often turned their eyes to some part of the company in a strange manner, and made singular motions with their hands—looking with the most overpowering intensity on some little machines or images before them, I often looked at them with astonishment, for they were generally surrounded with spectators who took no part in their orgies, but seemed as intently engaged as the sitters, and believe me my friends I shall never forget the troubled countenances which I have seen on these occasions, despair, rage, and sometime malignant joy, blended with mad inquietude were by turns depicted on their haggard countenances, anon, with horrid blasphemies, they exhibited the rage of Eumoides, then the serious and sullen air of the infernal judges, and then the pangs of a malefactor going to the gibbet."

But said our traveller's friends, "what had these unhappy creatures in view? were they laboring for the public good?" No—"Were they searching for the philosopher's stone?"—It was not that—"It was the quadratum of the circle or [the perpetual motion."—Still less—"Ah! no have it, they were performing penance for their crimes."—You are mistaken again—"Why then you have been telling us about a set of madmen or fools, without bearing, speaking, taste, or feeling, what could they be doing?"—They were civilized men in a christian country, GAMBLING.

HONEY LOCUST BEER.

Recipe.—Take one bushel of honey locust seeds and pods, when about ripe, break them, put them into a barrel, and fill it with boiling water; let it stand until milk warm, then add a pint of good yeast. Put in the bung lightly, until fermentation is nearly over, then rack off, as with cider, when clear, bottle it and wire the corks. When clear a few months it is equal to sparkling champaigne. It can be used in two days after it is made.—*Western Tiller.*

CULTURE OF SILK.

Judge Spencer of New York has made various appeals to the House of Representatives, to take up for consideration the bill to promote the growth and manufacture of silk. The importance of this object has, as we learn from a Washington paper, strongly impressed, not only the learned and respectable Chairman of the Select Committee by which the bill was reported, but also a great many of the most reflecting of the members; and it is greatly to be regretted that every effort to reach it has been vainly made. We annually export millions for the purchase of foreign silks; while for a single appropriation of about one-fiftieth or one-sixtieth of that annual expenditure, we might, as is averred, secure a home manufactured fabric, the material of which might be produced on our own soil, and the reeling, weaving, and dyeing of which may be performed by our own labor. It was hoped that a more successful effort would be made by Judge Spencer on Saturday, to induce the House to consider this interesting subject.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I was gratified by the editorial remarks in number 4, on the opinion that *the life of a grafted tree is dependent on the life of the original seedling whence the graft had been taken; that the graft, however vigorous may be the stock on which it stands, will not long survive its parent tree; and that it is unsafe to set grafts without first knowing that the original seedling remains in a healthy condition.* Not believing in this matter, I was pleased to find a coincidence of sentiment in one so experienced as the writer of that article.

In the manner of discussing subjects of this nature, I have sometimes seen much that was improper. Some people seem to think it a personal affront if another holds a different opinion, as if none had eyes to observe, or a right to judge, but themselves; yet which of their friends does not differ from them in some point of the wide circle of speculative opinion? I make these remarks partly in reference to the ill-humor that stained some columns of the American Farmer, a few years ago, in a dissent on this very subject. Abuse is seldom employed but where argument is wanting.

Among those who assert that a tree only lives through a determinate period, have appeared men of great eminence. THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, the venerable pres't of the Horticultural Society of London, has distinguished himself on this side, and has brought in its favour all the weight of a great name. However, though we are bound to receive his opinions with due respect, we are not bound to surrender our own.

The duration of some plants is very clearly defined. The life of the *annual*, and of the *biennial*, can only be prolonged by preventing them from seeding, by torpor from cold, by debility induced by heat, by excision of the rising stem, or by a division of the plant. The *imperfect perennial* is of more uncertain duration, and ceases to vegetate when the dead parts of the plant, annually accumulating, prevent the extension of vigorous fibres.

In regard to *perfect perennials*, the learned and scientific MIRBEL remarks, that "a due consideration leads us to distinguish—the new part which actually lives and grows, from the old part which has ceased to grow, and is dead. When vegetation revives in the woody plant, on the return of spring, it is because a new *liber*, endowed with all the properties of a young herbaceous plant, has replaced under the cortex or rind, the *liber* of the preceding year, which has hardened and become wood.

"The *Veas* of Surrey, which are supposed to have stood from the time of Julius Cæsar, and are now two yards in diameter; the *Cedars* on Mount Lebanon, nine yards in girth; the *fig tree* of Malabar, usually from sixteen to seventeen yards round; the *stupendous chestnuts* on Mount Etna, one of which measured 17 yards in circumference; the *Cebus* of the eastern coast of Africa, of such bulk and height that a single stick is capable of being transformed into a periogua or sailing vessel, of eighteen or twenty yards from stem to stern, and of three or four yards in the waist; the *baobab* of Senegal, of ten or twelve yards in girth, and according to the computation of Adamson 5000 or 6000 years old; all these giants, as they

are, vegetate as does the humblest bush, solely by the thin herbaceous layer of the *liber*, annually produced at the inner surface of their bark. The concentric layers of preceding *libers* constitute the mass of the wood, a lifeless skeleton, serving solely to support the new formed parts, and to conduct to them the juices by which they are fed; nor is it even necessary for these functions, that this should be in an entire state. Willows and chestnuts,* when quite hollow at the heart, still continue to grow with vigour; but in their soundest state, strip them of their bark, and they quickly perish.

"The *liber* which is formed on the stem of a tree of centuries old, if the tree has met with no accidental injury to affect its health, enjoys the vegetative power in as full force as the *liber* which is formed on that of the sapling; and that a sound well grown scion from the aged but healthy tree, affords as good a cutting for propagation as that taken from the young one, so that the race might be perpetuated by cuttings alone, without the assistance of seeds.

"From this we are entitled to conclude that according to the course of Nature, the progress of regeneration by continuous evolution, would never be arrested, if the overgrown size of the branches and stem, the hardening of the wood, and the obstructions of the channels that penetrate it, did not impede the circulation of the sap, and consequently its access to the *liber*.

"In fine, what we call *death by old age*, in a tree, to speak correctly, is the extinction of that portion of a race which has been carried on by continuous evolution; the inevitable result of an incidental death in the *liber*, occasioned by the privation of nourishment."

These extracts present to my mind, a clear view of the subject in controversy. I have not been able to discover why a scion taken from a healthy tree, and grafted on a healthy stock of its own kind, should not produce healthy and vigorous branches; nor why this operation may not be continually and successfully repeated for centuries.

The only cause of death that I can discern, belongs to incidental diseases, arising from unfavorable localities, climates, &c. Like other organized bodies, plants are subject to constitutional injuries,—witness the white or yellow blotches in the holly, the box and the jasmine; or the *yellows* in the peach tree; and if a diseased scion be grafted, that debility may extend through all its branches and ramifications; but a scion selected while the parent was in health, cannot be affected by the disease which that parent may afterwards contract.

It is probably that scions of the same tree, taken in different countries, may continue healthy and productive in one climate, and become diseased and worthless in another. I doubt not indeed, but some kinds are no longer worth cultivating; but if this be fully proved, it by no means affects or impairs the general proposition, that *no lurking principle of death exists in a healthy tree.*

It may be fairly questioned, however, whether those are qualified to determine the duration of a plant, who only observe it as an exotic scarcely acclimated.—or at least scarcely bringing its fruit to perfect maturity for years in succession. Yet such is the state of the apple tree, in England, if we may place confidence in some accounts written and published in that country. I give one extract:

"The apple has of late years scarcely ripened. Indeed, we are informed upon good authority, that it is now [1818] sixteen years since the orchards have afforded a plentiful crop."†

* In this country the *Dutton wood* and the *sour gum*, are still more remarkable examples.
† Journal of Science and the Arts, edited at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, vol. 4, p. 522.

And this accords with their importations of American apples, and with their ideas of the rich treat which our apples afford.

"I have seen an apple tree one hundred years old, still thrifty and vigorous. When the upper branches became mossy and died, the wood was so brittle as to be broken off by high winds; an opening was made for new branches, which rose and fell in succession while the canker which began in the twigs of its surrounding contemporaries, spread down to the roots and destroyed them. Now if no storms had arisen to trim the old tree, and it had died of canker, would its grafts ten miles off have died at the same time?"

It may be said this would have been a case of *incidental death*, and not a *death by old age*. With this opinion I would concur.

One writer in favor of rejecting grafted trees of established reputation, proposed to select scions from seedlings not more than twenty or thirty years old, evidently because older trees have only a short remnant of existence. In *Lawrence's Treatise on Gardening*, PRINTED in 1717, however, I find the following varieties mentioned, which appear to be still in high repute; and I can attest that many of them in my grounds, even at this distant period, show no symptoms of decline. How old these varieties were at that time, I have not discovered; but it is remarkable that the *Old Newington Peach* was then called *old*.

PEARS—*Windsor*, *Summer bon Chretien*, *Verte longue*, *Rousslet*, *Bergamot*, *Sicou's Egg*, *Winter Tharr*, *Pound*, *St. Germaine*, *St. Catharine*, *Spanish bon Chretien*, *Colmar*, *Ambrette*, *Winter bon Chretien*. [Buree du roy, Chrysan and Black Pear of Worcester, are also named.]*

CHERRIES—*May Duke*, *Orleans*, *Morello*. (common Flemish also named.)*

PLUMS—*Drop of gold*, *Magnum bonum*, *Fothering[ham]*, *Orleans*, *Muscle*, *Roch Courbon*, *Violet*, *Royale*, *White Perdrigon*, *Blue Perdrigon*, *Damascone*, (*Queen Mother*, and *pear plum*, also named.)*

APRICOTS,—*Masculine*, *Orange*, (No other named.)

PEACHES—*White Magdalen*, *Minion*, [*Magnon*?] *Old Newington*, *Admirable*, *Chevreux*, [*Nivet*, also named.]*

NECTARINES—*Red Roman*, (the only one named. ☞ No list of apples was given.)

Although I cannot adopt the hypothesis that the graft and its parent tree must perish near the same time; yet if we owe to this notion the plan of originating new varieties of fruit, and the perseverance with which it has been so successfully conducted by President KNIGHT, and Professor VAN MONS, we can scarcely regret the speculative error, so great has been the practical good; for theirs indeed, rank among the great achievements of horticultural science.

D. T.

* Which I have not noticed in modern catalogues.

RHUBARB AND SEA-KALE.

The season has arrived to commence the forcing and blanching of these fine garden productions. Put three or four barrels, divested of one head, or having no head, over so many stools of rhubarb (pie-plant.) and surround and cover them with recent stable or horse dung. The heat generated by the fermentation of the manure will cause the plants to grow vigorously, and in from 14 to 20 days they will have reached the top of the cask, when the stocks may be taken off for pies and tarts.

Sea Kale may be forced in the same way, taking small boxes, pots or kegs, to place over the plants, and taking care not to give too much heat. To blanch only, the stools should be covered with close pots, or with a small pyramid of sand. The rhubarb requires a rich soil. The sea-kale is finest upon a light sand, without manure.

March 11, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—In your number for February 26th, I am pleased to observe that you have taken notice of the list of trees and shrubs, and hope to have your remarks, which you seem to promise; you will, however, please to observe, that the list I furnished is not to be considered as containing all the known trees and shrubs, native of this country, but merely a list in answer to a correspondent in the New York Farmer, who requested a list of things for ornamenting his place. This will account for the omission of some things you mention as native of the Genesee Country.

You notice the omission of *Acer nigrum*. This species of maple is not common about here, and shows the utility that may be derived from giving the description of the native plants and trees of the neighborhood where we reside, so that exchanges may be made of seeds from one place to another, to mutual benefit, and to the dissemination of useful knowledge; I hope others will do the same.

You proceed to observe *Fraxinus quadrangularis*. (blue ash,) which you justly observe is a fine stately tree. This tree also is properly a tree of the western states and rather a stranger here. The *Pinus pendula*, is here called *black larch* and Tamarack, and is found in various swamps from Jersey to Canada. The *Pinus microcarpa* is a more northerly and highland subject, and said to grow north as far as Hudson's Bay, and on mountains of New York and Pennsylvania; this is called the *red larch*, and it may be that you call it Tamarack also; would it not be worth while to examine if it is not the *Pinus Pendula* that grows in the swamps and the *P. microcarpa* that grows on the driest hills, as you say that the *P.M.* grows "equally well in deep swamps and on the driest hills." This last species is not to be met with round here. I am surprised at your last paragraph, that you have not been successful in transplanting the weeping willow; but you have succeeded with cuttings of it. In my opinion no tree will transplant better or surer. But is not this riddle solved by your assertion in a former paragraph—"I have observed that some shrubs, planted in autumn, weakened by lacerated roots and branches, have perished in winter." Would it not have been better not to have the roots and branches lacerated? Autumn planting was not the cause of the death of the shrubs; it is not the winter that kills autumn planted shrubs; it is the spring that kills them. If this assertion should surprise you, I will explain:

A tree planted in the fall, the earth having been loosened by digging out the hole to receive it, although the earth might be settled well down with the foot, pretty firm, as it ought to be in the planting, yet the winter frost will penetrate deep; and the consequence will be, that when the frost goes out in the spring, the ground will be raised, and the roots of the tree up along with it, having no firm hold in the ground; and if suffered to remain so will die. It is a settled principle with Gardeners, that if the roots are not firm to the soil, but are loose with hollows round the roots, the tree or plant cannot thrive. Even if it should not die immediately, it will go off in the summer. To guard against this evil, remember that all trees planted in the fall ought to be carefully examined in the spring.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground let them be well trod down, as firm with the foot as possible, and if large to be well staked and tied, with soft matting or swingle tow, to prevent the winds from moving them about—Examine them also after heavy rains, and settle them down with the foot, and if the tree has been blown on one side, set it up at once, and suffer no holes to admit air to the roots. Except these precautions are observed, it will be of little use to plant in the fall, or spring either.

Another observation on planting, and I have

done: Let a large hole be made, two and a half or three feet across, and nearly the same depth; let the bottom soil be thrown out, and fill in some good black mould in its place—nothing better than some of your black vegetable mould from the mountains; it will well pay the trouble to procure two or three loads, to be ready to give each tree a good wheel-barrow full. Let the hole be raised higher in the middle than the side, in a kind of conical manner: let the mould be beat fine; let the roots be spread out; and finally let the mould be well trod down after planting.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

MICHAEL FLOY,
Nursery & Seedsman, New York

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

"I shall how to the line, let the chips fly where they may."

I know not whether any rules, founded on the broad principles of common sense and common honesty, have ever been laid down particularly for the government of Nurserymen; but abuses have become so frequent, and so numerous, that it is time that something of the kind should be attempted. In the immediate neighborhood of nurseries, where the purchaser can examine what he wants to buy; and can repress the itchings of knavery by his presence or refusal, little cause for complaint is to be expected; but it is often so inconvenient to take a long journey, solely to procure 20 or 30 dollars worth of plants,* that very considerable sums are annually sent from Old Genesee to distant parts, by some neighbor who knows nothing of the matter but to pay the bill. The coast being thus clear for the full operation of unfair propensities, very great abuses are practised in some of these establishments, on their absent and distant customers.

I am free to admit that there is a fair proportion of honorable men in that business; and were I not determined to abstain from personalities of every kind, I would name some for whom I have great regard; and also some others. But it is my design to expose *vices*, and not *men*. Of course, it is not to be known whether I have sent to Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; but the tricks which I shall notice, have been practised at different times, and in different places.

In his new printed catalogue, I found the names of several plants that I wanted, the order was written, and the return was made;—not quite

"A beggarly account of empty boxes;" but not one third of my order was sent.—No, I had not to pay for what I did not get, but I had to pay for transporting a box almost empty; and in consequence of his false signal (advertising what he could not furnish) it was too late to procure them from others, and I had to wait another year.

In his new printed catalogue, the price was affixed to each plant. This cannot be considered by any fair interpretation, less than a pledge not to charge his customers more than such published price; yet disregarding good faith and fair dealing, in two small bills now lying before me, this pledge is violated 6 times, and 50 per cent added to each item, though not one plant of extra size or value is among them.

It is also fairly to be inferred and understood, that plants advertised in this manner, shall be in a thrifty state, and of medial size. Yet stunted shrubs or trees, the refuse of old nurseries, peach trees, dwindling with that contagious malady, the *yellowes*; or layers, just separated by a pruning knife, with one or two little, short, succulent fibres, ready to rot or to wither—have been sent, charged at full prices. True, he may have had no others, but he ought to have had the grace to apologize by adjusting the price to the value.

In one small package, two plants were sent under wrong names, at high prices, as rare exotics, which are very common; and with one, a cart might be soon loaded from a bank in

*By plants I mean fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials.

this neighborhood. Yes, it may have been ignorance, but he made it profitable at my expense.

Instead of plants ordered, but not sent, he packed several kinds not ordered, charged at full prices, without caring or inquiring whether I had those kinds or not. This was a piece of supreme impudence.

In their catalogues, some nurserymen mention the same plant under several names, not as synonyms, but as entirely different plants; and if the names were not manufactured for the purpose of deception, so that duplicates or triplicates of the same plant may be sold as distinct plants, it requires much charity not to believe that these names are retained for that purpose.

Rejected trees sometimes attain a large size in old nurseries. As a particular favor, a farmer of Old Genesee, received such at double price, which he would have scorned as a present in the nursery. At sight of the box, when it arrived, the wondering neighbours gathered round; the latinist exclaimed, monstrum horrendum!—but the bills for box, trees, and transportation were all paid.

These abuses have been practised by some who affect to hold up their heads among honest men. I will mention no names; but I have several bills which I am willing to have filed in your office, along with my orders, and their catalogues. Let the farmers of Old Genesee call and examine them, and learn the difference between profession and practice, before they trust their purses in the hands of strangers.

VERBUM SAT.

For the Genesee Farmer.

SINGULAR PROPENSITY IN A COCK TURKEY.

The circumstance I am about to relate, as far as I know, is not common, if it exists at all. I have been in the habit of raising a good many domestic fowls, and among them have been rather partial to the turkey, particularly to setting ones about Christmas. Among a brood I once possessed, there was one male, who was a long legged, gander shanked fellow, of a most unique appearance. During the period of incubation, or as soon as one of the hens began to set, which she, seeming to know the old gentleman's propensities, was very careful to manage in a very private and secret manner, he began to grow uneasy, and mounted the stumps and fences, watching for the appearance of the hen, and peering about to find the place of her concealment, which he usually discovered the first or second day; when he, by virtue of his authority as one of the lords of the creation, immediately took possession of the nest, and from that time forward, till the period of hatching, went on with the regular process, when he brought off his brood, and duly carried them forward to maturity; while the hen, poor simple wife, was allowed to trudge along at a respectable distance, in true after-honeymoon style.

Although I am aware that certain other birds, male and female, alternately set upon the nest during the period of incubation, yet I am not informed of any case where a male has shown such a decided passion and propensity, for the sedentary habit of hatching eggs; this he has performed for three years in succession, and being such a notable exhibition of pugnacious opposition to petticoat government, that he became quite a favorite, and I intended to have kept him as an example to some of my neighbors, and as a *rare avis in terris*.

But one night he came up nussing, and whether he was sacrificed as a target at a christmas gambol, or made one at master Reynard's supper, or is even yet sitting on eggs that proved addle, I was never able to ascertain. Y.

"A sufferer" states, in the N. E. Farmer, that the field mice are operating under the snow upon the bark near the roots of the young peach trees. The mischief may be prevented by removing the snow around the roots.

SELECTIONS.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

Many persons suppose that no more improvements can be made in agriculture—that every subject has been sufficiently discussed; and therefore nothing more need be said or written. It might suffice, to rebut this assertion, to say that it is neither more nor less than saying—"the agriculture of the United States has attained a state of perfection." But it is a great mistake. Agriculture has scarcely passed its infancy in this country. We speak of agriculture in general. There are a few farmers who have made advances far beyond the mass of husbandmen; but they are exceptions which prove the general rule. Pray how many farms in the United States, of the same number of acres, (250) have sold as much produce as the Orange farm during last year? Are we wide of the mark in saying, not one in Maryland, not ten in the Union? How many have produced half as much? The Orange farm sold last year *nine thousand six hundred dollars* worth of produce. Let it not be asked, "to what kind of produce is the Orange farm devoted," for all farmers are at liberty to go and do likewise; but let the question, how many farms produce as much? be answered. If none, or few, which is the fact, then how can it be said or rationally supposed, that no further improvements can be made in our agriculture? The truth is, that by attention to small things, economising in time, making the most of every thing, and *gathering up the fragments*, the proprietor of Orange farm makes dollars, where most farmers would make cents. Go to that farm; look at its arrangements and management. There you will see nothing lost; neither time, which is money, nor labor, which produces money. There every particle of matter that can be converted into food for man or beast is availed of. One half the nutriment of fodder is not lost by passing the stomachs of cattle undigested, in consequence of improper feeding, but the whole is saved, by preparing the fodder by cutting and steaming; so that not only all the nutritive matter is saved, but the food is rendered more palatable to the animals. The intelligent manager of that farm allows no animal to be fed on long or raw food. Another peculiarity in his management is worthy of notice. There is not an Orange farm an unproductive animal, or a useless thing. The very dog that basks in the sunshine and barks back the poacher, has his regular hour of duty in the wheel, pumping water, cutting straw, turning the grindstone, &c. If there are no useless animals to feed, neither are there any worthless buildings to keep in repair for show. On passing Orange farm, the traveller would suppose it to be the comfortable residence of some comfortable, unambitious farmer, who has enough, because he wants no more—being just able to pay his taxes, and "make both ends meet"—yet Orange farm produces *nine thousand dollars a year!* How, it will be asked, does this farmer produce so much more than any other. We answer emphatically, by discarding, as fallacious, the idea of perfection alluded to at the head of this article; by believing, that even his system is far from perfect; and by continually bending his attention to improvements. If, therefore, agriculture in this country is not susceptible of immense improvement, why do not our farmers produce as much as the skillful one of Orange farm? Taking this farm as the acme of perfection, surely it will be admitted that all our farms of equal soil may be made equal to it; and if so, has the subject of agriculture been sufficiently discussed? need nothing more be published? are there no more improvements to be made?—*Am. Farmer.*

ANOTHER GREAT MISTAKE.

Many farmers suppose, that the small sum they pay annually for a newspaper or an agricultural paper, is so much money given away. I have not time to read it, says one; it no longer

possesses novelty for me, says another; it cannot afford to take it says a third. Now let us suppose a case—an extreme one, it is allowed, but perfectly applicable to such reasoners:

Suppose the art of printing, writing, and the mail, to be struck from existence—what would be the condition of the farmer? We leave the answer to farmers themselves, satisfied that there is not one intelligent man in the United States, that would not freely give double the sum they now contribute to their support, for their restoration. The press is like many other blessings—it confers its favors imperceptibly. Every farmer is benefited by the press without knowing it. He receives information, which at the time is not noticed; but it is precious seed accidentally scattered in the soil, which at the proper season will yield him valuable fruit. We need not descend to particulars; but refer every farmer to his own case. Has he not obtained some new and valuable mode of cultivation; some method of correcting an evil, or preventing loss; some new article of cultivation; some new material for improving land; some remedy for disease in his stock, through the medium of his paper, which has enabled him to make or save more than the cost of the paper? We can name many persons who have informed us that they have made and expect to make money by taking the *American Farmer*. Some have said that they have made more than one thousand dollars from information derived from a single article in our columns, and we will venture the assertion, that there is not a single individual who has taken the *Farmer* 12 months, that would be divested of the information thence obtained, for double the cost of it. Then is it not a very great mistake to say that you cannot afford to take an agricultural paper.—*Id.*

From the New York Farmer.

AN ECONOMICAL METHOD OF RAISING EARLY POTATOES.

In the month of February and the first part of March, let the potatoes intended for family use be pared somewhat deeper than usual—Save the parings by spreading them on the cellar floor, or any other place where they will not freeze or dry up. About the 20th of March prepare a hot or forcing bed in the ordinary way, with fresh stable manure. Spread over the manure an inch or two of sand, or light earth; then lay your potato parings with the skin up close to each other, so that the whole forcing bed may be covered, and cover the parings with light earth two inches deep. Water the bed frequently, and protect it from the frost by covering with mats or straw when necessary, and let it be exposed to the sun and air in moderate weather. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant them into rows or drills two and a half feet apart, and ten inches from each other in the drill, and you will have potatoes earlier and of a larger size than in any other way.—The time of preparing the hot bed and of setting out the plants will vary according to the time when the last frosts are expected, and according to the care taken to protect the plants after they are set out.

The writer of the above has made the experiment three years in succession with uniformly pleasing results. The potatoes were what are called in Pennsylvania, Mercer or Neshanock; any other early kind may answer as well. The same kind of potatoes were planted at the time the parings were placed in the forcing bed, in the ordinary way, by cutting and whole, and those from the parings were earlier and larger than those raised in the common way. From experience he is satisfied that it is useless if not injurious to plant more of the old potato than is sufficient to cause the bud to germinate.

The greater part of the potato usually planted may thus be saved and used for the cattle. It is nevertheless thought important to

select the largest and most perfectly formed potatoes for seed, because they will afford parings suitable for planting, and will probably improve the stock, which will degenerate if small and deformed ones are used for seed.

Princeton (N. J.) Feb. 1st, 1831.

BEURRE D'AREMBERG.

This very excellent variety was introduced into our country, from Flanders, about eight years since, and has become pretty widely disseminated throughout the middle and eastern states of the Union. The Gloux Morceau, which was sent to England from Flanders, at the same time with this, has been cultivated in several English nurseries and private collections for this kind, and in some instances the error originated there, has been extended to this country, by trees sent from them. The Gloux Morceau, although of great excellence, is rather inferior in quality to this.

I extract the following description from the *Pomological Magazine*:

"This pear is truly characterized in the *Horticultural Transactions* as deserving 'to be placed at the head of all the pears in cultivation.' We certainly do not know any variety, which can upon the whole be said to equal it; for its flavor is not only excellent, and its flesh tender and juicy but it is hardy, a great bearer, and will keep till March. It is usually cultivated as a dwarf, being grafted on quince, and trained against an east or west wall, but it succeeds perfectly well as an open standard.—

SUMMER MELTING PEAR.

This is a tree of the most vigorous growth, and flourishing appearance, shooting erect into a stately form, the fruit is of a fair size ripens early in August, and has by some, been considered the best pear of its season. After it comes into bearing, it increases annually in fertility and the quantity of its produce, but it attains considerable size before it produces freely.

I received the original tree of this variety, in 1802, from a person then resident in Baltimore, who was very curious in fruits, and who had a number of French varieties of pears.—It was on a quince stock, and soon bore fruit, which was larger, handsomer, and more melting than any I since had on pear stocks.—*Prince's Manual.*

RAW SILK.

The following facts from the works of R. Randall, esq., in the library of congress, being a view of the silk trade, and the measures at the British government relative thereto, will show the immense value of this article of commerce

During the term of seven years, from 1821 to 1827, there were imported into Great Britain, 24,157,510 pounds of raw silk, which, at \$5 the pound, cost \$120,787,500. It also appears from the same work, that during the like number of years, there was imported of this article from Italy alone, to the value of \$59,881,233.

SILK WORMS.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Thursday, the Committee on Agriculture made an interesting report to the House, in favor of encouraging the cultivation of Mulberry trees, and the raising of Silk Worms. The report concluded with a resolve requesting the Governor to cause a book to be compiled on the subject, and distributed to the towns in the commonwealth; six hundred dollars was appropriated to defray the expense.

LEGENDS OF NEW ENGLAND.

This is the title of a volume just published in Hartford, Conn., for the appearance of which we have looked with some anxiety. A copy has not reached us yet; we hope it will come soon. It is by John G. Whittier. He is a fine poet and a chaste prose writer. We anticipate much pleasure from a perusal of "Legends of New England."

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1831.

From the very flattering reception which the GENESEE FARMER has met with from the Editorial corps, and the public generally, and the constant augmentation of its subscription list, we augur the fulfilment of our most sanguine expectations; indeed, we never doubted the success of a paper of the kind. From the prompt manner in which some of the most talented men, devoted to Agriculture, &c. have come forward to second our efforts, by their contributions and exertions to extend its circulation, we have been induced, at considerable expense, to make a permanent arrangement with Mr. N. GOOSELL, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Monroe Horticultural Society, to take entire charge of the Editorial Department. Mr. Goodsell is a practical Farmer and Gardener; and whose long experience in this country, and the advantages of an European tour, with a view to observe the progress and improvements of those sciences in the "old world," will enable him, it is believed, so to conduct the FARMER, as to place it in a high rank among the agricultural papers of our country.

We cannot refrain from tendering our thanks to the correspondents who have thus far contributed so liberally to our columns. A reference to the well known signatures which have already appeared in the paper, will show that among the number are several of the first men in the state, and we have the promise of contributions from many others in due time.

For the purpose of extending the usefulness of this paper, and its patronage, exertions are making to procure correspondents in Ohio, and also in the province of Upper Canada.—The climate and soil of the fertile district on the north side of Lake Erie, are not dissimilar to those of the Genesee Country. It will be interesting to note the observations of intelligent agriculturists in those regions.

As soon as navigation commences, new type will be procured, on which to print the Farmer; and no pains will be spared to improve the appearance, as well as the matter, of the paper.

We cannot better conclude this article than by giving one of the numerous approbatory letters we have received from men of the first rank in the state. The name of the writer is omitted, as we have not his permission to publish it.

Letter from one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States:

"SIR—I send you enclosed Two Dollars to pay for *The Genesee Farmer* for one year. I had formed a resolution not to extend my subscription for Periodicals of any description; but this publication is calculated, from its nature, to become so eminently useful—it has thus far been so well conducted—in short, it has won so much upon my good will, that I cannot withhold from it my support as a subscriber.

With the best wishes for the success of your meritorious enterprise, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant."

CHEESE MAKING.

[Continued from page 76.]

It is well known that cheese of the best quality, by keeping assumes a yellow color, more or less inclining to red. This color being indicative of quality in cheese, various attempts have been made to imitate it, in those of inferior quality, by adding some colouring ingredient to the milk, before the coagulation.

This has been practiced so long by our best dairymen, that the idea of excellence is now inseparably connected with the color of cheese, and custom, that great law-maker, now direct, that those who would manufacture the article for market, should resort to this artificial recommendation.

On the choice of the coloring material, not only the health, but even the life of the consumer depends. From an injudicious selection of it, those fatal accidents occur which we often see noticed in the newspapers, when whole families become poisoned by eating cheese, in which some noxious drug has been incorporated, for the purpose of giving colour. One of the poisons most common, and at the same time the most dangerous, is red lead.—Lead taken into the stomach, in any shape, is a powerful poison, and we caution dairywomen against using it in any way, about cheese making, either in the milk, or by rubbing it on the outside.

The safest, and therefore most approved, article for colouring cheese, is the Spanigh Arnatto. This is a preparation from the seeds of a tree growing in South America, the *Bixa orellana* of Linnæus.

The seeds of this tree are covered with a red pulp; they are macerated in warm water, which is allowed to stand undisturbed until the coloring matter subsides, when it is made up into rolls and dried, as we find it in the shops. The quantity necessary to give a fine orange colour to milk or cheese, is so small, when it is good, that it does not communicate any taste or smell to the cheese; and is free from any deleterious effects when taken into the stomach.

This is the article that is made use of for colouring the fine Gloucester and Cheshire cheese of England, the former of which is perhaps the finest that is known. The manner of using it is thus described by Loudon:

"There when the colouring matter is wanted, it is usual to tie up as much of the substance as may be deemed sufficient, in a linen rag; and putting it into half a pint of warm water, to let it stand over night. In the morning, immediately before the milk is coagulated, the whole of this infusion is mixed with it in the cheese-tub, and the rag is dipped in the milk, and rubbed on the palm of the hand, until all the colouring matter is completely extracted."

A more simple method is directed by Parkinson:

"Take a piece about the size of a hazel nut, put it into a pint of milk the night before you intend to make cheese, and it will dissolve. Add it to the milk at the time the rennet is put in. This quantity will suffice to colour a cheese of 20 lbs. weight."

From the simplicity and safety of the use of Arnatto, we hope our dairy-women will select it in preference to any and all other substances for a colouring material. These are very few

of our druggists who do not keep it, and few of our villages where it cannot be procured.

The green colour of the Swiss cheese, is given by using the juice of the common *Melilot* of our gardens, *Trifolium, Melilotus, officinalis, L.* The juice of this plant not only imparts the green colour to this cheese, but that peculiar strong flavor, for which it is celebrated, although it is generally imputed to its being made from the milk of goats, which is not the case.

SPECIMENS OF INGRAFTING, &c.

Members of the Monroe Horticultural Society, and others who may wish to improve themselves, or learn the art of ingrafting, budding, &c. can see some well executed specimens of the various and most approved methods of cleft, crown, tongue, whip, and saddle grafting, marching, budding, shield budding, girdling, or incision, &c. at the store of Messrs. Langworthy and Green, Carroll st. by calling on Mr. H. N. Langworthy, one of the members of the Examining Committee.

BASS MATTING.

We would recommend to the superintendents of state prisons, keepers of poor houses, &c. the manufacture of a new article; viz—bass matting.

We are confident that if the manufacture of this article was carried on in the United States, that it would not only become one of extensive use among ourselves, but of considerable consequence for exportation.

The uses to which this article might be applied would be first, for carpets, for churches, court houses, halls, &c.; for bagging for hops, cotton and wool, and for wrapping dry goods, furniture, fruit trees, &c. &c.

We receive this article mostly from Russia, but there is no country in the world that can furnish the bark in quality and quantity equal to the United States; and the cost of it would be little more than the cost of transportation; and as the manufacture of it would be simple and easy, we doubt not but under favourable circumstances, it would be attended with profit.

The bark might be taken from the trunks of the trees, after they were felled, from twelve to fifteen yards in length, the rough part shaved off, and the inner bark cut in strips, of convenient width for transportation, when it might be coiled up in a very compact form, and might be kept for any length of time.

The mode of manufacturing would be, first, to split the bark into strips of about half an inch wide, with a splitting gage; after which it might be boiled to dissolve the mucilaginous matter contained in it, when the strips may be divided with ease, as the cortical layers are only held together by the mucilaginous matter, and after that is discharged, the bark becomes flexible, and possesses a considerable degree of strength, and we doubt not would make wrapping paper of a very superior quality.

We have seen this article used for carpeting in Europe, and was informed that it was very durable. The cost of it manufactured in this country, would not exceed ten cents per yard.

We sincerely wish the superintendents of prisons and work houses, would make the ex-

periment this spring, as it could not be attended with much expense.

THE PRIMROSE.

Few flowers have been more celebrated by the Poets, than the primrose; and yet so little are the Lady-florists in this country acquainted with it, that we have seen no less than four varieties of the *Primula* family, which were called primroses. As the varieties of this plant produce some of the most charming flowers of the garden, we trust descriptions of varieties will be acceptable.

THE PRIMROSE—*Primula vulgaris*, L.

This is a common perennial plant, growing by the hedges in England, producing flowers in March and April, but in this section in May.—They have a rich velvet appearance; the colors are yellow and purple, or yellow in the center, with a purple border. A good primrose should be three quarters of an inch in diameter, and on a single scape or stem about four inches long.

THE COWSLIP—*Primula veri*,

This is more fragrant than the former variety, and is distinguished by producing many flowers upon one stem, umbel-like; the flowers are not so large as the primrose, and are mostly yellow. The flower has an involucre, with a funnel-shaped corolla, much indented.

THE OXLIP—*Primula elatior*, L.

This is distinguished from the primrose by its many flowered umbels, and from the cowslip by the corolla, which is much larger and flat.

All three of the above varieties, are hardy plants, and may be propagated from seeds, or offsets after the season of blossoming is over. The leaves of these three varieties bear a strong resemblance to each other, being long, oval and rough; and it is probably owing to this resemblance, that such confusion has been introduced in regard to names, as they are all called Primroses, Cowslips and Polyanthus, as suits the poetical taste of the florist.

The common name of *Primula* for these plants, is the generic name; *vulgaris*, *veris*, and *elatior*, are the names of the species; and *Polyanthus*, is the name of a variety, and belongs to the Primrose, which is genus *Primula*, species *vulgaris*, and variety *polyanthus*.—As they are all hardy plants, we recommend them as among the handsomest border flowers.

NEW ZEALAND SPINAGE.

Having raised the New Zealand spinage the last summer, we cannot but recommend it to those who are fond of spinage dishes, during the summer months. It is a very luxuriant growing annual plant, with thick succulent leaves of beautiful green color.

The seed of this plant should be sprouted in a hot-bed, in order to have it fit for use before the middle of summer. The branches are decumbent and spreading to the distance of two feet from the roots, which is a suitable distance for setting the plants from each other.

After the plants have grown about a foot long, the tips of the branches may be cut for use; they will be found very tender and well flavored. It continues growing very luxuriantly until killed by the frost. The seed is produced at the axils of the leaves. Eight or ten plants will be sufficient for a large family, both for producing seed and for boiling.

THE FIG.

The fig tree is a native of Asia, and has been cultivated for its fruit, from time immemorial. In our southern and middle states, the fig produces two crops in one season, and I think might be cultivated on the south side of Lake Ontario, to some advantage. The tree is of humble growth, rarely if ever rising more than fifteen feet in the middle states, and will bear when not more than four feet high. The wood is soft and porous.

Should this tree be found too tender for our climate, by training the trees with two main horizontal roots on opposite sides, the tree might be laid down in the fall, and covered with the same care as a tender grape vine.

The fig is easily propagated, as it grows readily from cuttings or layers; the latter method is generally preferred, as bearing limbs laid down do not cease bearing, and even cuttings bear the second year.

The fruit of the fig is different from most other kinds, as it is, strictly speaking, the calyx of the flower, the stamens and pistils being contained within it.

The fruit is eaten both green and dry, and in some countries is stewed when green, in the same manner as apples.

We sincerely hope that some of our gardeners will make a few experiments with this tree, and lay the result before the public.

PREPARE FOR GRAFTING.

We again repeat the caution to Farmers and Gardeners, that now is the time to see that their cions for grafting, are collected, and put in a safe place for keeping until they are wanted. There is no witchcraft attending the operation of grafting; it is as easily done as setting out cabbage plants; and yet we know of farmers who will hire some strolling quack to do it for them, and pay him as much for one day's imposition, as themselves could earn in a week, besides spending as much time in waiting upon them as would have been required for doing it themselves.

Cut your cions with a few inches of old wood with them, and stick them down in the garden, where they will not be disturbed until wanted.

It may be useful to new beginners to spend an evening in practice before grafting season; for this purpose, procure some green limbs of suitable size for cions and stocks, and proceed to fit them together, both by cleft and whip grafting. This will be found very useful when you commence grafting your trees. Prepare your wax, and ascertain whether it is of the proper consistency. Have ready narrow strips of cambric, dipped in the wax for use in grafting; this being the easiest and surest way of using it, as it prevents the wax from cracking, which it is apt to do when put on warm; and it serves as a bandage at the same time. Always prefer whip-grafting where the size of the stock will admit of it, in preference to cleft grafting. But when large stocks must be grafted, see that your wedge corresponds with the length of the cleft.

Remember that not only apples and pears, but plums, cherries, quinces, chestnuts, walnuts, and most kinds of forest trees, as well as ornamental trees and shrubs, may be grafted, and now is the time to prepare for it.

FOR THE GENUINE FARMER.

There is no subject more interesting to the farmer, than the selection of his cider fruit, for I am decidedly of opinion, that the apple is capable of producing, under proper culture and care, as wholesome, and very near as palatable a liquor as the vine. The objects to be regarded are the selection of fruit, the site of the orchard, and the manufacture, particularly the fermenting process, of the cider.

Two properties determine the quality of an apple for cider, viz.—the saccharine matter and astringent principle. The first is indicated by the sacchrometer—the more saccharine matter the heavier will be the must, and the greater the proportion of alcohol after fermentation. The astringent principle is deduced by the taste, and is supposed to be principally tannin. Some fruits, in which it most abounds, are austere, acid and unpleasant to the taste. It is this property principally which preserves ciders from the acetous fermentation. Hence the requisite properties of a good cider fruit are seldom found in apples esteemed for table. The Virginia crabs, which yield a cider nearly equal to Champagne, are not eatable, and give a must specifically lighter than water.

Of the old varieties, the styre, redstreak, and fox-whelp were esteemed as giving the strongest liquors, yet the specific gravity of their must did not exceed 1,079, water being 1,000. Knight has produced four varieties yielding a stronger juice than either of them. His Downton and Foxley pippins give a must of 1,080 his yellow Siberian 1,085, and his Siberian Harvey 1,091, which last is said to be the heaviest cider must known. The first named of these is considered a very beautiful table apple.

Of our table varieties, the Harrison, Canfield, Winesap, Greyhouse, Poughkeepsie, Ruaset, Cooper's Russeting, Reckman's Pearmain, &c. The Harrison, Winesap, and Reckman's Pearmain are fine for the table and kitchen. We have probably many other native varieties equally good; and it is desirable that our native kinds should be subjected to a fair test, in order to determine their relative value.

It is believed that cider properly manufactured from any one variety, or perhaps two varieties, properly blended, would always command a ready market in our cities and towns, at five to ten dollars the barrel. The Harrison and Canfield cider sells at this price; and I recollect seeing in the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society, a letter from a Mr. Wynkoop, of Lancaster, detailing the profits of his cider orchard; the amount of which was, that four acres in Virginia crabs, afforded him every second year, 40 hogsheads of cider, which sold by contract at about \$10 per barrel, or \$1,600 for the crop. There is no art in making cider from this fruit. It requires merely to be made separate and with care.

It is as unreasonable to expect a fine cider from a dozen or twenty varieties of the apple, as it would be to expect a fine wine from as many kinds of the grape. The proper way is therefore, for the planters to select one or more kinds for his cider, and to manufacture the fruit of each by itself, or to blend them in such proportions as experience shall dictate. The English rule, that a good cider apple is either red or yellow, though correct in the main, will not hold in regard to our crabs.

The site of the orchard should be elevated or sloping—a south to east aspect the best—a dry preferable to a wet soil—and an ordinary richness of soil better than one of too great fertility. It is a conclusion drawn from experience in England, that the best cider comes from a calcareous or marly soil. Upon these situations the fruit is not so large, but the juices are far more concentrated than upon moist or rich soils.

The subject of manufacturing cider, particularly that part which regards the fermenting process, requires more time to detail than I have at present at command. I shall therefore defer it till another occasion. J. B.

March 10, 1831.

HOT-BEDS.

This is the proper season to commence preparations for raising early plants for the garden. From various experiments, we are convinced that a hot bed planted by the first of April, in this section, is as profitable as one planted sooner.

In order to have a bed ready to plant by the first of April, the manure should be collected by the 20th of March, and put in a heap, that the fermentation may commence; and it is well to turn it over once before putting it in the bed, that all parts may be well incorporated. The bed should be formed three or four days before it is to be sowed. If a bed is well managed at this season, the plants will be large enough to transplant by the tenth of May, which is as early as is safe to put them in open ground. Early sallads may be used from the beds, and some cucumber and melon plants may be left upon the bed for early use; they will be much more forward than those transplanted. A bed about four feet wide, and fourteen feet long will produce plants enough for a common family garden, which can be raised with more certainty than in open ground, and about one month earlier, which will well pay for the little extra expense attending.

The best manure for a hot bed is that from the horse stable, the litter included. A bed made the first of April, need not be more than eighteen inches thick, and will not require any additional heat.

MANURE.

The month of March is a very important one to farmers who wish to keep their farms in order, by saving and applying manure. As a great proportion of the manure from the farm yard is made from straw and refuse fodder, it is important that this should be turned to the greatest profit. It is more easily collected into heaps at this season, before the frost is out of the ground than afterwards; besides when the ground becomes soft, much of it is trodden into the ground, where it often remains after the ground becomes dry and hard. As removing all the soil from the yard, as deep as had been penetrated by the feet of cattle, would require too much labor, therefore it is better to scrape the manure into heaps as soon as the frost is out of it in the spring, and apply it to the fields as soon as is convenient, remembering that manure left to ferment in heaps until it becomes rotten, loses half of its valuable properties. We know that rotted straw applied to some crops, would be unpleasant to work among, but yet from the diversity of cropping on a farm, it can always be applied somewhere to advantage.

There needs no stronger proof of a slovenly farmer, than to see the manure lying round his barn year after year, piled up against the lower timbers in many instances, rotting them away, not to mention the effect upon the atmosphere which is unhealthy as well as unpleasant.

APPLE PUDDING.

Pare, core, and stew sour apples, till they are sufficiently soft to strain through a sieve or colander. When thus prepared, to the pulp, (sufficient in quantity for baking upon a soup plate) add one spoon-full of melted butter, one egg, and three spoons-full of sugar; then add nutmeg or essence of lemon, according to taste, and bake without a cover as tart.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next semi-annual meeting of the Domestic Horticultural Society of the Western Part of New York, will be held at Canandaigua, on the 30th day of June next, when the following Premiums will be awarded:

FRUITS.

- For the best quart of ripe Strawberries \$2.00
- Next best do 1.00
- For the best quart of Raspberries 2.00
- Next best do 1.00
- For the best quart of ripe Cherries 2.00
- Next best do 1.00
- For the best of Gooseberries 2.00
- Next best do 1.00

CULINARY VEGETABLES.

- For the best half peck green peas in the pod } 2.00
- Next best do 1.00
- For the best half peck string Beans in the pod } 2.00
- Next best do 1.00
- For the best 100 shoots of Asparagus 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best dozen young Turnips 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best doz. young Onions 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best 25 young Potatoes 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best 3 Cabbage Heads 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best 25 Radishes 50
- Next best do 25
- For the best 6 Lettuce plants 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best 6 blood Beets (long or short) 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best 6 Cucumbers 1.00
- Next best do 50
- For the best dozen Carrots 1.00
- Next best do 50

For the best specimen of any valuable culinary Vegetable, not enumerated, one dollar each, extending to three sorts. Of culinary Vegetables, every specimen entitled to a premium must be meritorious, and fit for the table.

FLOWERS.

- For the most beautiful and desirable } 1.00
- double Tulip } 50
- Next best do } 50
- For the most beautiful and desirable single Tulip } 1.00
- Next best do } 50
- For the most beautiful and desirable } 1.00
- double Hyacinth } 50
- Next best do } 50
- For the most beautiful and desirable } 1.00
- monthly Rose } 50
- Next best do } 50
- For the most beautiful and desirable } 1.00
- hardy Rose } 50
- Next best do } 50

For the most beautiful specimen of flowers, not enumerated, one dollar each, to extend to six sorts.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for such valuable Plants, Fruits, Flowers or Vegetables, not enumerated, as may be presented, and deemed worthy.

Every specimen offered of fruits, culinary vegetables, and flowers must have been cultivated by the person claiming the premium, or by some member of his family; and no premium can be awarded except to a member of the Society. Any person can become a member of the Society, at the time of the stated meeting, or at any time before, by sending the name, and paying the annual subscription of a member, (two dollars,) to Joseph Fellows, of Geneva.

Each successful applicant for a premium will be required to furnish a written and particular statement of the culture of the plant, with the soil and aspect.

FRANCIS GRANGER, } Committee
 MARK H. SIBLEY, } of Arrange-
 ALEXANDER DUNCAN, } ments
 March 16, 1831.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FIRE

The large flouring mill on the east bank of the Genesee river in this village, owned by H. Ely, occupied by Messrs. Ford & Bissell, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. There was in the Mill about twelve thousand bushels of wheat, on which there was an insurance of ten thousand dollars. Owing to the skill and exertions of the different fire companies, the adjoining buildings were saved from the devouring element. The fire was got under in time to save the walls of the building, and although the wheat is spoiled for flouring, yet it is hoped sufficient will be realized from it to cover all damages which may have accrued above the insurance. There was also an insurance upon the building, of five thousand dollars.

In the U. S. supreme court, at Washington on Saturday, Mr. Sergeant, on behalf of the Cherokee nation, moved for an injunction against the state of Georgia, in pursuance of a bill in equity filed and read by him in open court.

The editor of the Washington Globe has issued proposals for the publication of that paper as a daily journal.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Archer, the present chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, is spoken of as the successor to Mr. Randolph in the mission to Russia.

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier of the 29th ult. contains the following paragraph:—On Friday night last, some villains killed five milk cows in the upper end of Broad street, skinned and left the carcasses in the street.

HYDROPHOBIA.

We are informed by a gentleman of Moscow, that a rabid dog has lately bitten several dogs and other animals, in the town of Leicester; and that the inhabitants of that town have taken measures to destroy all dogs found running at large within it.—*Liv. Journal.*

FORGERY.

A forged note for one thousand dollars was lately presented at the Auburn bank by a man named Fox, formerly of Delphi, in this county. The note contained the signatures of Messrs. Hall of Skeneteles, a Mr. Taylor of this town, and Elisha Litchfield of Pompey. Fox was taken into custody, and is now confined in Auburn gaol, there to await his trial. This all comes of making too free with other men's names.—*Manlius Repos.*

The Washington Spectator, thus describes the winding up of the late session of Congress:—As the session drew to a close, Congress were in their usual hurry. Like Don Quixote among the toys of the show-man, they passed some propositions, mutilated more, and knocked down a still greater number, upon or under the table. It is ardently to be desired that the time may come, when Congress, instead of winding, like the rivers of Africa, through a long and sluggish course, and then rushing towards its end, with a headlong impetuosity, will move, like some of our American rivers, steadily onward from the first, powerful, efficient and majestic.

The governor of Pennsylvania has appointed Samuel Meredith, Esq. Attorney at Law in the city of New York, a Commissioner to administer oaths, and take depositions in relation to causes pending in the courts of Pennsylvania, and to take the acknowledgement and proof of deeds, mortgages or conveyances to be recorded in, or of any instrument under seal, to be used in said State.

The nomination by the Governor, of Wm. T. McCox, of the city of New-York, as Vice-Chancellor, was confirmed by the Senate on Friday.

FLOUR.
The entire exports of flour from the United States to all parts of the world in the year 1830, ending 30th September, 1,225,881 bbls.

And of wheat, 45,289 bush
Which exceeded the average exports for 8 years previous about 400,000 bbls.

And of wheat, 20,000 bush
The average exports of flour to G. Britain from the U. S. for 8 years past, amount to, 94,271 bbls.

But, owing to a deficiency of crop in England in 1828, our exports there for 1829, to meet said deficiency, increased and amounted that year to, 221,176 bbls.

And, owing to the deficiency of crop there in 1829, our exports in 1830, ending 30th Sept last, amounted to, 326,162 bbls.
Which exceeded the average export of eight years previous, 231,006 bbls.

During this period, it will be borne in mind, that the grain countries of the continent of Europe furnished large supplies to Great Britain, and when the ports opened in England last summer, a very large stock of grain and flour then in bond, was entered for consumption, so that, at the close of 1830, (two months since,) there was not remaining in bond in all Great Britain, in wheat and flour to exceed 180,000 barrels flour.

We now come to the probable demand in England for the year 1831.

The consumption of Great Britain is estimated at something like 14 millions of quarters, or say 112 millions bushels. The deficiency of the crops of 1830 is variously estimated—some say 1-5, some 1-4; and Ireland, a usual supply country, is said to be shorter. Circular statement from sources in which much confidence is placed, estimate the quantity that will be required in England before the next harvest—from abroad—at two millions of quarters—equal to, say three millions and half barrels flour.

The next inquiry is, whence is England to get this supply? or even the half of it, without occasioning serious advances in the countries whence these supplies are drawn.

The reports from all the Grain countries in Europe announce short crops—and some of them, instead of furnishing supplies, are more likely to need supplies themselves, and the disturbed state of the Grain countries themselves—and the existence there of large embodied armies—even should no war occur, increases the difficulty of furnishing supplies to England. All now concur that the main supplies for England are looked to from the United States.

It then behoves us to look at home and estimate our ability to furnish—having regard to our own wants for consumption, and that of markets about us on this side of the ocean, mainly depending upon us.

The Ports of England will no doubt be open by or before the close of April—and as the stock in bond to be entered, will be far short of former periods, there is scarcely a doubt also that the ports will continue to remain open to the result of the harvest. If the statements and estimates of deficiency and supplies prove any way near correct, a wide allowance may be made for error or exaggeration, and still leave us a market in England for the export of Flour there for the year 1831, ending in September, equal to our entire export to all places in 1830; and which export from official data, may be seen to have exceeded the average exports of eight years past about 400,000 barrels.

We have no data to estimate the extent of the crop of 1830 in the United States—but whether abundant or otherwise, it should be remembered that our own consumption is vast and rapidly increasing.

We wish to be understood as abstaining from the expression of our own opinions—but would

commend the consideration of the above to those who may feel an interest in examining into and testing its correctness. To the manufacturing interest of our country, it may be found to involve a serious inquiry. A period may be at hand, furnishing an illustration of the truth that the corner stone of national prosperity and wealth is its agricultural resources, and out of its abundance grow up all other interests. Without it, a nation must depend mainly on the political policy or calamities of other nations. The low cost of a loaf of bread enters more in aid of protection to manufactures, than we are apt to allow. If the calamities of other nations offer us high rates for comestibles, a tariff of protection may be found inadequate to keep spindles profitably employed.—*Boston Gazette.*

NEW BANKS.

Five banks have been incorporated by the Legislature, each with a capital of \$100,000—viz: the *Turner's Bank* at Catskill; *Bank of Buffalo*; *Madison County Bank*, at Cazenovia; *Oswego Bank*; and *Ulster County Bank*, at Kingston. The vote was unanimous on the last named bank, and nearly so on each. Bills have passed the House, and are now before the Senate, to incorporate the *Montgomery County Bank*, and the *Yates County Bank*.

WASHINGTON AND WARREN BANK.

The receiver of this institution has made an arrangement and sale of the effects of the company, by which the holders of all certificates granted by him, and the owners of all bills which are now in circulation, are to be paid the par value thereof, provided they are presented before the first of July. The payments will be made at any time after the first of April, in the city of New-York.—*Alb. Arg.*

The seats of sixteen of the members of the United States Senate were, we believe, vacated on 3d inst. ten of whom, viz: Messrs. Woodbury, of N. H. Willey, of Conn. Chase, of Vt. Sandford, of N. Y. Marks, of Pa. Ireland, of N. C. Smith, of S. C. Burnet of Ohio, McKimley, of Alabama, and Barton of Missouri, have had leave to retire to private life. Of this number, Messrs. Chase, Ireland and Burnet declined a re-election. Five of the sixteen have been re-elected, viz: Messrs. Chambers of Maryland, Forsyth, of Geo. Johnson, of Lou. H.ricks, of Indiana, and Kane of Illinois. In Kentucky no choice has yet been made.—*N. Y. Mercantile Adv.*

On Saturday last Mr Bigelow, of Boston, proposed in the House of Representatives, of the Massachusetts Legislature, now in session, an amendment to the Marriage Act, which passed, making it lawful for any authorised person to join in marriage any negro, mulatto, or Indian to any white person. Formerly the law imposed a penalty on any one so marrying and the marriage itself was declared null and void.

THE MARKET—Owing to the bad state of the roads, there has been but little doing in the Wheat Market the week past. We quote the same prices as the week before.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Goodsell, Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, etc. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Price's, and Parenter's, Long Island; Floy's, Wilson's, Thurburn's, and A. Smith and Co's, New York; Buel's, Albany; and Landreth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the usual opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragements in their power.
A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goodsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplantation.
mar 19 ROSSITER and KNOX.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending March 12, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observ'n's
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
6	42	36	29.55	29.10	s e	s e	1	1		1-10 in. r'd
7	42	34	29.45	29.55	w	n w	1			
8	30	28	29.68	29.50	e	n w	1			
9	62	32	29.25	29.34	w	w	1			
10	36	28	29.55	29.55	n	e	1			
11	54	40	29.35	29.28	s	w	1	1		1-10 in. r'd
12	50	40	29.25	29.15	s w	w	1			

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

March 18, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs	Milk	12 00	
Pot	Raccoon	18 00	
Pearl	Martin	25 00	
Apples per bushel	Fisher	37 00	
Do dried	Wild Cat	16 00	
Bristles, comb'd per lb	Gray Fox	16 00	
Beeswax do	Grass Seed per bush	65	
Batter do	Honey per lb	12 15	
Beef—Mess per bbl	Beef	00	
Do prime do	Lard do	06 00	
Do fresh per lb	Butt' do	02 00	
Rattle per bushel	Mustard Seed per bush	50	
Beans do	Oats per bush	25 00	
Candles, mould per lb	2 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	1 1/2
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100 00
Corn per bushel	50 50	Porch, mess per bbl	51 2 1/2
Cheese per lb	04 00	Do prime	8 00
Clover Seed per bush	5 50	Do fresh per lb	03 00
Flour per bbl	5 50	Quills per 100	25 00
Flax per lb	07 00	Rye per bush	5 00
Flax Seed per bush	78 00	Rags per lb	03 00
Feathers per lb	31 37	Salt per bbl	81 75
Furs—Otter	100 00	Tallow per lb	06 00
Fox, red	50 00	Wheat per bush	109 00
Fox, cross	100 00	Wheat Flour, cwt.	51 75

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK.	NEW-JERSEY.	PENNSYLVANIA.	OHIO.	MICHIGAN.	CANADA.
All banks in this state, par, except the following Broken Banks. Washing too & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.	State Bank, & Trenton Banking Company, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Salein & Phil. Manuf. Co., Meamouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf. & Banking Co. at H. boken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.	Philadelphia Banks, par. All other banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centra, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greensboro, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil Lake, Westmoreland at Greedburg, New-Hope Bridge Co new emission, and Brownville banks.	All banks, 4 to 6 per cent.	All banks, 2 per cent, except the following Broken Banks. Monroe and Detroit.	All banks, 2 to 3 per cent, except the following Upper Cana. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.

The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of \$5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.

THE ALBANY NURSERY

NOW contains 177 varieties of the Apple, 126 of the Pear, 56 of the Plum, 27 of the Cherry, 30 of the Peach, 40 of the Grape, &c.—Apricots, Nectarinas, Quinces, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, &c.—more than 146 varieties of hardy Roses, and other desirable varieties of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, and Herbaceous and Green House Plants, of vigorous growth and in fine condition for transplanting. Tuberoses, Dahlias, Ferrarias, Jacobean Lillies, and other tender roots, should be planted in May, and now is the time to order them. Orders solicited, and Catalogues furnished gratis. Albany, March, 1831. BUEL and WILSON. m19 Orders will be received by LUTHER TUCKER.

SELECTIONS.

*Selected for the Genesee Farmer, by D. T.
From Lawrence's Gardening, printed in 1717.*

At my first coming to my parish, I found some difficulty to preserve my fruit from robbers; hereupon I resolved upon this stratagem. I ordered the smith to make a large iron trap, with formidable teeth, to close within another, which was called a *man trap*. This was hung up several weeks, at the smith's shop, in *terrorem*, giving it out, that now there would be great danger, if any one should attempt to rob my garden. This, without setting the trap, succeeded to my wish, and I have not been since robbed these 12 years.

It is very convenient to have a large cistern or stone trough—and if it should be thought difficult to procure such a sort of stone as will endure the hard frosts in the winter; as a remedy for this, I made an experiment upon a very brittle stone trough,—which the mason told me would not endure the frost,—and it succeeded according to my expectations. I used it for salting meat in the house, for two or three months, till I thought it was thoroughly soaked with brine, and then set it abroad; and it has already endured six winters, and defied even the great frosts in 1708.

From the New England Farmer.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MARCH.

Cattle should be liberally supplied with food from this time till they can be turned to grass. As straw and hay become drier than they were in the fore part of the winter, the supply should be greater, and the quantity of roots which you give them had better be increased than diminished. Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs.

Dress with stable, compost, hog pen, or such other well rotted manure as you have, such grass ground as you have neglected in autumn; three loads now, may be equal to two then: but it is best to secure a good crop even now. Your winter grain should be now dressed with plaster, if it was neglected at seed time: your mowing grounds which are upon a dry soil, will pay you well for a bushel or two of plaster, or a few bushels of lime or leached ashes to the acre.

Your orchards continue to claim your attention—give to each tree a top dressing of your best clip, stable, or compost manure; your fruit will richly repay besides the extra profits upon your grass under your trees, whether mowing or pasture, together with the growth of your trees.

Look to your water courses, and change their direction, to receive the benefit of the spring rains; the frequent changing of your water courses will render your mowing even, and prevent one part from becoming rank, and lodging before the other part is fit to cut, and thus turn to your best profit, that which if neglected, would become waste and damage.

Do not permit the carcasses of dead animals, such as lambs, cats, &c. to contaminate your premises, and poison its inhabitants. When domesticated animals die, it is the common practice to let them rot above the ground.—This is sure to annoy the neighbourhood.—If the stench from the animal be too distant to contaminate the air, dogs are fond of carrion, and after they have gorged themselves with it, become insufferable inmates to the families to which they belong. The dead animal should be laid on a thick layer of earth, and well covered with the same material. After the covering has sunk in, and the earth has absorbed the animal matter, the compost will not be more offensive than slaughter house dung, provided a sufficiency of earth has been employed.—They should be hauled to the field during winter, and ploughed under as soon as frost will permit. The same should also be done when light soils are used.

Sir Humphrey Davy observed that a Ma-

nure from animal substances, in general require no preparation to fit them for the soil.—The great object of the farmer is to blend them with earthy constituents, in a proper state of division, and to prevent their too rapid decomposition.

The entire parts of the muscles of land animals are not commonly used as a manure, though there are many cases in which such an application might be easily made. Horses, dogs, sheep, deer, and other quadrupeds, that have died accidentally, or of disease, after their skins are separated, are often suffered to remain exposed to the air, or immersed in water, till they are destroyed by birds or beasts of prey, or entirely decomposed; and in this case, most of their organized matter is lost for the land on which they lie, and a considerable portion of it employed in giving off noxious gases to the atmosphere.

By covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matter, so as to render it an excellent manure; and by mixing a little fresh quick lime with it at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great measure destroyed; and it might be applied in the same way as any other manure to crops.

Procure the very best of garden seeds, and other seeds for the ensuing season. If you mean to deserve the character, and realize the profits of a good cultivator, you will see that every article of use in your honorable vocation, is among the best of its kind. You must plant good seeds, or you will not grow good vegetables, possess good breeds of domestic animals, or your stock will not be so valuable as it might and ought to be. If your tools and implements are not the best, you will waste much strength to little purpose, when you attempt to use them.

Those plants, which you wish might yield a forward crop, such as garden peas, beans, &c. may be sown very early in the spring, and very thick in hot houses, or under hot bed frames, or the south side of walls, and transplanted when they are one or two inches high into the places in which they are intended to stand for a crop.

Your ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, rakes, &c. should be inspected and put in readiness for use. They will last the longer if painted or covered with some suitable composition.—Covering wood repeatedly with oil or grease, will have a tendency to preserve it. Where tools or implements are exposed in the field, a good part of the year, they require to be new painted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as to the wood, both of which should be kept coated, as far as practicable, with paint or oil.

It will soon be (if it is not now) the proper season for pruning fruit trees. London says, "For all the operations of pruning which are performed on the branches or shoots of trees, it would appear the period immediately before, or commensurate with the rising of the sap, is the best." Col. Pickering observed, "My practice has been to prune in the spring, beginning when the buds have scarcely begun to swell, and ending before the expansion of the leaves. But I never leave 'stumps' of limbs. Every branch that is taken away, is cut close and even with the stem or limb where it grows; and the healing of the wound commences and proceeds kindly as vegetation advances. If the branch cut off be large, the wound should be covered, with some kind of plaster."

Here follows the communication of our correspondent D. T. on pruning, for which see number 3, of this paper.

Who is the best Farmer? Not he who has the largest farm or the most land. But he who does all his work at the right time, and in the right way.

MAPLE SUGAR.

As the season for making maple sugar is approaching, we think it may be of use to some of our readers to attend to the following directions.

Scald your buckets for catching sap, before tapping the trees.

The sap should be kept clean from dirt through the process of boiling.

Avoid leaving your sap long in an iron kettle as the rust will give it a dark color.

When nearly boiled down to syrup or thin molasses a little lime thrown into the kettle will be of use.

At this stage of boiling, as well as in sugaring off, care should be taken to avoid heating the top of the kernel too hot, or any other way burning, as it will injure the colour, and the flavor of the sugar.

When the syrup is boiled down, turn it while hot, into a clean wooden vessel; let it stand two or three days and settle; then turn it carefully from the dirt at the bottom, and strain it.

Hang it over a gentle fire, and when it is warm, stir in one pint of milk to four or five gallons of syrup, which will rise as it begins to boil, and must be taken off with a skimmer.

If you wish to make your sugar very nice, cool it until one half or two thirds will grain; turn it hot into a tight cask; let it stand until it is grained at the bottom. Turn off the molasses, and turn the cask bottom upwards over some vessel to catch what will drop; then set your cask upright, and what moisture remains will settle to the bottom, leaving the top dry, and the sugar will be of a superior quality.—*Oswego Pallad.*

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive the spring orders of their customers, having received by the Sovereign, from London, and by arrivals from France and Holland, a choice assortment of Garden, Field & Flower seeds—among which, are many fine sorts of early Cabbages; early and late Cauliflowers; purple Cape Broccoli; early scarlet Radish; Mangel Wurzell: Sir John Sinclair's new Silver Beets, (a very luxuriant and valuable vegetable); Bishop's early Dwarf Prolific Peas, 75 cents per quart. These peas need no recommendation; many who had them last season attest to their superior quality—they were introduced by a Scotch Gardener, named Bishop, 1827, in London, and so great was their reputation, that they sold for one guinea per pint; they are remarkably early, very productive, and grow only twelve inches high—should be planted three inches apart, as they spread like a fan; they commence blooming when only three inches high.

Also, a few pounds superior white Mulberry Seed, growth 1830, price 50 cents per oz. or 6 dolls. per pound. Perennial Rye Grass; Orchard Grass; fine early Potatoes; English Windsor Beans; Green Nonpareil Beans &c. &c.

Bird Seed of every sort: fresh Embury Grotts; Oat Meal; Barley Meal; Rice Flour; Shaker's Purochd Corn; Medicinal Herbs; Barks and Roots in great variety.

Also, 40 bushels fine white Mustard Seed, received by the Columbia and Hudson, late London arrivals; this Seed was selected expressly for Medicine—is quite free of dust and impurity.

Gentlemen supplied with Gardeners by the day, month or year.
G. THORBURN & SONS,
Feb. 29—G F G w 67 Liberty street, New York.

NEW CATALOGUE.—PRICES REDUCED.

Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, at Flushing, near New-York.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of this establishment, now announce that the great extension made in their establishment, which now covers nearly 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest Trees, Shrubs, &c. has enabled them to reduce the prices for various kinds, and their new Catalogue with the reduced prices will be speedily presented to the public, when it may be obtained of the various agents, or by application to themselves direct by mail. The greatest attention and the strictest scrutiny have been exercised in regard to the quality and accuracy of their Trees, and they are of a larger size than at any previous period. Aware that the establishment of Nurseries in every part of our country would be a national advantage, they will furnish all supplies in such cases at a liberal discount, and at a credit to comport with the convenience of the purchasers. Any information desired will be furnished by return mail, to those who desire it, and all orders &c. will receive the accustomed attention and despatch.

Those who desire any additional information respecting the establishment, or who wish to send orders for Trees, Shrubs, &c. are requested to call on A. HENNING, in the Arcade, first door below the Post Office, who is an authorized agent of the establishment.
Flushing, March 19th, 1831.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, MARCH 26, 1831.

NUMBER 12.

THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.
N. GOBBS LL, EDITOR
Published on Saturdays, at \$2 50 per annum,
payable in six months, or at \$2 00, if paid at the
time of subscribing, by LUTHER TUCKER, at
the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
CIDER.

Cider, as well as all other fermented liquors, is benefited by close fermentation. All carbonic acid gas in the original must or juice, (if there were any) or all that may be generated in the process of fermentation should be retained if practicable. Therefore the juice should be put in a strong cask, before any fermentation commences. Every thing that has a tendency to clear the juice of the pulp and other matter, and charge it with carbonic acid gas, will give that lively zest which is so highly prized in fermented liquors.

The first thing should be to run the apple juice through a rectifier, made by laying flannels in the bottom of a cask, over which should be a layer of pounded lime-stone, made very fine, then a layer of charcoal, recently burned and made fine. Running the juice through this will deprive it of nearly all that would make lees.

The carbonic acid gas may be retained in the liquor by fitting to the bung hole of each cask a safety valve, which may be made in the following manner:

Lay upon the bung hole some twenty or thirty leaves from the grape vine, or some other large leaved plant, such as will not impart an unpleasant taste to the cider, on these place a small piece of board, and upon it as much weight as the strength of the cask will bear. Thus, much of the gas may be retained, and the remainder can pass off by raising the weight upon the leaves.

If your casks are musty, or otherwise not sweet, they must be rendered so by what is called matching, or stumming them. For this purpose take a strip of linen or cotton cloth, about a foot long, more or less, dip it in melted brimstone, set one end on fire, and drop it into the bung hole of the cask, holding the other in your fingers, and pressing the bung in gently with the end of the match by the side of it.—Let it remain in this situation for an hour or two, and if on removing the bung any of the musty smell remains in the cask, the matching must be repeated.

The practice of putting cider from the press into open vats or tubs to ferment, that the putrification may rise, or the clear liquor be drawn from under the scum, is undoubtedly a bad one, and it is useless, for if it is passed through a rectifier, that will clear it effectually. Besides refining it, the coal will give it a beautiful amber colour, with the mellowness common to white wines. Bottle the cider in March, and when it is a year old, if it is well managed, it will sparkle like champagne, and if made from unripe fruit, it will sparkle more than when made from ripe fruit.

If you wish at any period of the fermentation to stop its further progress, it may be done by adding one ounce of sulphate of potash to a barrel, which will not affect the flavor of the cider. There is no doubt but that some kinds of apples are better for cider than others, and that some countries produce better fruit, both for cider and the table than others; for instance, those from France are better than those from England. About Detroit and the western end of Lake Erie, the apples are better than those of the eastern states: the original stocks of the former were from France,

while orchards raised from seeds brought from New England are inferior to those raised from French stocks, for cider, as the juice from the latter contains more saccharine matter.

Yours, &c. B. F. STICKNEY.
Port Lawrence, (Michigan) Feb. 7th, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—If you think the following worthy of a place in your very useful paper, you will notice it. Although apparently insignificant, it is of much importance to breeders, and a serious injury to young calves—it is a remedy for the scours, the natural consequence attending the feeding of young calves with any other food than *new milk*. I have practiced it this season with a number of calves, and have had entire success.

The course I pursue, is simply to add a little pulverized chalk to their food at every meal. I have experienced more inconvenience from this malady than any other attendant upon the rearing of calves. The great benefit to be derived from it, is in being able to have the use of a greater portion of the milk, at the season when most wanted, as skimmed milk boiled, with the addition of a little meal, is as good as the new milk, with a small feed of dry bran and hay twice a day.

Calves treated in this manner through the summer, have decidedly the advantage over those that are brought up on the cow. They are much more hearty—are not so dainty of what they eat—and winter far better.

Yours, very respectfully, A BREEDER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

In the Genesee Farmer, page 62, information relative to the extent of the snow storm which occurred at Rochester, on the 22d and 23d ultimo, is requested; and in compliance with that notice, I present the following memorandum made at Greatfield, Cayuga county:

2 mo. 22. In the morning, the snow was just discernible through the clouds. Wind, moderate, south-south-east. Half past 2 o'clock P. M. it began to snow—about an inch fell. At sunset, it became calm; and soon after the wind set in very moderately from north-north-east. A cold rain through the night—not warm enough to melt all the light snow of the preceding day.

23. Wind north-west by north. Grew cold very suddenly in the morning. Very singular figures of frost-work appeared on the board fences, two inches across, finely curved like feathers, or the curled foliage of the vine—At 11 o'clock it began to snow very moderately.

24. Continued to snow a little from the north-west till noon—then cleared up. This was a light snow of only two or three inches.

In a letter dated the 23d ult. near Montrose, Susquehanna county, in Pennsylvania, the writer remarked "It is now raining here, the mercury is up to 40"

It appears that the freezing wind from the N. W. by N. which prevailed at this place in the morning, had not reached Montrose at the time that letter was written.

As a continuation of my remarks on north-east storms, I add the following:

1 mo. 31. Thin clouds from the S. W. Wind S. S. E. In the evening it began to snow

21 mo. 1. Morning. Wind N. N. W. Depth of this snow was 8 or 9 inches.

Mem. It appeared by the newspapers that at this time a north-east storm raged on our sea coast. D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The olfactories of some people are kept mostly employed while they are ranging thro' a flower garden; and the odours of the hyacinth, the sweet violet, some tulips, the honeysuckle, the rose, and many others, present powerful inducements for the practice; but the

following brief extracts from *Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants*, show that caution is necessary in some cases.

Narcissus. Derived from a Greek word signifying "stupor," on account of the dangerous effects produced by the smell, even of the least perfumed kinds, upon the nerves. For this reason [the] *Narcissus* was consecrated to the *Furies*, who by means of it were [supposed] to stupefy those whom they wished to punish." In that volume 55 species of *Narcissus* are enumerated, including the Daffodils, Jonquils, and Polyanthus-Narcissus.

Aconitum napellus—Monk's hood. "Some persons only by taking in the effluvia of the herb in full flower by the nostrils, have been seized with swooning fits, and have lost their sight for two or three days." P.

Graveland, March 16th, 1831.

MR. EDITOR—I was highly gratified when the publication of your useful paper was first announced, and my name is in the list of your subscribers. Your importunate appeals to practical farmers, for any communications which can be useful or entertaining, upon agricultural subjects, have induced me to address you, although I have nothing very important to offer; as indeed, I think a little of mere chit-chat on such subjects, between farmers, may be useful.

In the first place, sir, allow me to inquire, whether Horse Beans, which are so commonly and extensively grown all over Europe, are cultivated in any part of Western N. York? They are of very great importance in the husbandry of England, and are mixed with oats for feeding hard working horses, all over the kingdom, being very nutritious. They succeed best on clays and loams, the richer the better. This crop, well cultivated, proves an excellent preparation for wheat. They should be drilled in rows about 27 inches asunder so as to allow a plough to work between them. If the experience of last season may be relied upon for the future, they will come off the ground immediately after wheat harvest, thus allowing ample time for one ploughing, preparatory to sowing the same land with wheat.

I sowed a few last year on the flats, but they were injured by a flood in the summer, and the crop, not yet thrashed, will be small; the sample is, however, very good. I shall try them again this year, under more favorable circumstances.

I shall be glad to hear from any farmer who is in the practice of sowing spring wheat, *Triticum Ostivum*—what is the period which he finds best for sowing it. The latter end of April is thought the best season in England; but I suppose it should be sown earlier here, as the great heats of summer come on so very soon after vegetation. Do you know a species of wheat, called in England, Talavera? It is, as you would infer from the name, a Spanish variety, introduced in England, during the Peninsular War.

The millers there prefer it to any other kind. It is a large, full, white grain, the bran remarkably thin. Very little of it is sown there, as the summers are seldom so dry and warm as its constitution requires. I procured a little of the seed from England, the produce of 1829, but it was so much grown out, owing to the wet harvest of that year, that hardly one grain in ten vegetated: still I hope that I shall be able to save enough to give it a fair trial.

I shall feel obliged for any details of the actual produce of Hemp per acre, both in quantity and price, as also of the expense. Is there any where in this part of the country, one of those patent machines, which are said to supersede the necessity of rotting it?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
A GROVELAND FARMER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—Enclosed in the accompanying letter, I have received the seeds and descriptions therein mentioned; and as its particular habits, and periods of ripening its seeds, are unknown to me, I have thought it advisable to plant them in pots, in order to bring them forward as early as possible for transplanting.

That every facility may be given to try the experiment, on as extended a scale as the quantity of seed will admit, I shall be happy to distribute the plants among the members of the Society, as soon as they shall be in season, of which notice will be given through the medium of your journal.

From the English description, if it should not prove a *Ruda Baga* or *Mangel Wurtzell* bubble, and unfitted both to our climate and rural economy, it may prove not only a valuable green crop, but a curious and ornamental item in our list of herbaecous exotics.

According to the Linnæan system of Botany, it is referred to class Pentandria, order Monogynia.

The donor will please to accept my own and the Society's thanks for his polite attention and donation. Yours, &c.

March 22, 1831. L. B. LANGWORTHY.

Rochester, March 17, 1831.

DEAR SIR.—While I was at Quebec, on business, the past season, I became acquainted with Mr Myers, recently from Ipswich, England, who presented me with a few seeds of the *Prickly Comfrey*, a new species of food for cattle, which was originally discovered by a Traveller at Caucasus between the Mountains, near the Caspian Sea. For particulars in regard to the value of the plant, I refer you to the accompanying certificates. It struck me very forcibly that it might be cultivated to great advantage in the valley of the Genesee; I therefore present the seeds I obtained, through you to the Monroe Horticultural Society, as one of their officers, hoping it may be found useful to our agriculturists. I am, sir, your ob't servant,

SAMUEL MURDOCK.

L. B. LANGWORTHY.

One of the Cor. Sec'y's of the M. H. Society.

A Letter addressed to the Right Honorable Lord Forburgh, on the cultivation of the *Symphytum Asperinum*, or *Prickly Comfrey*, a new species of green food for cattle; a hardy perennial of gigantic growth, introduced from Caucasus, as an Ornamental Plant.

MY LORD—Some years back I happened to have two of the above plants growing near an open fence, where my cattle passed daily. As soon as it sprung up, so that they could reach it, they fed on it with the greatest avidity; the following year they did the same. I then thought, if it should prove wholesome, it might be turned to good account, as green food for cattle generally; and in consequence, I set a bout increasing it, and have fed horses, cows, sheep, pigs and geese with it, and they have all done well; and, as it is of such wonderful growth, and may be cut successively from April to October, it may be cultivated to great advantage.

For horses, to be put in racks, spread on pastures, or the green stalks to be cut with chaff, it will be found most useful. About two out of three will take it upon the first trial; the others will soon follow; and when once the taste is acquired, they will never leave it. My neighbour, Moorey, the Veterinary Surgeon, had a young mare, last autumn, very bad with the strangles, so much so, that she had lost off feeding; he thought of the Comfrey, and sent for some; she immediately began to feed on it, and she soon got well: he considers that, on account of its oily nature, it was of the greatest service.

Cows do not take it, in the first instance, so freely as the horse; but they will soon take to it, and then are quite as eager for it. In 1827, I fed the worst cow I had, entirely upon it, for some length of time; she did well, and milked better than she had done before. The cream was thicker, and good flavored.

For sheep and lambs it is very good; they will eat it freely. Lambs will all feed on it before they are a month old; and as it is such a very early plant, it will immediately follow the turnips. For the first crop of leaves to be fed off before the flowering stalks rise, care being taken not to feed too hard, so as to damage the crowns of the plants; to be spread on pastures, or put in racks in the folds, on fallows, it will be found of great service.

For pigs it is very useful, they eat it freely, and do well. I kept a sow chiefly on it with twelve pigs, and she brought them up well; they all fed on it before they were three weeks old. Geese do well with it; the young ones will feed on it as soon as hatched.

I have no hesitation, my Lord, in pronouncing it a most valuable discovery, as it will grow in all soils and situations, superior to any other plant; it may be planted by the sides of ditches in any waste corner of fields, orchards, gardens, &c. where useless rubbish grows; it is a plant that no one can lose by, as the only expense is the purchase of a few in the first instance, as it may soon be increased to any quantity, and when once established, I believe, it will last forever. I never know a plant to die, and I know some that have stood more than twenty years, and are as full of vigour now as they have ever been. It is now ready for cutting, which shows it is a plant of such early growth, that it must come into general use.

I have no doubt but in a few years, it will be cut and carried in bundles, and sold about the streets of London, and other great towns, as tares, rye, clover, &c. now are; as it comes before, with and after them, and the produce being so enormous, and the expense so trifling, in comparison with all other crops. I have cut it when more than seven feet high, and as thick as it could stand on the ground.—I once cut and weighed one square rod; the average was seventeen tons three hundred per acre. I have no doubt but in the course of the year, the produce would have been thirty tons.

I cannot undertake to say what effect continual cutting may have on the plant, or on the land, for many years together, but as far as I have experienced, it does not weaken the plant. I have cut it three times in the year, & found it equally strong the following spring.

The proper distance for planting it, is from two to five feet square, according to the quality of the land. It may be planted at any time of the year; but, like other herbaecous plants, it moves best when in a growing state.

I am, my Lord, your obedient humble serv't,
March 31 1830. D. GRANT.

A copy of a letter, extracted from the Farmer's Journal of the 14th of June, 1830.

SIR—Having heard much of the *Symphytum Asperinum*, or *Prickly Comfrey*, and having had a pot of it during the spring, for show, I wished to see it in its cultivated state, in the ground. I went down to Lowisham, last week, for this purpose, and can assure you I was very much pleased, I may say astonished at the produce: it was beautifully in bloom, and some of it near seven feet high. All that Mr. GRANT has said of the produce and quality, seems to be quite correct; from the taste of it, I think there can be no doubt but it contains a great deal of nutritious matter, and is well worth a trial.

I saw one plant which, I was informed, had been planted three years, containing *thirty two stalks*, none of them less than six feet high, and from one and a half to four inches in circumference; I also saw stalks, said to have been planted but fourteen months, from five to six inches in circumference, and seven feet high.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. W. W. FARNES.
West Smithland, June 11th, 1830.

The plant containing the thirty-two stalks, was cut and weighed in the presence of Mr. W. C. Selby, of the Bridge-house Farm, Low-

isham, on Monday, the 14th of June, 1830, and weighed 56 lbs.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Being at Philadelphia in the year 1819, I bought an *Agricultural Almanac*, embellished at the head of each calendar page with wood cuts descriptive of such rural labours as seemed most appropriate to the month. I had to remark, however, that in all my researches among pictures, from the period of my childhood till that day, I had never seen any thing so destitute of expression, as several of these figures.

The following year, if I mistake not, an *Agricultural Almanac* was got up by my old friend the Editor of *The Plough Boy*; and greatly to my surprise, the same awkward images were presented on his pages. Whether he procured the blocks at Philadelphia, or got some Chinese genius to copy them, I know not; but from that time we may date the decline of the *fine arts* in New York, as applied to almanac making. Either the same blocks, or copies of them, have been employed, on other almanacs; and we presume more than a hundred thousand impressions have been presented to the inhabitants of the Old Genesee Country.

Let any farmer look at those clumsy fellows in the first picture, and say if they ever had hold of *flails* before? See that creature with an ax in the next picture, and say if he has the attitude and nerve of an American? The man at the *break* appears to be just commencing a new business. Perhaps the best representation is the boy who pulls the sheep towards the water precisely as an awkward boy might be expected to do. Both boy and artist should be better taught. The prints from these old blocks are wretchedly black and indistinct; and I enter my protest against those caricatures. Let our almanac-makers throw away such old trumpery, and either leave the spaces blank, or represent us at our labors in decent style.

A FARMER.

SELECTIONS.

ON RAISING CALVES.

Extract of a letter from Gorham Parsons, Esq. to the Rev. Gardener E. Perry.

Respecting the proper time and manner of weaning calves, I have considered if you intend raising the calf at the time it is calved, it is best to take it from the cow the day after, or not to exceed two days—unless the udder of the cow is swollen or hard, then it may require the process that nature points out for the calf, the forcible application of the head against the udder, which generally reduces the swelling and hard bunches; while either remain I should not take away the calf. But supposing no difficulty of that kind, the calf should be taken from the cow the first day, or twelve hours after it is calved, then fed from a bucket or small tub, with two quarts of milk from the cow, in the morning and evening, the finger held in the milk will very soon induce the calf to suck, and in a very short time he will drink the milk freely and readily.

I have had a piece of leather (upper leather) sewed together, of the size and in the form of a cow's teat, a small opening at the top, the bottom so cut as when nailed to the bottom of the bucket or tub with three pump nails, the milk will pass under easily, and flow to the orifice of the teat; the calf will soon press for it with as much earnestness as for that of his dam, and shortly he will be so impatient for his breakfast and supper, that the process of sucking will be too tedious, and he will drink freely—it will not be necessary to increase the quantity of milk beyond two quarts night and morning, but as he advances in size, add a little water, a pint at first, and increase it, of the same warmth as the milk, to which add a gill of Indian meal, which may be increased to a pint, although I prefer using double the quantity of wheat bran, and think it far better for mitch cows than Indian meal—offer him second

crop hay, (if before the season for grass) he will soon eat of it, and may have skimmed milk soon substituted for new milk, made warm with water, as milk directly from the cow.

When four or five weeks old he will eat grass and drink water, and be quite as large as if he had taken all the milk from the cow.—The saving of milk will amply pay for the trouble, and the calf will not be stunted in size. I think we err in permitting calves to suck to much at first, even when intended for the butcher. They fat better by beginning moderately, and increasing gradually, as gorging is injurious to the brute creation as well as to the human race.

Let a man purchase an animal as prepared and presented at our cattle shows for premium, stuffed and pampered for the occasion, then let him feed fairly, as a good farmer would and ought to feed, and before the next cattle show, the animal would be like the lean king of Pharaoh. You see I differ from many good men as to the condition in which animals should be exhibited at our cattle shows—I do not mean the cattle as fatted for beef, although in that case I should lean to the farmer who presented well fatted beef at the least expense. I have thought it better to have rather small enclosures for grass for calves, and change them every two or three weeks. If the feed should be short, or the flies so troublesome as to prevent their eating in the day time, feed with a quart of wheat bran, or three pints per day—if no bran, a pint of Indian meal—some crusts of bread occasionally, of which they soon become fond.

I am fully of opinion, calves should be so fed as to keep them in a growing state, but never gorged or pampered. It frequently occurs that they require a very small piece of their tail cut off; the necessity is ascertained by pulling the tail, and if the bones are loose and the skin spongy, cutting is necessary; they are what farmers term tail sick. They should be provided with salt to lick when they please; I use the crude lump salt from Liverpool:—my cattle of every description lick it freely. It is economy to use it, and I think it answers the purpose quite as well as white and granulated salt that is more expensive—you can see some of it at my farm in Eyfield.

The age at which they should have their first calf does not appear to be settled, as I find farmers disagree, some preferring two years old past, or the month of June succeeding the spring when they were two years old, others three years old past—I am rather inclined to prefer the latter age, unless the calf grows rapidly, and has attained great size, and may be considered a forward animal. Never allow a heifer to calve till June; the very last of the month is preferable; they will then have a flow of nutritious grass feed, which will swell the udder, give health and strength, and unless a violent cold rain storm, no injury arises from calving in the pastures. I have thought it best to use bows, straps, or stanchions, to tie them up, as it is termed; the first fall they are brought to the bar, I have had practised, (and my father before me, who was remarkably fond of them, and an excellent judge of their qualities,) handling the udder almost every morning, when tied up feeling the teats, and, if I may use the term, make believe milking, if done gently it will save trouble, which frequently happens with heifers with the first calf. I think I have known several spoiled for want of this attention, and were of no value as milk cows—requiring their legs tied, and were not milked well, becoming the terror of female and finally of male milkers.

PLANTING VINES IN YARDS.

Every person who occupies a house, either in the city or country, should consider himself under obligations to plant a vine in his yard.—Suppose a choice variety of either foreign or native grapes should be planted in every yard in this city, in a few years not a family however poor, would be without this delicious fruit.

The expense would not exceed from 25 to 50 cents. Many would undoubtedly be neglected and die; but many, also, would grow and bear fruit abundantly. Let it be not an objection, that the tenant is to occupy but one year.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

LARGE AND FAT OXEN.

A pair of a North Devonshire breed was exhibited in this city on the 25th inst. They were raised and fattened by Mr. Hurlbut, of Winchester, Conn. and weighed each 2700 pounds. They were a very fat, handsome, and noble pair of oxen. The stock was derived from Mr. Coke, the celebrated and opulent English Agriculturist. Our farmers are entitled to all praise when they send to our city such specimens of what their management and their farms produce.—*lb.*

CHARCOAL FOR HAMS.

A writer in the American Farmer recommends to pack hams, after they have been smoked, in pounded charcoal. It keeps out the flies, and prevents the fetid smell and unpleasant taste too often found in hams exposed for sale.—*lb.*

TAR ON SHEEP.

It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of young lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes upon them; these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.—*lb.*

PASTURE AND MAY.

He who wishes to have good pasture throughout the season, and good crops of hay, must keep his stock in his barn-yard until his pasture fields are well grown over with stout grass, and by no means turn his cattle, horses, or sheep into his meadow.

Some farmers come short of hay, and rather than buy, feed off their meadows; the consequence is, their next crop of hay is ruined, and the spring following they are compelled to do the same; thus they are ever straightened for hay, and their farms are impoverished—it is just so with pasture fields.

He who turns out his stock early will never have good pasture; and his fields are kept bare, by close grazing, until they too are exhausted; and what grass roots the horse and sheep do not pull up in the fall, are so exposed by their nakedness, that the frost of the winter destroys them, and thus the grazing part of the farm is ruined. Let him who wishes to have a vigorous and early growth of grass permit his fields to go into winter quarters with a good cover of old grass, keep the bars all up, the sheep off during winter, and he can never fail.—*L. Isl. Farmer.*

PEAS.

They should be sowed as early as may be—harrow them in, but they may be ploughed in, if thought best. Be cautious and see that they are not covered too deep. Oats or some other plants should be sown with them, in order to support them; as their stems will be too feeble to support them alone. The crop should be cut before the peas become too dry. Lay them in small heaps, and thrash them in the common manner when they are dry enough. The straw is good for fodder. Peas are good for fattening swine or cattle, and mixed with oats make excellent provender for a horse. Some people sow them on purpose for fodder, which is proved to be a most nutritious and heavy crop. They leave the ground mellow, and in a good state for a crop of grain.—As to bugs, let the peas be soaked in some rich and suitable liquor, made hot, before sown.—For the garden, peas should be sown about once a fortnight. Thus you may have green peas through the season. Sow them in double rows, and stick them between, having the brush or sticks placed firm in the ground.

There is an early sort, called the Washington peas, which are very excellent. For later

peas, the marrowfat are generally preferred, and are very productive. Keep your peas clear of weeds, if you mean to have them do well.—*lb.*

The durability of posts used in making fences, is a matter of great importance to our farmers, and will continue so as long as the present system of fencing is continued. We have been informed that the shakers at Union Village, have been in the habit of making oak posts as durable as locust, by a very simple and easy process. This is merely to bore a hole in that part of the post, which will be just at the surface of the earth, with such a slope as will carry it just below the surface, and fill it with salt. This, it is said, will preserve the timber from decaying for a long time; and from the knowledge we have of the influence of salt, in preserving ship timber, when treated in a somewhat similar manner, we have no doubt of its being an excellent method.—*ib.*

From the New England Farmer.

TO PREVENT SOWS FROM DESTROYING THEIR OFFSPRING.

**** Last summer a vessel arrived at Long wharf, in this city, having on board a sow, which, very soon after reaching the wharf, produced a fine litter of pigs. She very soon began to devour them, upon which the captain threw her several pieces of salt pork, which she ate greedily, and disturbed the pigs no more. The captain, who was formerly an experienced farmer as well as sea captain, said he had often tried the experiment, and always with perfect success. This may, or may not, be new to your readers. To me it appears very important. Yours, truly,
Boston, March 1, 1831.

VEGETABLE "COINCIDENCE."

We were shown this morning, by Mr. Sanderson, of the Coffee House, a curiously-formed orange, left with him by one of his friends.—The fruit was shaped in exact resemblance to the head of a parrot. Not the slightest minutiae of a like appearance, was omitted. The eyes, the crest, the bill,—and the whole contour of the bird's visage, were all "as to the life." In this age of wonders, such a vegetable curiosity deserves a record.—*Phil. Gaz.*

It is stated in Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, that the original cultivation of broom corn in this country originated with Dr. Franklin; the Doctor accidentally saw an imported whisk of corn in the possession of a lady in Philadelphia, and while examining it as an article of curiosity, saw a seed, which he secured and planted, and thus originated the abundant and lucrative crops which are so beautifully spread over meadows in the season of vegetable life.

SILK WORMS.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Thursday, the Committee on Agriculture made an interesting report to the House, in favor of encouraging the cultivation of Mulberry trees, and the raising of Silk Worms. The report concluded with a resolve requesting the Governor to cause a book to be compiled on the subject, and distributed to the towns in the commonwealth; six hundred dollars was appropriated to defray the expense.

A Parsnip was raised in the garden of Mr. L. Hine, in the village of Cairo, which grew from the seed, since last spring, weighing five pounds and fourteen ounces, and had it been dug entire, would have exceeded six pounds. Its circumference was twenty inches.

Who is the best Lawyer? Not he who makes the most writs, or gets the most money. But he who has the most knowledge, and uses that knowledge honestly

THE GENESEE FARMER

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1831.

MARCH.

This may properly be called a month for preparation, rather than for finishing business, with the Farmer. Nevertheless, it is a very important time to those who would have their work well done, for unless work is done in season, it cannot be called well done; and in order to have it done in season, it must be commenced in season. The weather during this month is very variable, and out-door work frequently interrupted by storms. Yet this should not lessen the exertions of the farming man; let him always remember that when he cannot work out doors, there is enough to be done within; therefore he should never be idle.

During stormy weather he should examine his field and garden seeds, and see that the quality and quantity are suitable for his approaching wants. Cider barrels that have been emptied during the winter should be rinsed out first with water, and after that rinse them with lime-water; then bung them perfectly tight—see that the tap and vent holes are tight, when they may be packed away. Wood for summer should be cut and piled up, as it is a great hindrance in the summer to allow a man to chop wood, besides the axes are dull at that season.

It is well to split rails, and lay them in a favorable situation to dry, if they are not wanted immediately on the fences; repair gates and bar-posts, as a broken post may occasion the loss of a crop. It is useless to raise crops unless they are well fenced. Ploughs, carts, harrows, yokes, hoes, forks and harness, should be put in order.

Much of the manure from the yard can be taken out upon sleds, while the ground is frozen, with less labor than upon carts. Fences should be repaired as soon as the ground will permit.

Some farmers allow their cattle to range over their meadows in the spring; this is bad policy, as the injury they do by rendering the surface of the ground uneven, is greater than the benefit derived by their feeding. Where the surface of the meadows is not smooth, they should be rolled, which will compensate for the trouble; this should be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Where meadows have been mowed many years, it often happens that the clover and herd's grass have been run out (to use the common phrase) by spear grass; in such cases, it is well to sow on more seed, and drag the ground both ways, after which roll it. We have seen the crop of hay doubled by this management.

Where hay is foddered out from stacks, care should be taken to remove the manure before the frost is all out of the ground. If left until May, the grass roots under it will be killed, and if not removed at all it will be several years before the manure will be sufficiently rotted to allow grass to grow upon it. When we see the stack pens remain in meadows through the summer, with the manure about them, we think that it is bad farming. Pigs should always be ringed, and sheep trimmed, before they are allowed to run in the fields in the spring. Parsnips that have stood in the ground

through the winter, should be dug as early as possible.

Bee hives should be raised, and all the dead bees, and whatever else is offensive to them, cleared from the hive. In short, March and April are two important months for cursing all kinds of stock upon a farm.

POMOLOGY.

We have omitted the descriptions of apples for some time, waiting for Mr. Prince's forthcoming work on Pomology, but as that has not arrived, and the season for cutting editions has, we will give such descriptions of some of the best apples of this section of country with their common names, as will furnish those who have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with them, some directions for making up a good assortment for the different seasons. Aware of the confusion that exists among Horticulturists with regard to names, we shall endeavor to keep clear of local where general names are known.

Juneating, Large Early, or Yellow Harvest—This is one of the earliest apples we have among us, ripe the last of July and first of August, of middle size, rather flat, of a pleasant acid flavor, colour yellow, with a slight blush; the tree is a good bearer. This apple is called the Bow by many orchardists in this country, but the growth of the tree is sufficient to distinguish it from that apple. It is rather small, with a flat top, the limbs of a dark color, free from spurs, and produce their fruit at the extremities of a year's wood, where they often part into three branches, each branch growing very straight.

Large Early Bough, or German Bough—This is one of the finest early apples, it ripens about the tenth of August, is of a large size, rather conical shape, of a beautiful yellow when ripe, the flavor sweet, and the flesh tender. The tree is an annual bearer, of rather slow growth, the limbs are curved, and have very yellow bark. As the apple grows uncommonly fair we do not know of any early apple that sells better in the market.

Toot's Indian rare ripe—This apple ripens at the same time with the Bough, and is without exception, the finest early apple we have ever seen. It is very large, of a beautiful light yellow, handsomely blushed on the sunny cheek, with a pleasant acid flavor, and uncommonly tender, so much so, that they frequently break to pieces in falling from the trees; the shape is rather conical, and the fruit remarkably fair. The tree is an annual bearer, and is of fine growth and lofty appearance, and needs but little pruning. This is a new apple, and is a native of this state; and we most cheerfully recommend it to all lovers of good fruit. It should be introduced into every orchard.

Golden Pippin—There is an apple known by this name in western New York, which is well worth cultivating. We are not certain that it is arranged in any of the eastern catalogues; if so, we do not know by what name. It is a middle sized fruit, somewhat smaller than the bough, of a bright yellow, and very sweet and tender. It ripens about the middle of August.

The above four kinds, (two sweet and two sour) make the best suite of early apples with which we are acquainted. They will continue through the month of August.

Red & Green Sweeting—This is one of the apples arranged by Prince in his catalogue. It is a large fruit, and as the name implies, the color is red and green striped. The flavor is sweet and pleasant. The tree is a good grower, but with us the young trees are rather shy bearers. It ripens in September.

Large fall pippin, or Pound Sweeting—There is an apple cultivated in this county called by these names, a few trees of which would be well to every orchard. The apple is very large weighing from twelve to twenty ounces, of a light green, covered with a bloom, and turning to a beautiful yellow when ripe. The flavor is sweet, and the flesh tender. The tree grows very thrifty, and the top is rather broad, and the ends of the shoots when growing are covered with down, not unlike the Rhode Island Greening. The apples should be picked as soon as ripe, for if allowed to hang on the tree they become watery, and are good for nothing. They ripen in October, and if picked seasonably, will keep until January.

Holland pippin—This is one of the finest looking apples of the season, large and well shaped, of a pale yellow colour, and sub-acid flavor. The flesh is white and juicy, but not very rich. The tree is a thrifty grower, with large upright shoots, and smooth bark. It is in eating from October to January, and is fine for cooking.

Seek-no-further—There are two apples known in this state by the same name, both very good, and so nearly alike in flavor as not to be distinguished when eaten in the dark. The original one is a fine apple, of a deep red color, with small light specks, the size rather above middling, tapering toward the blossom end, and we do not know of any apple that is so universally fair as this; the tree is a constant bearer, and has a beautiful top, which seldom wanes pruning; the limbs are well shaped to support their growth and fruit; the bark is smooth, and of a light grey color. The flavor is sub-acid and musky, the flesh tender, and of a beautiful yellow. As an apple for all purposes, there are very few that can compare with it. It comes into eating in October, and will keep till March.

The other variety is supposed to have originated in the neighborhood of Stockbridge, Mass. and is sometimes called the Stockbridge Seek-no-further. It is not as large as the preceding variety, but is a very valuable apple.—The colour is striped red and green, the flesh inclining to yellow, and very rich. This apple keeps longer than the preceding variety. The tree resembles the other in growth, but is rather thicker in the top, and more inclined to throw out suckers; like the other it is a good bearer. Both kinds are excellent cider apples.

Sugar—This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable winter apples of our western states. It is of a middle size, well shaped, grows fair, is green in autumn, and is one of the heaviest apples known; as it ripens it becomes of a bright yellow, and though of a sub-acid flavor when green, the juice becomes extremely rich in saccharine matter when ripe; and we doubt whether any apple cultivated among us gives a juice of greater specific gravity. The growth of the tree is rather thick, and requires much pruning; the limbs are thick, strong, and

thickly set with fruit spurs. It is an annual bearer. It is in bearing from February till June.—(To be continued.)

SHADE TREES.

There are few things which add more to the beauty of a town or village, than the proper arrangement of shade trees; whether they are intended for the purpose of giving shelter and shade from the inclemency of the scorching sun, or for heightening the beauty of other objects connected with them in perspective, they are equally desirable, and connect with them such ideas of comfort, taste, and rural enjoyment, that they are the pride of those who possess them, and the admiration of passing strangers.

What can give a more pleasing introduction to a town or village, than entering it through a well arranged avenue of trees, whose different shapes and shades of foliage seem to lend new beauty to all surrounding objects, and produce that association of ideas which can better be imagined than described. Besides sheltering the inhabitants from the sun, they are of great service in tempering the winds, by checking their violence, and in summer they distribute their fragrance in every gale.

For the purpose of lining streets and avenues, forest trees are better calculated than fruit trees; they are of larger growth and longer lived, and their beauty often increases with their age.

The effect of trees upon the salubrity of the atmosphere is very great, not only by their influence upon the temperature, which they render more equal, but by their inhaling and exhaling different portions of the atmosphere.

If we examine the results of different experiments made by scientific men, we are forcibly led to the conclusion, that the all-wise Creator designed that animals and plants should inhabit the same region, and breathe the same atmosphere. When a quantity of atmospheric air is taken into the lungs of an animal, the oxygen is retained, and the hydrogen and carbonic acid is given off. On the other hand, when atmospheric air is taken into the leaves or lungs of plants, the hydrogen and carbonic acid is retained, and the oxygen is given off; thus each acting for the other's benefit by an unerring law of nature each rejecting that portion of the atmosphere which is requisite for the health of the other.

As most transplanting is done in the spring we would recommend the following kinds, where they are intended for ornament only:

TULIP TREE, or Whitewood. *Liriodendron tulipifera*. This is one of the handsomest trees of our forests. It grows to a large size, with a handsome shaped head or top—the leaves are large and of a beautiful shining green; the tree is not often infested with any worms, and may be called a very clean shade tree. This tree produces a profusion of flowers, somewhat resembling a large tulip, which are fragrant. The seeds are produced in a strobile, with woody scales, not unlike the pine.

BURROWOOD, or Plane Tree. *Platanus occidentalis*. This is one of the most rapid growing trees of this section of our country. When set as a shade, it forms a very handsome conical head, rather open than otherwise. The leaves are five angled, of a pale

green, inclining to yellow; the blossoms are too small to be taken into consideration, when set as a shade tree. The seeds are produced the shape of a ball thickly set with hairs. As these are produced in profusion, they are the greatest objection to the tree, which added to the sloughing off of the outer bark, annually, makes it unpleasant when set near a dwelling; but for an avenue it is very ornamental.

BASSWOOD. *Tilia Americana*. Of this genus there are several species, all very well calculated for ornamental trees. It grows large, with well shaped tops, and very thick. The leaves round and cordate; some varieties are shining, while others are somewhat downy, some have red twigs, others are of a brownish green. The flowers are inferior, but fragrant, and inviting to bees.

ELM. *Ulmus Americana*. Of which there are several varieties, the white elm with pendulous branches being preferred. There is also an European that is more beautiful in its growth than any of the American varieties.—This may be budded or grafted upon our native stocks. The flowers of all the varieties are inferior, producing single seeds inclosed in a winged pericarp. The leaves are rough, cordate, but of a beautiful green color, which they retain very late in autumn.

HACMATACK. *Pinus Microcarpa*. This tree when mixed with others, has a pleasant appearance, with leaves somewhat resembling other pines in summer, but falling off in winter. It is a tall fast growing tree, and may be found in most of our swamps; bears transplanting well, and although natural to swamps it grows well upon our dry soils. The seeds are produced in strobiles, like other varieties of pine.

MAPLE. *Acer saccharinum* and *rubrum*. Both these varieties are well calculated for shade trees. They are both hardy and bear transplanting well. The *rubrum* or soft-maple, produces its blossoms very early in the spring, which are very showy. The leaves of both are five lobed, and the seeds are produced in winged pericarps, joined at the base in pairs.

BLACK WALNUT. *Juglans nigra*. This is a hardy tree, with an open top, the limbs branching wide, leaflets lanceolate, sub-pubescent, the fruit globular. The whole tree rather fragrant.

WILD CHERRY. *Prunus virginiana*. This tree, from its large growth and inferior fruit, is more deserving of a place among shade trees than in the orchard. It forms a very handsome top, and the flowers, which appear in compact racemes, are rather ornamental. It is well deserving a place in the avenue.

The Vindresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual. By THIEBAUT DE BERNEAUD, Secretary of the Linnæan Society of Paris.

This is the title of a treatise on the cultivation of the vine, making wine, &c.; and although calculated for a foreign climate, will be found to contain some excellent directions, applicable to the same objects in this country.—As we intend hereafter to make some extracts from this work, we shall accompany them with such observations on the difference of climate, soil, variety of grapes, manner of training, &c. as we think will be beneficial to those engaged in the business in this country.

For the present, we have only to observe,

that we are convinced that we shall find it for our interest to plant vineyards with American grapes in preference to foreign varieties. We repeat this opinion, in hopes that it may induce those who have it in their power, to collect and plant out cuttings of such varieties as are good bearers, either of the Fox or Chicken grape, without reference to their being pleasant table grapes, as some that are austere and unpleasant to the taste, may be valuable for wine, and it is only by repeated experiments that we are to find the most valuable varieties.

RENSSELAER COUNTY

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have been favored by one of the officers of the above society, with a copy of the declaration of the objects of this society, together with their Constitution and By-laws.

Among the names of the officers of this society, we see some of the most scientific and literary men of our state. When such men associate themselves for the improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture in our country, we cannot for a moment doubt their patriotism or success, and we hope that their example will be followed by all the counties in the state.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

To stimulate Industry, directed in its efforts by Art, Science, and Philosophy; to observe facts, and to communicate them; to excite a generous competition; and, finally, to make Horticulture at once a source of elegant amusement, of domestic and social happiness, and of profit, are among the objects of Horticultural Associations. It has been supposed, for some time, that among the intelligent and enterprising cultivators of the soil of this county, a disposition prevailed favorable to the experiment of an effort. We are about to make this experiment; for which purpose has been formed and organized, *The Rensselaer County Horticultural Society*, under a Constitution and By-Laws, to which all that feel friendly to its objects and purposes, are invited to add their signatures. The organization is nearly completed; the officers elected, to serve one year; and we are assured by those persons most competent to form an estimate of its prospects, that about 100 signatures may be expected in Troy alone.

It may be proper to observe, that the Premiums and subjects of Premiums, will soon be declared; before which it is necessary that the extent of patronage should be ascertained. We therefore say, to all those who love an abundance and variety of the good things of the Garden, the Orchard, and the Farm—to all who love to see labor well directed and successful—to the patriotic lovers of their country, and all the friends of improvement—be prompt in your action, and let us go zealously to work.

That whatever increases the variety and abundance of the productions of the soil, is a public benefit, all men admit. But that, in the same ratio as this abundance and variety is extended by skill and science, is both *land* and *labor* made more productive, seems either to have been questioned, or the fact too generally overlooked. Horticulture, stimulated by an effort such as we are about to make, will demonstrate this, not only as *Horticulture* merely, but in the more extended operations of *Agriculture*; a remark to which we invite the attention of Farmers throughout the country.

That highly cultivated lands have a local, artificial soil, is generally known; but that they have, also, in a degree—and, during the season of vegetation, in a very great degree—a local climate, also, available for important uses, may have escaped general observation.—The fact, however, is undeniable. We are thus enabled, and with great profit, to propa-

gate many very desirable things, even from distant and different climates and soils, greatly extending the variety of our own productions.

There are now, in successful operation, both in our own country and in foreign states, many such Horticultural Societies, which have been found to be productive of much good. We propose to derive all the benefit we can from their experience; to add their publications to our Library, for the use of members, and to be emulous of good example and honest fame, in a career of social usefulness and activity.— We have much to learn in culture of all sorts; yet each of us knows something, and this, when thrown into common stock, will at least soon enable us, we trust, to take a respectable rank among the kindred institutions of our country.

From the New England Weekly Review.

Uncommon Density of the Atmosphere—During the eclipse of the sun, it is obvious that thermometers will always suffer a depression and that this change will be greatest in those placed in his rays. Perhaps also, there might be expected a slight difference in the height of the barometer at the same time, owing to the increased density of the atmosphere, in consequence of the sudden interposition of the sun's heat; but on watching a very delicate instrument, with which a thermometer is connected, I saw no such change during the late eclipse. On the morning after the eclipse, however I was surprised to find that the barometer, suspended in a chamber indicated a degree of atmospheric density which I had never before witnessed, the mercury standing at 30 inch. 54-100, the thermometer at the same time being at 45°.

The greatest pressure indicated by the same instrument for a series of years, was on the 6th of Feb. 1830, being 30, 40, thus indicating a density, in the present instance, greater by 44-100 than had been before observed.

On examination of a series of barometrical indications made at the seat of Earl Spencer, in England, I find no instance of a greater height of the mercury than 30 53. Several series of observations with this instrument, made in this country, have also been examined, without finding an instance of atmospheric density equal to that above noticed.

Without at present supposing that this great density of the atmosphere had any connection with the eclipse, it would be a subject of curious inquiry, at least, to ascertain whether the same observations has been made by others, in different sections of the country. Possibly the density above noted, is not so uncommon as is apprehended, but the observations already made, together with the fact, that the writer has been in the habit, for a considerable period, of observing daily, the indications of the barometer, will tend to show that at least, such a degree of pressure is not common.

Should inquiry prove that 30, 48 is a very uncommon degree of atmospheric pressure, at about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and that this observation coincides with those made by others in different parts of the country, it is not therefore proposed to connect the phenomenon with the eclipse, since this single coincidence proves nothing. But should future observations prove the same coincidence with respect to other solar eclipses, it will then be in time to propose some hypothesis to account for the connection between the cause and effect.

Hartford, February 20, 1831.

It will be seen by the above observation, made by Doctor Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut, that on the day after the eclipse of Feb. 12th, the mercury of the barometer rose to the uncommon height of 30, 84-100ths—nearly 31 in. which was 44-100ths higher than he had ever before observed.

As he has been an observer of the density

of the air, for a series of years, he was very naturally surprised at this great change, and enquires if it corresponds with other observations upon the same instrument in different parts where the eclipse was visible.

Professing, if possible, a deeper interest in this subject than Dr. C. we thank him for directing our inexperience to this question, as we find by reference to the record which we made, and have been making, since the commencement of the year, at 10 o'clock, morning and evening, at a height of more than 600 feet above the level of the sea, the following observations, which, but for him, would have passed unnoticed:

	Barometer.						Wind.	
	morn temp	morn press	even temp	even press	mean press	mean daily	morn	even
Feb'y 11	57	29,30	62	29,48	29,39	29,5	w	w
Do. 12	47	29,62	57	29,78	29,70	17,5	n w	n w
Do. 13	35	29,98	55	30,15	30,06	9,5	n w	w
Do. 14	50	30,20	59	30,02	30,11	19	s w	e
Do. 15	55	29,90	64	29,58	29,74	36	s	s e
Do. 16	62	29,23	60	29,15	29,19	40,5	s w	w

Thus it will be seen, that from the morning of the 11th, to that of the 14th, the mercury rose 90-100ths, declining from thence till the eve of the 16th, and from 10 o'clock on the morning of the eclipse till the same hour on the 14th, it rose 58-100ths.

As we neglected to record the extremes, it may have risen much higher during the night of the 13th, or between the 10 o'clock observations.

As our observations commenced with the year, we can do but little else than present the facts. And should the inference that the eclipse had an agency in increasing the density of the air, be sustained by other solar eclipses, still we have no probable explication to offer, but only to state, that greater changes of mean daily temperature have occurred the present year, with comparatively little alteration of atmospheric pressure, and even a combination of the same circumstances, in the changes of temperature and direction of winds, has produced a contrary result, a depression of the mercury in the barometer.

As these are the only barometrical observations during the eclipse, that we have noticed, it remains an interesting inquiry, whether the density of the air, throughout the U. States, and at other places where this phenomena occurred, was also increased, and its connection, if at all, with the obscuration of the sun, which can only be ascertained, by comparing the effect in this case, with others yet to come.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

Under this head we intend to give a weekly notice of the first appearance of the vegetation of those plants which are generally to be found in all gardens and fields—of the first appearance of flowers, and the ripening of fruits—also, the appearance and disappearance of birds of passage—the ripening of grain—and, the earliest appearance of green vegetables in the market.

If any of our readers will take the trouble to do the like, and forward them for publication, we shall be happy to give them an insertion.

The objects we design to effect are, to excite attention to every thing appertaining to the vegetable economy, and to serve as a criterion as to the favorableness, or the contrary,

of different locations, whether in the same latitude or not, and the effects of mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes, in retarding or accelerating the development of vegetable life, from the swelling of the germ, to perfect maturity.

POMOLOGICAL MANUAL.

We have received from Mr. Prince several sheets of this work, from which we shall make quotations in our next

CATALOGUES.

The Catalogues of Messrs. Buel & Wilson, Wm. Prince & Sons, Michael Floy, Mrs. Parmentier, G. Thorburn & Sons, and S. Cornell, may be examined at the office of the Genesee Farmer, where orders for any of the establishments may be left.

CALVES.

At this season of the year, calves sometimes are troubled with lice, which increase to that extent as oven to endanger the life of the animal. To destroy these, take common unguentum of the shops, rub a little about the horns and ears, also some about the nose, which will effectually destroy all the lice.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

- 15—Tulips, Hyacinths, Crown Imperials, (*F. Imperialis*.) Daffodils, (*Narcissus*), show an inch or more above ground
- 23—Lilac, (*Syringa*), buds quite swelled and expanding
- 24—Gooseberry, in warm situations, leaves quite perceptible, blue-birds and robins have made their appearance.

Several communications have been received, which will appear in our next

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship Chandler Price, Captain Pulaski, arrived at Baltimore on the 17th inst. Capt. P. sailed on the 5th of February, but unfortunately brought no papers later than the 27th January. Capt. P. states that American flour was in brisk demand when he sailed, and was quoted at 34s 6d. a 35s. 6d. The cargo of the Dorathea, from Philadelphia, was sold at 35s a 35s, 6d.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—Since our last respects, we have little of interest to add. It will not be known till to-morrow whether the turn out cotton spinners have resumed their work today. The market is steady, with a limited demand. Bonded flour, fine, at 34s. 6d a 35s.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

We learn that the Board of Canal Commissioners have ordered that the Erie Canal be put in readiness for the passage of boats, &c. the 15th day of April next, and also, that arrangements are making by the superintendants for carrying the same into affect throughout the whole line of the canal.

A violent fall of snow commenced in Philadelphia, at 1/2 past 11 on Thursday morning the wind blowing hard from W. by N.

The Western Sentinel, Mansfield, O. gives an account of the destruction by lightning, as early as the 2d inst. of a barn belonging to Col. David Robinson, near Wooster, in Wayne co. The barn and its contents were consumed, together with several stacks of hay in an adjoining yard. Two men were at the time threshing in the barn, who escaped uninjured, altho the straw around them was set in flames by the lightning.

Governor Tomlinson of Connecticut, has resigned the gubernatorial office, in consequence of his election as U. S. Senator from that state, for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March inst.

GRAIN AND FUEL.

The New York papers furnish the Report of the City Inspector to the Common Council, showing the quantity, average price, and amount of Firewood, Anthracite, Virginia, and Charcoal, which have been inspected in that city, during the year 1830. Foreign Coal is not subject to inspection. To this document is added the quantity, average price and amount of Grain inspected during the same period.

Wood.	Average price.	Am't pr year
205,079 loads Oak,	\$1 63	\$334,428 46
40,244 loads Nut,	2 28	91,892 90
52,283 loads Pine,	1 27	66,764 86
297,606 loads.	Total amount,	\$493,085 86

Coal.	Average price.	Am't pr year.
23,605 tons Anth.	\$8 47	\$200,060 73
11,895 chl. Virginia,	6 43	76,547 39
12,593 tons Charcoal,	3 58	45,114 68

Total amount for Wood and Coal, \$814,817 66		
Bushels.	Aver. price.	Am't pr year
Wheat, 900,442	\$1 02	\$927,105 88
Rye, 428,020	65	281,048 46
Corn, 1,100,097	52	576,446 60
Oats, 798,134	35	280,635 50
Barley, 124,663	64	80,939 18

Bushels, 3,351,338 \$2,140,214 62
Fractions of less than one cent in the average prices are omitted.

MEXICO.

It is stated in the N. Y. Com. Adv. that the Mexican Congress have allowed a pension of three thousand dollars per annum to the widow of Guerrero. There are rumors that the party which supported this unfortunate military chieftain will rally under the banner of the exiled Pedraza. We hope, however, whatsoever the rights of the question, if there are any, may be, that the government of the Southern United States will now assume something like an aspect of atability. The Registro Oficial of February 22, contains a decree of Congress, sanctioned by the acting President, Bustamante, granting a pension of \$3000 per ann. to citizen Bernardo Gonzales Angulo.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

Motions in this subject in the House of Commons, during the last fifty years:—

1782 by Mr. Pitt	negated by 20
1782 Mr Sawbridge	do 88
1788 Mr. Pitt	do 144
1785 Mr. Pitt	do 24
1790 Mr. Flood	withdrawn
1793 Mr Grey, now Premier	nega. by 241
1797 Mr. Grey, now Premier	do 165
1800 Mr. Grey, now Premier	do 149
1809 Sir Francis Burdett	do 59
1810 Hoa T Brand	do 119
1812 Hon. T Brand	do 127
1812 Marquis of Tavistock	
1817 Sir Francis Burdett	do 188
1818 Sir Francis Burdett	do 106
1819 Sir Francis Burdett	do 95
1821 Mr. Lambton, now Ld. Durham	do 12
1821 Lord John Russell	do 31
1822 Lord John Russell	do 105
1823 Lord John Russell	do 98
1824 Lord John Russell	do 111
1825 Hon Mr. Abercrombie	do 24
1826 Lord John Russell	do 124
1829 Marquis of Blanford	do 74
1830 Marquis of Blanford	do 113
1830 Mr. O'Connell	do 386

AN INVENTION.

Mr Caleb A. Ore, a respectable boot and shoemaker of Philadelphia, residing at No. 40 South Eighth-street, has discovered a new method of manufacturing boots and shoes, for which he is about to obtain a patent. The invention consists in manufacturing these articles with but one seam, that of the boots in the heel—of the shoes over the instep. So far as we are able to judge from examining a specimen, the new method possesses advan-

tages which will render the articles thus formed generally acceptable.

TENNESSEE.

The penal laws of this state have, as we learn from a Philadelphia paper, recently been revised and amended. According to the new code, murder, in the first degree, is alone punishable with death; and in the second degree, to imprisonment from ten to twenty-one years.—The crime of stealing a free person of color, or selling a free person as a slave, is liable to from five to fifteen years imprisonment; stealing slaves the same penalty, and horse stealing from three to ten years imprisonment. The penalties are not so severe as according to the old code, and the whole system may be esteemed far more humane and philanthropic than formerly.

GOLD MINES.

The Washington News states that there is a mine in Habersham county, Georgia, superior to any heretofore discovered, and promises to be inexhaustible. The editor has seen a sample of the gold extracted from this mine, and also some of the rock taken from it, which, from appearance and weight, justifies the opinion declared by those who have experimentally examined it.

A FORTUNATE LEGISLATOR.

Mr. Otis, of the Assembly, is the holder of one half of a ticket which drew \$6000 in the last lottery.

TREES, SHRUBS, & C.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, a variety of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Fibrous and Bulbous Roots, &c., among which are Apples, Peaches, Pears, a few Cherries, Locust, Catalpa, Weeping Willow, Gleditschia or Honey Locust, Rose Acacia or Moss Locust, Fir, Mountain Ash, Snow Balls, Lilacs of different species, Paper Mulberry, a variety of Roses, Honey Suckles, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Lillies, and many others. Also a few Green House Plants. Communications received thro' the Rochester post office, and Trees delivered in Rochester without charge.

SILAS CORNELL.

Linden Hill, (4 miles N W of Rochester) 3d mo 20.
* * * Orders for the above may be left at the Office of the Genesee Farmer. Ftf mar 26

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST,

On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany.

Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seeds men, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our cultivation will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce. For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the live hawks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist, as well as profitable to the consumer. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York: for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the *taste* wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance: while the canal conveys the seeds to the *Lake Superior*, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to business can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation.

Just received from France, a quantity of superior Lucerne Seed, well worth the attention of the farmer. Also, English Hawthorns for Live Fencing at \$4 per thousand, with a quantity of the seed at 25 cents per quart. Also, Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, just received from Greenock; they are packed for transporting to any reasonable distance in bundles of six roots, each bundle contains two of each of the three best sorts now cultivated in Scotland, price \$1 25 cents per bundle—samples of the fruit may be seen in bundles at the store. Seed Catalogues at the store; also, Catalogues of Trees, and orders received for the Nursery of Buel and Wilson, Albany; Princes, Parmentier, and Loubati, Long Island; Floy, Wilson, and Hogg, New York; and for Carr, Leadreth, etc. Philadelphia, mar 26 Ftf G. THORBURN and SONS.

ENGLISH CATTLE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers to the public on reasonable terms, several animals from imported Stock, the most celebrated in England, both for their great milking properties and the stall. Those who have a desire to become possessed of this fine breed of Cattle have now an opportunity. One of the subscriber's cows was imported from England at a great expense, which her valuable properties fully warrant; having given for a number of years during the summer months, thirty-six quarts of rich milk daily. Her weight on foot last May was 1700 lbs. She is of the Improved Short Horned Durham breed, of fine proportions and celebrated as a breeder; as the famous Bull *Eclipse*, her calf, will show, and several others of her stock now on the premises.

The stock Bulls for the season are *Admiral* from Boston, Mass. a full blood Durham, and *Albion* a full blood cross three-fourths Durham and one-fourth North Devon. They will stand on the premises. Terms for the season, as usual, made known at the stables, where the animals may be seen.

L. JENKINS.

Canadaigua, Ontario co. N. Y. March 26, 1831.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive the spring orders of their customers, having received by the Sovereign, from London, and by arrivals from France and Holland, a choice assortment of Garden, Field & Flower seeds—among which, are many fine sorts of early Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower; purple Cape Broccoli; early scarlet Radish; Mangel Wurzel; Sir John Sinclair's new Silver Beets, (a very luxuriant and valuable vegetable); *Bishop's early Dwarf Prolific Peas*, 75 cents per quart. These peas need no recommendation; many who had them last season attest to their superior quality—they were introduced by a Scotch Gardener, named Bishop, 1827, in London, and so great was their reputation, that they sold for one guinea per pint; they are remarkably early, very productive, and grow only twelve inches high—should be planted three inches apart, as they spread like a fan; they commence blooming when only three inches high.

Also, a few pounds superior white Molberry Seed, growth 1830, price 50 cents per oz. or 6 dolls. per pound; Perennial Rye Grass; Orchard Grass; fine early Potatoes; English Windsor Beans; Green Nonpareil Beans, &c. &c.

Bird Seed of every sort; fresh Embdon Grots; Oat Meal; Barley Meal; Rice Flour; Shaker's Patched Corn; Medicinal Herbs; Bark and Roots in great variety.

Also, 40 bushels fine white Mustard Seed, received by the Columbia and Hudson, late London arrivals; this Seed was selected expressly for Medicine—is quite free of dust and impurity.

Gentlemen supplied with Gardeners, by the day, month or year.
G. THORBURN & SONS.
Feb. 29—G F 6 w 67 Library street, New York.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending March 19, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observations
	morning	evening	morning	evening	morning	evening	clear	cloudy	rainy	
13	40	32	29.04	29.18	w	w				1-2 in. snow
14	40	24	29.42	29.32	w	e	1			11-2 in. snow
15	45	40	29.40	29.25	w	e	1			1-2 in. do
16	37	25	29.36	29.33	w	n e	1			
17	30	22	29.40	29.67	n e	n				[day
18	35	32	29.75	29.47	s	s	1			freezes all
19	40	29	29.10	29.30	w	w	1			

* Baromet'r at sunrise 28.94.

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

March 25, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs		Mink	12a31
Pot	\$91a92 50	Raccoon	15a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	31a70	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	75	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	18a25
Beeswax	do 18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter	do 10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	\$2a9	Hevey do	09
Do prime do	5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Button do	02a03
Barley per bushel	32a44	Mustard Seed per bush	\$3
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	25a31
Candles, mould per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	50a56	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	\$1 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	5 50	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50a56
Flax Seed per bush	72a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	102a115
Fox, cross	100a200	Buckwheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

We commence to-day, the publication of a series of letters, from one of our townsmen, now on his travels in Europe, to a friend in this village, who has politely submitted them, at our request, for publication. We confidently anticipate that they will be found interesting. The well-known abilities of the author as a writer, his general information, and the great facilities which he enjoys, being a visitant in the most interesting section of the world, all conspire to give a deep interest to this correspondence. *Rock. Dai. Adv.*

LETTER I.

Packet ship *Sully—at sea—*
Dec. 20th, 1830.

My dear H—

The monotony of a sea voyage, with only the usual complement of calm and tempest, must not be expected to furnish matter for a letter of much length or interest. In traversing, as we have already done, nearly three thousand miles of waste waters, we seem to have had the ocean to ourselves. Only one solitary ship has appeared within our horizon, and she, on the very verge of it, just where the heavens bent down to meet the water, looked scarcely more real than a phantom. The very inhabitants of the deep seem to have abandoned their home and element to us, for not one of them has deigned to show himself during all our passage thus far, except that on one tempestuous day, a few miserable porpoises gambled about our ship, for half an hour, as it to say, that what was peril to us was only sport to them.

There is something singularly depressing in the solitariness of such a condition. The largest ship becomes an insignificant object, when seen day after day, and week after week, very exactly poised in the centre of an extended plane, on which the sky shuts down on every side, forming, apparently, a wide circular world for her single self, and from which, no matter what her direction or her speed, it seems impossible for her to escape. There she still is, in the same centre of the same everlasting circle, with nothing better for her pavement than heaving billows, and a canopy over her, for the greater portion of time, hung in black. It matters not how well her decks or her cabin may be peopled—these form but a single household, (though classed, indeed, somewhat aristocratically) and the eye soon becomes familiar with the every-day objects on which it rests, and then instinctively looks abroad to discover, if it can, something besides these, possessed of life or motion. The first great navigator, when the whole earth was ocean, and his the only ship upon it, could hardly have felt himself more alone in the world, than we have sometimes done in the course of our passage.

When I speak of the monotony of a sea voyage, I do not mean that it is, even at the worst, absolutely without variety. There are changes enough, but no where else on earth are they so rapid as at sea, in a northern latitude, in the month of December. I have often stepped on deck, of an evening, to enjoy a clear atmosphere and a brilliant sky, when not a cloud, so large as a man's hand, could be seen in the whole circle of the Heavens. I have stood thus, perhaps for half an hour, gazing intently upward, wondering at the apparent depth of heaven into which my eye could penetrate; and at the host of bright stars, some set and some floating there, which seemed "infinitely multiplied," compared with what I ever witnessed from the land, and which shod down on the surrounding waters a blended, soft, but distinct light—a kind of radiant influence from above, as I may call it so without being poetical; and while I have been yet gazing and wondering, a sudden and unaccountable change has come over the face of the whole sky, like the shifting of the scenes in a drama; the wind was up and the rain was coming down in torrents—There are other changes too, scarcely less rapid. The sea presents itself in a variety of as-

pects. There is the unbroken glassy surface of the sea in a calm, when the light which is shot down upon it from sun, moon, or stars, instead of being reflected back strikes through, and illumines its own pathway to an inconceivable depth—then there is the roughened surface of the sea, when the smoothness of polish of the glassy sheet is just disturbed by the lightest breath of wind imaginable, but still remains unbroken, presenting an appearance, to compare great things to small, not unlike the water-marks in a piece of coarse moreen—then there is the broken and agitated surface of the sea, showing here and there a whitecap, from the very comb of which a little light spray is now and then thrown off—then there is the billowy surface of the sea, when it appears every where restless, and its whole bosom heaving, as with some deep internal cause of unquiet—then comes the deeper and loftier swells of the sea, showing sometimes a gradual elevation or hill side of water, apparently of half a mile, or more, in extent, and beyond that another and another, which flash back the rays of the sun, if he shines on them, into the very face of the sky—and then, through some intermediate changes, come the mountain waves of the sea, rolling higher than I dare tell you of, whitened all over with foam, and seemingly engaged, though in mighty confusion, in a terrible warfare with the tempest which lashes, and howls over them. The noise of the horrible and unearthly roar of wind and sea together, in a storm, cannot fail to strike terror and awe into the bosom of any one who hears it for the first time. These mutations of the ocean are sometimes exceedingly rapid, and are constantly recurring, and only a few days experience has convinced me how easily one may become familiar with objects of beauty, sublimity and terror, so as to forget to wonder or to fear.

Besides these abanges in the ocean, there are the usual variety of phenomena, which I have certainly witnessed with great interest, but which it would be worse than useless for me to dwell upon. You may find them all described, in any book, or letter, which has been written on, or concerning the sea, for centuries. There is however one fact which I cannot omit stating, because I do not recollect ever to have seen, or heard it noted; and that is, the very remarkable difference between a dark night at sea, and a dark night on land. The nights at sea, in the same state of the atmosphere and the heavens, are decidedly the lighter of the two. This is evidently owing to the phosphorescence of the ocean. I have distinctly witnessed its effect in the darkest night, and during a storm, enabling me to observe the mountainous tops of the waves at a great distance, and very visibly and steadily casting light on the deck and rigging of the ship. On my mentioning this subject to our intelligent captain, he informed me that in tropical climates, he has often seen the sails of his ship illuminated, to a degree of brightness, with the effect of this phosphoric light from the water.

I have run on in this letter, to more length than I thought of, when I sat down, and there yet remain some things unsaid, which I do not like, altogether, to omit. I want to tell you something of *life at sea*, and give you some account of *the discipline and police of a ship*, and, if possible, before making the land, I will do this in another letter.

I hope the condition of my health will enable me to furnish you the brief sketches which you made me promise to give you, during my absence. You know the reasons which induced me to tear myself away from objects of the tenderest interest at home, to spend a few months in a foreign climate and country—Whether I shall find the relief I seek, must be determined by the event. In the mean while, I have much to see and hear, and I shall not fail to make the best use of my time. The cause of Freedom is one of enthusiastic interest with me, as it is with all in America, and I desire to look upon the face of Europe, either

in actual convulsion, or before the effects of her convulsive throes have passed off.

Ever yours,

E.

THE NURSERY MAN.

Once was a gard'ner so gay,
Till I brought to my Eden a wife;
But now I've found out, well-a-day!
That a *Nursery man* I'm for life

Tho' 'tis fruitless my wishing for good—
My ills double-blossomed appear,
Like *Two-faces under a hood*,
We've happily *Twins* ev'ry year.

When fatigued with the sun and the air,
My son and heir gives me no peace;
I've *Climbers* all over my chair, [cease.
Whose *Deer-tongues* from moving ne'er

So tortured am I by each child, [ble,
That *spleen* wort now gives me mush trou-
My brain I'm afraid will grow wild
If I can't raise my *Salary* double!

When I married the fair *Mary* Gold,
If she had *Anc monie* I asked?
[That *Yellow Everlasting*, we're told,
Will *Honesty* even outlast.]

Shepherd's-Purse from her father, the farmer,
She brought,—and a fine *Golden-chain*:
Yet (tho' I don't say it to harm her),
Lady's eardrops are all that remain.

London-Pride she has always esteemed,
All beauties in her were assembled;
But, tho' *Bella-Doana* she seemed,
'Tis *Rag-wort* she's lately resembled

'Twas first at a *Hop* that I saw her,
In vain a young *Cock's-Comb* was pleading,
Sweet *Ice-plant!* his warmth could not thaw
her:

Ah! thought I, in my heart *Love-lis-bleed-*
ing

Last Sunday she brought me a flower,
A *Forget-me not*, for me to wear:
Said I, "Were the choice in my power,
I'd have *Batchelor's-battons*, my dear!"

In Spring, when I'd mind early *Peas*,
I made people pay what I'd choose;
But now, without hoping to please,
I must mind both my *P's* and my *Q's!*

How *Rueful*, alas! is my fate,
To *Beet* and *Box* doomed all my life!
'Stead of *Heart's ease* or *Balm*, to meet hate—
'Tis not *Sage* to be plagued with a wife.

I'm sure we're a very bad *Pear*;
And our babes are wild *Crabs*, slow to teach
As for home—what a hot house is there!
But I'll *Pine*,—'cause I don't like to *Peach!*

THE ALBANY NURSERY

NOW contains 177 varieties of the Apple, 120 of the Pear, 56 of the Plum, 27 of the Cherry, 30 of the Peach, 40 of the Grape, &c.—Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, &c.—more than 146 varieties of hardy Roses, and other desirable varieties of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, and Herbaceous and Green House Plants, of vigorous growth, and in fine condition for transplanting. Toberases, Delias, Ferrerias, Jacobean Lillies, and other tender roots, should be planted in May, and now is the time to order them. Orders solicited, and Catalogues furnished gratis.

Albany, March, 1831.

BUEL and WILSON.

Orders will be received by LUTHER TUCKER.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Gonsell, Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, &c. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Prince's, and Farmer's, &c. Long Island; Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co.'s, New York; Buell's, Albany; and Landreth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the usual season. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and accommodations in their power.

A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Gonsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplanting.

ROUSSEAU and GONN.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, APRIL 2, 1831.

NUMBER 13.

THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.
N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

Published on Saturdays, at \$2 50 per annum, payable in six months, or at \$2 00, if paid at the time of subscribing, by LUTHER TUCKER, at the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—I am pleased with the numbers of your paper so far; because you give us valuable materials, without regard to their origin. To be original seems to be the whole object of some editors. Such editors should have no patrons but editors who puff them for originality. Let such compliment each other, or quarrel about "first entries." We, common folks, "care not a straw" whence you derive materials, provided you give us valuable ones. I hate, "from my soul I hate all affectation" of original materials in a periodical. The farmer neither knows, nor cares, who first penned an article on raising peas or potatoes.

Col. A. Worthington of this county first said "sow peas about the 10th of June, and they will not be infected with bugs." This I published in 1822. Thousands of dollars have been saved by the information. But farmers do not know that Colonel Worthington first communicated the fact to me; and that I said it was because the 10th of June was too late for the pea-bug (*Bruchus pisi*) to deposit its eggs.

Col. Worthington and myself, (though "unnoticed and unknown") are paid by the fireside pleasure of saying to our boys and girls, "we first suggested this." Vanity is voracious, but is easily fed. Now continue to give us valuable materials, and pay the authors by inverted commas, while you interest your subscribers; who (like me) care not a straw which end of a comma stands uppermost, unless ourselves were the original suggestors of new thoughts. Then a wrong-end-up comma will pay us. Your friend,
AMOS EATON.
Troy, March 18, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

HAMS.

Perhaps there is no subject of equal interest among farmers, on which there is such a contrariety of opinion, as that of curing hams. Almost every farmer who is fond of good hams, or wishes to procure a good price for them, has opinions, forms or receipts, peculiar to himself, and after all, the article is seldom produced in the country, much superior in taste or flavor to that of common salt pork.—The plan which I pursue is extremely simple, and I have no hesitation in saying, produces hams superior to any of the kind which I have ever tasted, not excepting the celebrated hams of Virginia, or England, or the still more famous of Calabria.

The hams, as soon as they are separated from the body of the animal, are to be closely packed in a clean, tight, common sized barrel; and to a full barrel add a pickle, made by dissolving eight quarts of clean Liverpool salt, and four ounces saltpetre, in a sufficient quantity of rain or soft water, to cover the whole. In this situation they are to remain until removed to the smoke-house, which should be from eight to twelve weeks.

The smoking process is to be conducted altogether with coals, or the wood of sugar maple (the former is preferred); and when sufficiently smoked, those that are intended for immediate use, may be hung up in a dark garret, or if the weather be too cool, in the cellar; as freezing, particularly if often repeated, is ve-

ry injurious. Those that are intended for summer use, are to be well whitewashed with lime, and when dry, wrapped in paper and packed away in new dry ashes, and then set in a cool dry place in the cellar. Particular care is requisite to prevent its being heated too much, while in the smoke-house, as this is very destructive to its fine flavor. Q. B.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

BASS MATTING.

On reading an article in your paper of last week, headed Bass Matting, I took some good sound basswood bark, that had been taken from the tree last summer, and boiled it from two to three hours in water, trying it at intervals, to see whether its layers would separate; but I found at the end of the boiling that its adhesion was scarcely, if at all, diminished; which confirmed what I before supposed, that the gum, if once dried, becomes insoluble in water; this is well known to be the case with gum copal, caouchoe, indigo, and many other vegetable substances, which, by exposure to the air, undergo such chemical changes by the absorption of oxygen, and perhaps some other means, that water will no longer serve them as a menstrum.

The inner bark of the Basswood, (*Tilia Glabra*) however useful it may be for various purposes, is almost indispensable to every horticulturist in the form of strings; and that prepared from our trees is much better than what we get from Europe. To prepare it, I take the bark from the trees when it will peel freely, and immerse it in water immediately, being careful that every part is covered. In from four to six weeks, in warm weather, the inner layers will be completely loosened, and fall apart on being lifted up; it may then be stripped out, washed soft and pliable, having a smooth and regular fibre, but as we approach the outer rough bark, we find the fibres broken and interrupted by the expansion of the tree, forming a kind of irregular net work, not easily separated. Probably it may make good wrapping paper, but it appears difficult to form this part into the proper state for matting, for when much force is required to separate it, the fibres are broken, and the ribbands will be of very irregular breadth. S. C.
Linden Hill, 3d mo. 25, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I wish our Horticulturists to believe as I do, that there is no finer climate than that of the Genesee Country. To some, I know, this declaration may be startling. We have heard much of the temperate seasons of Great Britain, and of the glorious skies of Italy and Greece. I doubt not that those countries partake largely of the bounties of a munificent Creator; but I wish not for the long enervating summers of the south, nor for the mild winters of Britain connected with its pale and feeble sun in summer.

Hereafter I may discuss this subject more at large. Many plants from warm countries would mature their fruits under our genial skies, and even become naturalized, could their stems endure our rigorous winters. Of this kind is the fig, the pomegranate, and the caper. By the following extract from *Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants*, it appears that even at Paris, six degrees further north than this place, the caper is cultivated. That our summers are more favorable will scarcely be questioned; and I have no doubt that the plant can repose equally safe beneath our sods in winter. D. T.

The caper tree (*Capparis spinosa*) has the habit of the common bramble; it grows in the south of Europe, especially on rocks and ruins. The chief supply of caper buds is from Sicily; but the plant is cultivated in the

neighborhood of Toulon, in orchards, in the intervals between fig and olive trees; and in the neighborhood of Paris, where it is trained on low walls, and the shoots during winter laid down and covered with soil to protect them from the frost. In [England] it has stood the winter in the open air in some situations, and by raising from the seed for several generations might probably be naturalized. A plant stood near a century against the wall of the garden of Camden House, Kensington; it produced many flowers annually, though the young shoots were frequently killed to the stump during winter.

"As a pickle, the flower buds of the caper are in great esteem thro' out Europe. In Italy the unripe fruit is prepared in the same way as the flower buds; both are highly acrid and burning to the taste. In the Isles of the Mediterranean, and near Toulon, the flower buds of the caper are gathered just before they begin to expand, which forms a daily occupation during six months, when the plants are in a flowering state. As the buds are gathered they are thrown into a cask among as much salt and vinegar as is sufficient to cover them, and as the supply of capers is increased, more vinegar is added. When the caper season closes, the casks are emptied, and the buds sorted according to their size and colour, the smallest and greenest being reckoned the best, and put into small casks of fresh vinegar for commerce. They will in this state keep fit for use five or six years. The best capers are called nonpareilles, and the second best capucines.

"Most of the species are very showy when in flower. Ripe cuttings grow readily in sand."

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

Take one pound and a half of good ginger, for a horse, give two spoonfuls each day—one in the morning, and the other in the evening, mixed with wheat bran. This receipt has been selling at the eastward for \$5, where the efficacy of the above medicine has been proved in the cure of several cases of obstinate heaves. K.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SPRING.

Winter, bleak, desolate, and dreary winter has at length taken its flight. It now awaits the revolution of another year. With it, its chilling train, its benumbing power, its spotless garb of virgin white, and its "envious nipping frosts," have vanished, and like an ill-starred dream, it is but held in remembrance. It has fled to give place to the benign influence of a genial sun, and now,

— "no more [cold;]
Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with
But, full of life and vivifying soul,
Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads
them thin, [ven."
Fleecy and white, o'er all-surrounding hea-

The delightful season of spring has returned, that refreshing and invigorating period of man's existence. The regeneration of things has commenced, and at its gentle coming

— "all nature then [up
Rejoiced together glad; the flower looked
And smiled; the forest, from his locks
shook off (birds

The hoary frost, and clapped his hands; the
Awoke, and, singing, rose to meet the day."

The various implements of agriculture are now put in requisition and the ground is put in preparation to receive the seed. The frugal husbandman rejoices that another season has returned, and is bestowing his energies for another crop.

The fields already begin to arrogate to themselves their green mantle and the buds and

blossoms are again putting forth with all the grace of loveliness. The trees have left the "sear and yellow" state, and are now fondly assuming their garb of "everlasting green." The delightful music of the feathered songsters is every where heard warbling in soft melodies. Nature wears a sweet and serene aspect, and all that is seen awakens an inspiration at once pleasing and delightful. The family hearth is no longer crowded, and the mild effects of a softer sun is acknowledged.

Man renovates his spirits, and his mind is no longer crowded with the dire forebodings and gloomy temperament of sullen winter. The re-appearance of all things fair, the flower, the garden, and the field, after months of cold gelid intractable winter, should put the unprincipled disbeliever in *Divine power* to shame, and show the blind absurdity of his blinder doctrine of chance. The *Sentimentalist* in his reflections on the works of nature, perceives that an omnipotent hand has been engaged in its resuscitation, and finds cause that He should be worshipped and adored for his equal mercy, justice and kindness. X.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

A spoonful of flax seed, steeped an hour or two in warm water, and given to calves with their accustomed food, once a day, till they are six or seven weeks old, is very beneficial to them. When lodian meal, which is highly valuable, is added to their food, a little magnesia or chalk, now and then, will prevent scouring.

March 26, 1831

B. C.—n.

SELECTIONS.

POMOLOGICAL MANUAL.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. PRINCE, for a few sheets of this work, from which we copy the following, and shall make further selections in our next.

LITTLE BLANQUET. PR. CAT. EVEL. FOR.

This fruit is pyriform, eighteen lines in height by thirteen in breadth; the skin is very smooth and yellowish white; the flesh is half-breaking, white, with a slight musk flavor, and of a pleasant taste. The seeds are well formed, and of a light brown hue, and the fruit ripens the first part of August. The tree can be grafted on the quince or pear, and is very vigorous and fruitful.

HASTIVEAU. PR. CAT. ROZ. DUH.

This pear, which is of turbinate form, a little flattened, usually measures fifteen lines in diameter, and thirty four in height, and has a slender stem, whose length is disproportionate to the fruit, and often measures eighteen lines. The skin is very even, and entirely of a light yellow hue, except on the sun side, where it has some touches of bright red. The flesh is half melting and musky, but nevertheless has but little flavor; the seeds are black and well formed, and the fruit ripens about the middle of July; the tree produces abundantly, and may be propagated on both pear and quince stocks. I have already stated my reasons for the supposition that this may be the pear at present known in England as the Green Chisel.

GROS HASTIVEAU DE LA FORET. PR. CAT. DUH.

This fruit is of the shape of a top, and is but eighteen to twenty lines in height, by fifteen or sixteen in diameter, with a large and short peduncle of only eight or nine lines in length. Its skin, at perfect maturity, is whitish in the shade, and of a lively red next the sun; the flesh is white, breaking, rather dry, and very slightly acid, but of no peculiar flavor, and has nothing to render it particularly desirable. The seeds are dark brown, and the fruit ripens about the middle of August.

FINE GOLD OF SUMMER.

PR. CAT. COXE.

This fruit is of medium size, and turbinate form, somewhat truncate at the end next the stem, which is sixteen lines in length; it is flattened at the base, and the eye is situated in the centre of a small cavity. The skin is very smooth, of a yellowish green, dotted over with red points on the shade side, and of a deep and brilliant red next the sun; the flesh is delicate, greenish, half-melting, a little acid, and very agreeable; the seeds are black, and tolerably large, and the fruit matures about the middle of August. I find by my own observations, and those of my intelligent friend Robert Manning, Esq. of Salem, Mass. that two other varieties of pears are erroneously cultivated under this name in some nurseries, probably without the knowledge of the proprietors.

DOUBLE EYED PEAR. AUTH.

This fruit generally resembles, both in form and in colour, the one usually called here the Jargonelle, which is the *Epagne* of the French; it differs only in being a little smaller, its greatest length is but twenty eight lines, and its greatest breadth twenty-two. What particularly distinguishes it is, that it appears to have two eyes, which is caused by two sections of the calyx, forming themselves one within the other in such a manner as to divide the eye into two parts, and to give it the appearance of being double; the flesh is half-melting, with a little sharpness, but of agreeable flavour. In the south of France, this pear ripens as early as the end of June, with us here the period of maturity is July. Rozier places the title of this pear as a synonyme of the *Poire a deux tetes*, but the New Duhamel describes them as quite distinct; I have followed the latter.

LARGE CRIMSON. PR. CAT.

It is only comparatively with the still smaller variety of this pear, that the present one has received the term of *grosse* or large, for its height is but twenty-seven lines, and its greatest diameter twenty-one lines; the stem is ten or twelve lines in length, large in comparison with the fruit, and is inserted laterally. The skin is a whitish green in the shade, and of a high or darker hue of crimson on the side exposed to the sun. The flesh is somewhat firm, of a high and sugary flavor, and the seeds are dark brown, or nearly black. The *Petite-cremesine* only varies from the preceding by being rather smaller, and in general not so highly coloured. These two kinds are much cultivated in Provence, (France,) where they ripen in July; in this latitude they will probably mature their fruit by the first of August.

EARLY ROUSSELET. PR. CAT. FOR.

This fruit is small and pyriform, twenty-two to twenty-four lines in height, and eighteen to twenty in its greatest diameter, it is rounded at the head with a partial cavity to receive the eye. The stem is large in proportion to the fruit, and is rarely more than nine or ten lines in length. The skin is delicate, yellowish in the shade, and of a rather lively red, mingled with small grey spots next the sun. The flesh is white, with a partial tint of yellow, half-breaking, of an agreeable fragrance, with a sweet and perfumed flavor. This pear ripens here at the end of July, and greatly resembles the *Rousselet de Rheims*, but has less flavour and perfume. In Fessenden's American Gardener, it is stated that this variety is known around Boston by the title of *Catharine*, or a pronounced *Kattern*; but some confusion exists there on this head.

From the American Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDS.

R. K. M. presents his friendly respects to the Editor of the American Farmer, and refers him to the address of General Washington, to the National Legislature, of December, 1796, for the information required, on the

subject of a Board of Agriculture—but he would presume, surrounded as the Editor must be, by the lovers and admirers of that great and singular man, that ere this he has been furnished with the materials he desired. To make the foundation of any future remarks in relation to the subject as perfect as possible, G. W. P. Curtis, Esq. of Arlington, and Mr. Sparks, in possession of Washington's papers, of almost every description, would no doubt with pleasure afford their aid. General Marshall, in his history, and on the occasion of the last speech, thus refers to it, "in presenting a full and clear view of the situation of the United States, and in recommending those national measures, in the utility of which he felt a confidence, no personal considerations could induce the omission of those to which open and extensive hostility had been avowed." A navy was recommended to rise with the growth, and increase with the strength and prosperity of the country. "The speech next proceeded earnestly to recommend the establishment of national works for manufacturing such articles as were necessary for the defence of the country, and also of an institution which should grow up under the patronage of the public, and be devoted to the improvement of agriculture. The advantages of a Military Academy, and of a National University, were also urged. If, in all reasonable calculation and human probability such a naval establishment as suggested by Washington, would have protected our commerce, and saved us from a foreign war, what results might have been anticipated from the active operation and co-operation of the other three? Nothing less surely than a country uniformly prospering under the influence of liberal institutions, arts, and sciences, and every internal improvement coincident with our age as a people, and ability as a nation; with an uncomplaining and rapidly improving agriculture, dignified by the talents of the wise and good. The navy and military academy have, with the weapons of war and science, long since fought themselves into favor with the nation, in spite of modern philosophers. May the time speedily arrive, when the others will be permitted to co-operate in rendering our country great and happy. But before we can expect to arrive at such felicitous results, we must subdue in a great degree that double headed monster, party spirit—and how is that best to be done? In the spirit of Washington, and that source from whence he derived both his political and moral wisdom, let it be answered—a judicious combination of general education and practical religion—for he said on another occasion, that we would never expect to be a happy nation, except we demeaned ourselves to each other with that "charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine author of our blessed religion." It might have been unpardonable, sir, to have diverged so far from our subject, having any other cause for it than the present—but no apologies need ever be offered, for mingling the politics and parental advice of Washington with agriculture; for like the structure of our happy government which he approved, his plans were clearly to be discriminated as individually useful, but most important, in their union, producing one great concentrated whole. Permit me, in conclusion, to wish you the most successful application of every appropriate principle, and increasing light from all his virtues in the continued progress of the American Farmer.

THE LUCERNE GRASS.

By an advertisement in this paper it will be seen that Lucerne Seed is to be had at Cook & Corning's. The seed here advertised is furnished by Mr. Day, an English cultivator, now resident in this city, and it is very clean, and of the best quality.

The cultivation of the Lucerne is well worth the attention of the farmers of this region; and we confidently trust that among the good

results which we expect from the Horticultural Society, about going into operation among us, if it be not sooner brought about, will be the introduction of Lucerne as one of the very best kinds of fodder.

We do not profess to know much about it personally, but the testimony, wherever it has been tried, is strongly in its favor; and we take the following notice of it from the Farmer's Assistant, a very useful publication, which we happen to have.

This grass was introduced from France into Great Britain, about 70 years ago; and was first brought to this country by that distinguished promoter of improvement, the late Chancellor Livingston. With the best cultivation and plentiful manuring it will yield from six to nine tons of hay per acre, in a season. About twenty pounds of seed per acre, are required, if sown broad east, which is considered a more profitable mode of cultivation, for the farmers of this county, than drilling. It may be sown with oats; but it seems to be regarded as *best* to sow this seed by itself, after deep and thorough plowing. Mr. Livingston sowed it with success in September, after early crop of potatoes; and it may well be sowed immediately after a crop of flax, in both of which cases the soil is reduced to a fine mellow mould.

The best soils for it are said to be of the dryer kind, such as a rich sand, or a gravelly, or sandy loam. It grows well, even in the coldest climates, though it is more productive under the more temperate skies. It comes forward very early, endures drought well, and if cut frequently will renew itself till late in the season.

The first year's crop is not as large as the subsequent ones, and it retains its vegetative vigour about 10 years, when it should be plowed in, and the soil will be found improved for other uses; it is as good as clover, if not better, for this purpose, making the ground rich, friable and light.

There is one quality, in particular, which recommends this grass, for fresh fodder, to farmers in the vicinity of market towns. If mowed as often as the growth will fill the scythe, (as it should be for this purpose) it will continue to produce a succession till very late in the season. Mr. Young, a celebrated English farmer, says: "for fattening bullocks and pasturing swine this grass may be very advantageously used. When it is made into hay let it be cut while quite green, and made without much shaking, as the leaves fall off considerably when dry. A little salt added to it, when laid in the mow, would be a great improvement."—*Troy Sent.*

Extract from the address of the Editor of the New York Farmer, at the commencement of his 4th volume.

As an evidence of the increased attention to rural affairs, are the formation and success of societies having for their objects the cultivation of a taste for the science of the vegetable kingdom, and the improvements of the productions of the garden and orchard. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston, has, during the past year, marched nobly on in her praiseworthy career. The great variety of fruits exhibited, and the care and attention with which they are examined and described, entitle this society in this particular, to stand pre-eminent among her lovely sisters. The Boston market has unquestionably been improved in fruit and vegetables, by the efforts of this association. The State of New York has taken the lead in the number of its Horticultural societies. The one in this city is venerable for its years, and for the good it has done. Let it undergo a more scientific organization, and it will at once be acknowledged the parent in knowledge as well as in age. The one at Albany has done, and will continue to do well. The Domestic Horticultural Society of the western part of this State, exhibits

indications of rising on a permanent foundation. Of the society at Newburgh we have no information of its proceedings. Next year we hope for better things. The Rensselaer county Horticultural Society recently formed at Troy, will not, we are well persuaded, be contented to remain last and least. The Society at Philadelphia, like the Philadelphians themselves, preserves its par value. The Charleston, S. C. Horticultural Society, recently organized, will, without doubt, put on a spirited aspect. There are other similar associations in contemplation. Among the benefits flowing from these societies are the cultivation of a taste for rural charms, the introduction of new and valuable fruits, and esculents, and the beautifying the grounds about dwellings, and along streets and roads. It is a matter of surprise that these associations are not appreciated. We should have supposed the tasty inhabitants of New Haven, for instance, would have increased the attractions of their city in this way.

Of Agricultural associations there are but few. Those in Massachusetts appear to move on with unabated ardor, and with decided usefulness. In almost every branch of husbandry this State has made greater and more general advances than any other in the Union—all attributable to the spirit excited by these societies. The great state of New York concentrates all its honor in this respect, in one society, that of Jefferson county. The successful progress of this society will, at no distant day, convince the inhabitants of the State of their folly in abandoning a system calculated to promote their individual interest and the wealth of the State. There are other societies in the Southern, and particularly in the Western States. The one at Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, and of Hamilton county, Ohio, are favorably known to the Agricultural public. We see indications, particularly in this State, of a disposition to revive those associations. The times and the taste of the people are more favorable than they were ten or fifteen years ago.

Among other indications of national prosperity is the increase of facilities in travelling and transportation of goods and produce. Besides numerous and extensive canals in every section of the country, rail roads are awakening a spirit of enterprise, and opening new and nearer markets to the products of the farmer's labor. These means of conveyance are producing effects, which will increase and perpetuate our blessings—tending to remove sectional jealousies, peculiar habits, and bring forward a race of men quick in thought and movement, and of liberal and enlarged views.

The increased attention paid to education, particularly in that class of schools designed to benefit the great body of the people, the concert of effort, and the interchange of views, brought about by conventions of teachers, are calculated to produce much and lasting good—to render the magnificent bestowments of our legislatures the most effectual in accomplishing the desired ends, and add very materially to the firmness and consolidation of the foundation on which our imperishable national fabric is to be reared.

The establishment of farms and workshops in connexion with schools and colleges is another pleasing expression in the features of our country. In proportion as these institutions flourish, it will only require industry and a fair moral character for youth, however poor, to avail themselves of the privileges afforded by our best seminaries of learning.

From the American Farmer.

PREMIUM AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

A country so essentially agricultural in its interests, and possessing a population so intelligent, as the United States, ought to produce more original matter for the press, on subjects connected with husbandry. The political, and scientific press, teems with fresh matter weekly and daily; while the agricultural is very much

neglected. The cause to which we attribute this want of agricultural writers may be inferred from the remedy we are about to propose. No one, it is presumed, will attribute it to a want of subjects, or ability on the part of our farmers—there is no country on earth where more abundant materials exist for agricultural essays, and none possessing a greater proportion of intelligent writers among its agriculturists.

Without, therefore, attempting an elucidation of the evil caused by this dearth of agricultural matter, and believing that its existence is sufficiently apparent, we proceed to the remedy, or such a one as we think will be at least partially effectual.

We propose to award premiums for original Essays on the three great divisions of the agricultural interest, to wit:

1st. For the best Essay on any subject strictly Agricultural, a perpetual free subscription to the American Farmer, beginning with the 13th volume.

2d. For the second best Essay, of the same character, five years' subscription to the American Farmer, beginning with the 13th volume.

3d. For the third best Essay of the same character, one of the previous volumes of the Farmer, handsomely bound.

4th. For the best Essay on any subject strictly Horticultural, a perpetual free subscription to the American Farmer, to begin with the 13th volume.

5th. For the second best Essay of the same character, five years' subscription to the Farmer, beginning with the 13th volume.

6th. For the third best Essay of the same character, one of the previous volumes of the Farmer, handsomely bound.

7th. For the best Essay on any subject of Rural Economy, a perpetual free subscription to the American Farmer, to begin with the 13th volume.

8th. For the second best Essay of the same character, five years' subscription to the Farmer, beginning with the 13th volume.

9th. For the third best Essay of the same character, one of the previous volumes of the Farmer.

The Essays offered for the above premiums will be submitted to a committee of respectable, intelligent, and practical Agriculturists; and to secure to the successful competitors the premiums for the best Essays in the three departments, their names will be regularly entered on the book of the office as subscribers for life, charged one hundred dollars therefor, and credited by premium Essay in full, which will bind as well our successors as ourselves to a faithful performance of the contract.

In judging of the merits of the Essays, all things else being equal, a preference will be given to practical over theoretical treatises; but no deficiency of style, inelegance or errors of composition, will be allowed to militate against the success of an Essay, the matter of which in a more comely dress would have obtained a premium. (The Editor will take pleasure in supplying such deficiencies.) The particular subjects for the Essays in the three departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, are left entirely to the suggestion of the writers themselves; as are also the length of the Essays, and the propriety of accompanying their publication with the proper names of the writers, though we always prefer proper signatures.

Essays for the above premiums will be received until the first day of June, at which time all that may have come too hard will be submitted to the judges, whose award, with the first prize essay, will be published in the first number of the American Farmer after the decision. Those who do not wish their names published may accompany their Essays with a sealed paper, containing their names, and which will not be opened unless it obtains a premium, and then only to enable us to award it.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1831.

PLOWING AND PLANTING.

On this subject few of our farmers need any instruction, but as many things published in the Genesee Farmer, are designed for young beginners, a few hints on these important operations may be acceptable. It is well in this country to break up turf grounds in the fall, which are intended for spring crops. By this, much of the heaviest team work can be done at a time when teams are strong, and the weather cool, and labor cheap. But where the plowing has not been done in the fall it should be done as early in the spring as the weather will permit. Much time and labour may be saved by commencing this work right. We are not to suppose that all lands require the same management, neither do the same lands for different crops require to be managed in the same way, but as a general rule, it is desirable to render turf lands as mellow as possible, with the least labour. For this purpose, where there is a tough sward, as soon as the ground is thawed two or three inches deep, it should be thoroughly harrowed both ways with a sharp iron toothed harrow—this can be done before the ground is sufficiently thawed for plowing, and the sward more completely cut to pieces, than could be done by the same labour after the ground had been plowed.—Where soils are light and dry, the earlier some crops are planted the better. Peas which are designed for early market should be sown as soon as the frost will admit. Oats that are sown early will be heavier by the bushel, than those sown late, although the late ones may grow the most straw. Spring rye cannot be sown too early. We have known those three crops sown together on strong lands with the common quantity of seed of each, and each kind produce almost as much as if sown separately. Where they are designed for feeding stock, we would recommend the experiment.

Corn should be planted in this section from the sixth to the tenth of May. Some farmers say that if planted too early the seed will rot in the ground. If your seed corn has been well selected and preserved, you need not fear that.

Potatoes should either be planted early, or not till June, as we would prefer the last of June to the last of May. Those planted early frequently make their growth before the midsummer drought, whereas those planted the last of May, are frequently injured by, while those of later planting make their growth with, the later rains, and are better for keeping through the winter. We would notice one common error with regard to the rearing of potatoes:

It is a received opinion that if potatoes are planted on dry sandy soil, the produce will be dry. This is diametrically opposed to the fact. The best potatoes are allowed to be produced in Ireland and the west of England. There the climate compared with ours is cool, and the soil contains much vegetable matter. The best potatoes raised in the United States are on a high cold ridge of land, running east from the east end of Lake Ontario to Lake Champlain; also, on the high grounds of Ver-

mont and Maine. In our southern states the potatoes are waxy and poor in quality. The inference to be drawn is, that they grow best when cool. Now we know that our dry sandy lands become very much heated in summer weather, while our black boggy or peat soil remain cool. Therefore, in proportion to this difference, we should always prefer soils that contain much vegetable matter and that which is damp and cool, rather than dry and warm—not that we would recommend soils that would be called wet, or where water remains upon the surface, but such lands are not subject to the drought. We hope that the farmers of Old Genesee will make observations upon this subject the coming season, and let us know the results, as we think this crop has been more neglected, according to its intrinsic value, than any other.

POMOLOGY.

(Continued from page 93.)

Esopus Spitzenburgh—From the well known reputation of this apple, all red apples that are brought to market are called Spitzenburghs, and a great many kinds have been cultivated by this name, some of which are very inferior in quality; and so rare is the genuine apple, that it is known but to few of our farmers.—We shall be particular in describing it, to enable those who wish to cultivate it, to distinguish it from the spurious kinds. It is of middle size, rather long than round, or barrel shaped, being very square at the blossom end; rather uneven on the surface, or slightly ridged; the color is a deep scarlet, and dotted over with small light colored spots. The flesh is crisp, and very yellow. It is pleasantly acid, with a rich musky or vinous flavor. It is very heavy, and yields a rich juice for cider, and is accounted by some our best cider apple. It is in eating from January until May, and few kinds are more justly esteemed as a table fruit. The tree is a good grower, with long limbs, which are thickly studded with fruit spurs.—When left to itself, the tree becomes an alternate bearer, bearing one year so full as to endanger the tree, by which it becomes so much exhausted as not to show any fruit buds the next. This should be remedied by picking off part of the fruit when young, by which management it will bear successively.

In selecting cions, the best criterion to judge the tree by, is the length of the limbs. The top is flat and wide, and the colour of the bark is a light grey with light spots.

Green Newtown pippin—This is justly esteemed as one of our latest keeping apples, which is in eating from March to July. This apple is of middle size, and rather flat, of a deep green colour, the flesh very crisp and hard, of a sprightly acid flavor. The tree is of rather slow growth, with small limbs, and the shape of the tree is rather flat. The apple has a very smooth skin, but it is very liable in this vicinity to the mildew, which in many cases covers and destroys the fruit. Very few apples of this kind can be found without more or less spots upon the skin, and yet it is well worth cultivating. The trees are not great bearers.

Yellow Newtown pippin—Few American apples have such a reputation abroad as this, owing to the large quantities that are shipped to England and other parts of Europe. This, like the preceding variety, keeps long, and is of

a brisk acid flavor. The shape of the apple is long and square at the ends, the color of a pale green, changing to yellow. The tree is a better bearer than the preceding. I do not consider either of them good cider apples.

Rhode Island Greening—Perhaps this apple is more generally known through the western part of this state than any other. In size it is above the middle, often weighing three-fourths of a pound. The colour is of a deep green, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe. It is very smooth, and the tree is a yearly and good bearer. The shape of the top is flat, the limbs large and strong, and the young wood covered with a white down. It is not a good cider apple, but nevertheless a valuable one to cultivate. It is in eating from January to May, and is an excellent cooking apple.

Roxbury Russeting—This apple is known by a variety of names, in western New York, such as English russeting, Boston russeting, &c. It is under middle size, flat in shape, moderate russet, with a blush on the sunny side. The flesh is firm, of a yellow colour, with a rich sub-acid flavor; it keeps well, being in eating from February to July. The tree has rather a flat top, the limbs large and strong, and thickly set with fruit spurs. The tree is a good bearer, and we consider this and the *Pomme Gris*, two of the best of our russet apples.

Pomme Gris—This apple is of French origin, and is cultivated much in the Canadas.—It is of small size, and of flat shape, of a fine yellow russet color. The flesh is firm and tender, and full of rich juice, which has a musky agreeable sub-acid flavor. It is one of the richest table fruits for winter, being in eating from January to June. The tree is a good bearer.

Winter Russet—This is one of the longest keeping apples we have, being in eating from May to July. The tree is of rapid growth, with straight upright shoots, which are long, and are apt to break when loaded with fruit.—The bark is of cinnamon colour, and the tree is one of the hardiest we know of. The greatest recommendation this fruit has, is its durability. The apple is of middle size, of conical shape; of a russet color, the flesh rather tough, and of an unripe, sub-acid flavor.

Black Jellyflower—A fall apple, of singular shape and colour, being of a dark purple, striped with green, and covered with a light bloom. It is in eating from October to January, is of pleasant flavor, but rather dry; it loses its flavor before it rots, and becomes very insipid. The tree grows with small crooked limbs and flat bushy top. Notwithstanding its short durability, a few trees in an orchard are well, as the apple makes a singular appearance in a dessert. It is not a good cider apple.

Bourassa—This is accounted one of the best winter apples of the Canadian market. It is of a beautiful red colour, with some spots of rust. In its shape it resembles Bradock's—seek no further, being conical, and of middle size. It is in eating from January to June, and is certainly one of the best apples of the season. The flesh is of a rich yellow color, very tender, and full of juice, which is highly perfumed. This apple deserves to be more extensively cultivated in the states.

Paris, N. Y. March 19th, 1831.

Mr. EDITOR—A subscriber is anxious to cultivate the article of mustard, provided a knowledge of the cost and net proceeds will warrant the trial. Now, sir, through the medium of your useful paper, I wish to know—the time of sowing, state of the ground, process of maturing, time of harvest, manner of fitting for market, quantity of an average crop. Also, as the season is commencing, information sufficient to enable an inexperienced hand to improve the quality of his fruit by the process of grafting. Yours, &c. W. O.

In answer to the inquiries of W. O. respecting the cultivation of mustard, as a field crop, we offer the following observations upon its botanical history, cultivation, manufacture, uses, &c.

Mustard belongs to the fifteenth class, and second order of the Linnæan system, genus *sinapis*, of which there are two species cultivated as a field crop, the *alba* and *nigra*, or white and black.

All the plants of this class have flowers with four leaves, or petals, forming a cross, from which circumstance they are called cruciform flowers. The second order of this class includes those plants which have a silique or pod, whose length is more than twice its breadth.

Both species have been cultivated from time immemorial, in most parts of Europe. It is a received opinion in America, that the white mustard alone is cultivated in England, from which circumstance it is called *English Mustard*; but both white and black are there cultivated to considerable extent as field crops, for the manufacture of bottle mustard, which has been exported to different parts of the world.

The Black Mustard is a plant so well known to every farmer, that a particular description of it is unnecessary. It is of taller growth than the white, and ripens much earlier. The leaves and pods of this species are smooth and shining, and the plant may be called hardy, as it will continue growing about yards for years, without any care, and the seed will continue in the ground for years. The flour from the black kind has more pungency than the white.

The White Mustard is not as hardy as the black, and is of smaller growth; the leaves, stalks, and pods are covered with short sharp pointed hairs, giving the whole plant a rough appearance; the leaves are feathered on the edges, and the plant is not as branching as the preceding, neither does it ripen its seeds so early. The green leaves of both kinds are used as pot herbs, as are most of the plants belonging to this class, which includes the different kinds of cabbage, turnips, cresses, &c.

Both kinds will grow upon any dry rich soil, which requires no other preparation than for other spring crops. It is sown in drills at about one foot distant from each other, and hoed, or when land is in good order, and clear from weeds, it is sown at broad cast. When sown in drills, about eight quarts per acre are considered sufficient for the black kind, and ten for the white; but when sown at broad cast, about ten quarts of the black and twelve of the white are required, per acre. It should be sown as early as the ground will admit of in the spring, and it will ripen in this climate August. The quantity produced in Eng-

land per acre, I was informed, varied from 20 to 30 bushels.

The cultivation of mustard, in this section of the United States, would be subject to the same uncertainty as that of turnips, as they are both liable to be destroyed by the fly, (the *chrysomela* of Linnæus) which feeds upon all the plants belonging to this class. They are more disposed to feed upon the white than black kind, when growing together, from which we should infer that the black would be the surer crop. We would recommend the same precaution against the fly, as for turnips; that is, sowing on new land, or newly broken up turf land. Where these fail, we do not know of any antidote against the fly, as they will sometimes destroy the crop when the young plants first appear above ground.

Should the inquirer have any reference to the cultivation of mustard for oil, for which it is often cultivated in Europe, we would recommend him to examine a plant which we have seen growing upon the Mohawk flats, at the mouth of Oriskany creek, which, if we mistake not, is the *Sisymbrium amphibium*, L. This plant grows very luxuriantly on bottom lands, and we have seen it growing at the above mentioned place, which we should think would produce at the rate of forty bushels per acre, and the plant is not as liable to be attacked by the fly as mustard.

Both the white and black mustard are ground and bottled for culinary use; and in Durham and some other parts of England, the black husk or skin is so completely separated by the machinery, that it does not affect the colour of the flour, which is considered stronger than when made from white, but as it contains more oil, some other farinaceous matter is mixed with it, which not only facilitates the dressing or bolting process, but increases the quantity.

Mustard is very generally used in the United States as a condiment for meats during the spring season, and both white and black are considered medicinal.

NOTE. The inquiries respecting grafting will be answered in our next; and for varieties of apples we refer him to our articles on Pomology, which will be continued.

ASPARAGUS.

This is one of our choicest spring vegetables, and yet not one half of the families through western New York pay any attention to the cultivation of it. We believe many would cultivate it that do not, if they understood what was necessary.

There is a tradition handed down among our good old people, that in order to raise asparagus, it is necessary to dig a hole the size of the intended bed, to the depth of two or three feet, in which there must be laid a floor of brick or stone, over which must be laid alternately, layers of manure and earth, until the pit is filled up, on the top of which the asparagus is to be planted.

Now we confess this would be enough to discourage many, but a little attention to the history and cultivation of the plant, dispels this imaginary difficulty.

The plant is found growing in its native state in low grounds, near the sea, from which we may infer that it delights in a moist situa-

tion, and that salt is not injurious to it. The preparation of ground for this plant is simple, but as it is to remain many years in this place, it should be well prepared. First, when you wish to plant out a bed, select a piece of ground that is rather damp than otherwise, the deeper the soil the better: let it be well manured, and spaded one foot deep at least, and the soil and manure well mixed; upon this set your young plants, one foot apart, each way, spreading the small roots horizontally; cover them over about two inches with good mould, and the task is done. The young plants should be kept hoed until they shade the ground sufficiently to keep the weeds under. In the fall cut down the stalks, and cover the bed with coarse manure, which may be stirred in the spring, and a little salt sprinkled over it. The third year the shoots will be big enough to cut for use; after which, if it is well tended, a bed will do well for twenty years. Asparagus may be cut until early peas are fit for use; after which it should be allowed to make its full growth. A bed of five feet wide and forty feet in length, will be sufficient for the supply of a family. We recommend the cultivation of a bed of asparagus to every farmer, as a matter of health, comfort, and economy.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Of which there are some hundred sorts, of various colors, shapes, and sizes; which the nursery-men dignify with high sounding and gratuitous names.

Of the large and monstrous kinds, it is observed that like the imported vine, they are subject to mildew, when the berry is in the tart, and also the young growth of wood during the whole season. In England it is advised to keep them open by pruning, and to give them sun and a free circulation of air; but when we contrast our clear, bright, and burning days, with the mists and fogs of an English climate, it would seem that the rule should be reversed, and as far as our experience goes, all of those large and high fed varieties thrive altogether best in the shade, when pruned in such a manner as to admit a free circulation of air—the shade of vegetables is not as favorable as the sides of houses, walls, and fences, with north, south, and west exposures.

We had several sorts last year, which grew to the size of walnuts, all of which fell to the ground, completely covered by a dark brown fungus, which commenced at a very small point, and seemed to be endowed with vegetable life, and composed of small running filaments, and was to all intents a parasite possessing organs of vegetability, and sustained itself by preying upon, and deriving its aliment from the fruit; others from the same stock, in more shaded situations, perfected their fruit free from this disease.

They, in all cases within our knowledge, fared the same on light sandy soils, as on the richest and deepest bottoms; and if they continue to be thus affected, it is a fair conclusion that our humid nights and hot days are the proximate causes of mildew or blight, and that our climate is unfavorable to their production.

The sulphurated lime water, and the chlorites, proved perfectly inert, as to arresting this disease; and the only remedy we can suggest is, the raising new sorts from the seeds of im-

ported varieties, from which process, when applied to the vine, as well as various other exotics, we have the most sanguine expectations of being able to naturalize and acclimate them to our light and shade, heat and cold, and cause them, not only to become naturalized, but natural born republican denizens of our gardens and fields, who originally, with aristocratic pride, were withdrawn from vulgar gaze, in the sumptuous palaces and hot-houses of Europe, or were indigenous in the enervating regions of a tropical temperature.

The process is simple; the seeds sown in the fall vegetate the next spring, and usually produce the third year. They all bud and graft freely on the common and wild stocks, which may have a favorable effect on the large varieties; it is worth trying. Observe in budding, the bandages must be kept on much longer than in other cases.

We shall continue this subject next week, and give some hints on improving the common kinds, and on the best manner of managing them.

HOT-BEDS.

Those persons who are fond of good gardens will find it very much to their advantage to rear their young plants in a hot bed; and although professional gardeners may make theirs in March, we would not recommend those who are unacquainted with the business, to commence theirs until April.

To manage an early hot bed with perfect success, is one of the skillful operations in gardening; but when the bed is not commenced until April, they may be managed with success by any one who will pay a little attention to the subject. By commencing a bed about the first of April, plants may be kept in a thrifty growing state, under the glass, until the weather becomes warm enough to plant them out, without the trouble of changing them from one bed to another, or giving the bed a second heat; whereas, if planted one month earlier, they require the skill of an experienced gardener to keep them from running up with long stalks, which would injure them, or their being stunted by the bed becoming cold, after the fermentation of the manure is over.

As we are wishing to give simple directions to those who are unacquainted with the business, the more experienced gardeners will make all allowance where we do not describe their more practical rules.

To commence a hot bed, take a sufficient quantity of manure, (that from the horse stables, and which has been thrown in a heap and began to heat, being preferable); arrange it in a square form, about five feet wide, and of such length as may suit your convenience, and about from eighteen inches to 2 feet in height; on the top of this place a box about four feet wide, and of a length corresponding with your bed, making the north side six inches higher than the south, to give the glass sufficient slope to carry off the water.

This box should be made with good joints, otherwise the mice will get in and destroy the plants. The box thus prepared, is to be placed upon the top of the pile of manure, which should be made level, that the box may sit close upon it. The south side of the box should be about one foot high, and the north

side about six foot and a half; and when placed upon the manure, there should be put into it about four inches of good fine rich loam—that from turf land is preferred.

After the bed has been thus formed, and has become warm, (which may be known by running a stick into it), the seed may be planted upon it. The whole bed should be covered with glass, where that can be had; but as many of the farmers may not have that, oiled paper may be used as a substitute, which may be taken off in warm days.

By a little attention to this mode of raising plants, gardens may be advanced from two weeks to a month, and many plants raised with more certainty than when planted in open ground.

Among the seeds that are to be sown first upon a hot bed, may be enumerated—Early York and Dwarf Cabbages, Early Cauliflowers and Brocoli, Cucumbers and Mellons of different kinds, Peppers of sorts, Tomatoes and Egg plants, Lettuce and Pepper grass, a few Radishes, Squashes, Turnip Beets, and if some eyes are cut from Early Potatoes, and planted in the bed, and after the frosts are past, planted out, they will be fit for use two weeks earlier than those planted directly in the open ground. Other potatoes may be put in holes made with a stick in the side of the bed, where they will soon sprout and be ready for early setting. If Sweet Potatoes can be procured in season by sprouting them in a hot bed, they produce very well in this section of country.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the MONROE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Arcade House, in this Village, on Thursday the 7th of April inst. A general attendance is requested.

HESTOR STEVENS,

Rochester, April 2, 1831. Rec. Sec'y.

MARCH. FLORAL CALENDAR.

24—Wild Pigeons made their appearance—Crocus, (*C. vernus*) and Red Maple in flower—The Catkins of the Willow and Poplar out—Winter wheat looks fair.

ONEIDA INSTITUTE.

We have been favored with the third report of this flourishing seminary, from which it appears that forty two young men have earned, during the last year, a sum equal to the amount of their board, which, at a little more than one dollar a week, amounts to \$2,000. While earning this sum, they have also been giving strength and vigor to their constitutions; a healthy tone to their mental faculties; and preparing themselves to endure hardships, to encounter difficulties, and to accomplish the great purposes of life. All the other expenses of the institution, for tuition, room rent, fuel, light and contingencies, amount to \$28 a year for each student. This plan of uniting manual labor with study, we regard as among the best improvements of the day; the experiment at Whitesborough, has been a fair and successful one; and we rejoice to learn that the Trustees propose erecting buildings to accommodate one hundred students. FIVE HUNDRED applicants, it is stated, have been refused admission, the last year, for want of room: a noble comment on the adaptation of the system to the wants of the community.

Utica Sent.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

LETTER VI.

Paris, January 8, 1831.

My dear Friend—You will have heard of the resignation of Lafayette as Commander-in-chief of the National Guards. This event of itself, and unconnected with circumstances, ought to excite no surprise, when it is considered, that the office was conferred under the provisional Government, for the exigencies of the time, and was in truth held, so long as it continued, without warrant of law. After the new Government was once organized, this office, by the Constitution, belonged to the King, and to place and keep it in the hands of an individual, was no place that individual, at once, above both the King and the Constitution. But after what had transpired on the subject in the Chambers, Gen. Lafayette not only resigned the command of the National Guards of the kingdom, but he refused, though repeatedly and earnestly entreated by the King, to retain the command of those of Paris. It had become evident that the good General had fallen under suspicion. The jealousies of a considerable portion of citizens were awakened against him. The existence of a plot against the Government began to be bruited about, and the conspiracy was said to embrace two very distinct and even opposite classes of persons. It was said that the republicans of France desired and were resolved that every trace of monarchy, or hereditary authority, either in the legislative or executive department, should be abolished. The existence and objects of such a party becoming known, the Carlists, it was said, had joined themselves to it, in the hope of preparing a way for bringing back the Bourbons in the confusion and anarchy that would follow from a civil-war. I have not learned that any very satisfactory evidence of such a conspiracy, or any other, has been adduced, though its existence was expressly charged, by Ministers, in the Chamber of Deputies. In times, however, of high political excitement and alarm, the simple avowal of a fact is often quite as valuable for the effect intended, as the most incontrovertible proof. So it happened in the instance before us. The political principles of Lafayette, the most consistent politician perhaps that the world ever saw, were well understood. From the time he studied in the school of Washington to the present hour, in all the astonishing and changing scenes of his eventful life, he has been an undisguised republican; and if he did not bend from this lofty sentiment, either while suffering years of imprisonment, or during the splendid reign of Napoleon, so dazzling, and so illustrious for his country, it was not to be expected that now in his old age he would adopt opinions, or use a language which would give the lie to a long life of active and virtuous energy in the great cause of liberty. While, therefore, the General was true to his country amidst the new and trying scenes in which he was called to take a part, he was also true to himself. While he held fast to his original faith, and believed that the people of France were capable of self government on republican principles, if there were only time and opportunity to organize such a government, yet he saw, as clearly as any man, the necessity, for the prevention of human butchery, of bringing the floating, confused and warring elements about him, into a condition of order with the least possible delay. He saw too, from the suddenness of the events of July, that things were by no means prepared and ready for the composition of a government on his principles, and that the attempt, making confusion worse confounded, would certainly be followed, for a season at least, with horrors at which humanity must shudder. On the other hand, there was the most fortunate combination of circumstances that could have happened, for the restoration of perfect quiet and order under the Duke of Orleans as King.—Republican as he was, the General did not hesitate. He not only yielded, his hearty as-

sent to the election of the Duke to the executive office, according to the forms of monarchy; but he put his own hand boldly and effectively to the work. He was honest and he was in earnest. He alone could repress the rising republican spirit of the nation, and make it give place to another order of things. He lent his influence to this effect fearlessly, and there cannot be a doubt, that to him more than any other man, perhaps more than all other men, the King of the French owes it that he is now wearing his crown in peace and quietness—Of this, Philip and his family are too well aware and too generous, not to take pride in making the acknowledgment.

When, however, in this way, and by so much sacrifice, order had been restored, and the provisional Government, in one branch after another of the public administration of affairs, was giving way to a more settled and constitutional order of things, it was quite natural that the friends of rational liberty should hold opinions on the details, widely differing from those of thorough monarchists and absolutists. Because they were willing to submit, for the sake of strength, that the executive office should be hereditary, (always retaining the right of election in cases of exigency) it did not follow that they should be satisfied with hereditary legislation also. They thought it quite possible, that republican institutions should exist with a King as the executive chief of the state, but they saw it was quite ridiculous to talk of a government of the people, while hereditary legislation existed. The Chamber of Peers of course became obnoxious to this party. The doctrine of political equality, rightly understood, and which they desired to carry out in the details of the Government as far as it was practical, was a mere jest in the face of a body of men who claimed to legislate for the people by right of birth. That such views were and still are entertained by a powerful party in France, there can be no doubt. That such sentiments should be held by one who had long since renounced his own hereditary title, and with it his right to make laws for the people, should not excite surprise in any mind. It is certainly esteemed no secret here, that such were and are the opinions of Lafayette.

There was, then, another important branch of the Government, of which the General and his co were both members, the Chamber of Deputies, the existence of which, in its present form, was thought by many to be incompatible with the new condition of the state. The members were elected under the old regime, and although the Ministers of that dynasty were shamefully beaten at the polls, yet in so large a body, it was certain that there were included not a few devoted Carlists. Besides, the Chamber had come together, in aid merely of the provisional Government, its co-operation being required principally, if not merely, in the election of a chief. This work being accomplished, it was thought by many that its functions ought to cease, as did the functions of the few noble patriots who sat for a few days in authority, at the Hotel de Ville. Of this opinion was Gen. Lafayette, and the noble Du Pont (de Leure). A majority of the Chambers, however, resolved on holding on; and they still continue their session, though amidst the increasing clamours of a powerful party.—There is certainly some plausibility in the reason which they principally urge; which is the necessity, before they dissolve themselves, of passing a law for the regulation of a new election, in the want of which, they say, the election must be held under the odious law of Charles X. To this it is, of course, answered that no such consequence would follow, because the King, while every thing is yet new, is the proper authority from which should emanate an ordinance, conformably to the liberal principles of the people, for the first popular election under his government: leaving, of course, the details of a permanent law of elections to be fixed by the new Deputies, who will

come from the people clothed with that and other authority.

In what I have now related, you will see the cause of the temporary excitement and jealousy which existed against Lafayette. This was carried so far, that he was charged with being at the head of a republican conspiracy. The truth is, the General had become too popular with the people, and the envious resolved to bring him down from his elevation. For the good of his country, for the love of liberty, and to preserve order, he made the voluntary sacrifice of all his military power. In resigning the office of Commander-in chief of the National Guards of the realm, it is well known that he only anticipated, by a short period, what it was his intention soon to do. In refusing to retain the command of the guards of Paris, at their and the King's entreaty, there cannot be a doubt that he acted with his characteristic prudence and wisdom, both for himself and his country. The Minister of Justice, the excellent Du Pont, followed him into retirement.

While there is, at present, every indication that the Government of Louis Philippe will be stable, at least for a considerable period, it is more than probable that some important changes must occur. The Chamber of Deputies must be dissolved, before many weeks; and a powerful effort will be made, as soon as things can be arranged for the purpose, for the abolition of hereditary legislation, by the perpetual dissolution of the Chamber of Peers.

Ever yours,

B.

TREES, SHRUBS, &C.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, a variety of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Fibrous and Bulbous Roots, &c., among which are Apples, Peaches, Pears, a few Cherries, Locust, Catalpa, Weeping Willow, Gleditschia or Honey Locust, Rose Acacia or Moss Locust, Fir, Mountain Ash, Snow Balls, Lutes of different species, Paper Mulberry, a variety of Roses, Honey Suckles, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Lilies, and many others. Also a few Green House Plants. Communications received thro' the Rochester post office, and Trees delivered in Rochester without charge.

SILAS CORNELL.

Linden Hill, (4 miles N W of Rochester) 3d mo 20. * * * Orders for the above may be left at the Office of the Genesee Farmer. Ptf mar 26

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive the spring orders of their customers, having received by the Sovereign, from London, and by arrivals from France and Holland, a choice assortment of Garden, Field & Flower seeds—among which, are many fine sorts of early Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower; purple Cape Brocole; early scarlet Radish; Mangel Wurzell: Sir John Sinclair's new Silver Beets, (a very luxuriant and valuable vegetable); Bishop's early Dwarf Prolific Peas, 75 cents per quart. These peas need no recommendation; many who had them last season attest to their superior quality—they were introduced by a Scotch Gardener, named Bishop, 1827, in London, and so great was their reputation, that they sold for one guinea per pint; they are remarkably early, very productive, and grow only twelve inches high—should be planted three inches apart, as they spread like a fan; they commence blooming when only three inches high.

Also, a few pounds superior white Mulberry Seed, growth 1830, price 50 cents per oz. or 6 dolls. per pound; Perennial Rye Grass; Orchard Grass; fine early Potatoes; English Windsor Beans; Green Noupencil Beans &c &c.

Bird Seed of every sort: fresh Embdon Gratts; Oat Meal; Barley Meal; Rice Flour; Shaker's Parched Corn; Medicinal Herbs; Barks and Roots in great variety.

Also, 40 bushels fine white Mustard Seed, received by the Columbia and Hudson, late London arrivals; this seed was selected expressly for Medicine—is quite free of dust and impurity.

Gentlemen supplied with Gardeners, by the day, month or year. G. THORBURN SONS, Feb. 29—G F 6 w 67 Liberty street, New York.

The supposed cholera morbus, which has been raging for some time past in Russia, and promises to devastate some of the fairest provinces of the Autocrat, turns out to be the Turkish plague in its most destructive form. It was introduced into Russia by the army in its return from Turkey.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Goodsell, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, etc. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Prince's, and Farmer's Long Island; Fley's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co's, New York; Buel's, Albany; and Laodreth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the season opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragements in their power.

A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goodsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplanting. mar 19 ROSSITER and KNOX.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending March 26, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observations	
	morn	even	morn	even	morn	even	clear	cloudy	rainy		high winds
20	35	17	29.50	29.70	w	w		1			[thaws 3in. snow & grad bare
21	40	40	29.75	29.65	w	w	1				
22	54	41	29.70	29.65	s w	w	1				
23	62	50	29.65	29.54	s w	w	1				
24	60	54	29.40	29.10	a w	s		1	1		2-10 in.
25	56	46	29.10	29.25	w	w		1	1		1-10 in.
26	46	36	29.50	29.16	w	w					

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

April 1, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs		Mink	12a31
Pot	\$91a92 50	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	100a102 50	Martin	25a42
Apples per bushel	31a50	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	75	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	18a25
Beeswax	do 18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter	do 10a12	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	\$2a9	Honey do	09
Do prima do	5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	38a44	Mustard Seed per bush	\$3
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	25a31
Candles, mauld per lb	9 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	8 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	50a56	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	04a05	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	\$4 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	5 50	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50a56
Flax Seed per bush	78a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Selt per bbl	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	169a115
Fox, cross	100a200	Buckwheat flour, cwt.	\$1 75

THE MARKET.

The Journal of Commerce of Friday says: "To day is much as yesterday, but little doing in Flour. Small sales are making, but the market gives way at once if crowded. Most of the arrivals are storing."

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday says, those interested in the Grain and Flour market, are still kept in a state of suspense for the want of later European advices—our last being only the 3d of February, and received twelve days since. The money market continues abundant. Exchange on England has been improved a trifle.

The Georgetown (S. C.) declares, that with the exception of a few politicians, there is no excitement in that State on the subject of the Tariff—and that people at a distance, who form their opinion of the state of public feeling from the tone of the prints of that State, are deceived.

General Lafayette offers for sale one half of his Florida lands, granted to him by the U. States.

Miss Frances Wright arrived at Boston, on Thursday, as a passenger in the brig James, from Kingsion, Jamaica.

FARMER'S VERNAL ODE.

From the American Farmer.

The farmer's joyous season,
Comes tripping gaily on;
Its heralds are the gentle airs,
Warmed by a genial sun
And now he wends him o'er each field,
Each hedge and fence along;
And through the groves and o'er the hills,
His gladdened herds among.
And joyously he views them all,
From dreary winter free;
And feels as doth the mariner,
Just from the boisterous sea.
Though herbage sere and leafless boughs
Arrest the careless view;
He sees the living gems that peep,
Their winter shelters through.
And gladly he greets them all,
Those little buds of hope;
Which soon will 'neath the genial sun,
Their fragrant flowrets ope;
From which he'll see the future fruit,
Emerge and ripen soon;
And thence the farmer's store of joy,—
Of hope the promised boon.
O! deem not tame such pleasures,
As come with spring's return,
To fill the farmer's bosom,—
Nor yet their offerings spurn.
For O! of earth the sweetest,
The purest joys we sing;
Are those the farmer's feath'ry,
On the return of spring.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

We have received eight of these letters, and from the peculiar interest, at the present time, of the letters from Paris, we have concluded to break in upon the regular series, that we may give the writer's views of the recent events in the French capital.

LETTER V.

Paris, January 4th, 1831.

My dear Friend—When I arrived at Paris, the city had just passed through a scene of appalling danger. The officious intermeddling of those who arrested the Ministers of Charles, had well nigh cost the country its quiet, if not its liberty. These men, at whose escape the Government would have rejoiced, having been arrested and brought back to Paris, the people became clamorous for their blood. The victims of the Three Days cried aloud for vengeance from the very silence of their graves. Their surviving friends and relatives, cherishing in a manner almost peculiar to the French the memory of the dead, demanded to offer this sacrifice to their manes. The Government was embarrassed. Merely to send the ex-Ministers into exile, would be perhaps to banish them to the enjoyments of a freer and happier country than their own; and to send them to the guillotine, would probably be to set in operation a machine which seems to have within itself the power of perpetual propulsion, and which might not be checked till much of the best blood of France had been spilled. In the mean time, the formal trial of the obnoxious Ministers proceeded in the Chamber of Peers. They did not stop to reflect, nor perhaps would it have been prudent, or possible, to have done so, that, since the last remedy of an injured people had been resorted to, and an entire new order of things had been established on the ruins of the old, the right of this Government to go back to the exercise of a mere constitutional remedy was at least doubtful. Whatever opinion they might have entertained on this subject, there was behind them, in public sentiment and feeling, an irresistible power propelling them forward. While the Peers were going through the formalities of a hearing, with as much protraction as possible, public indignation was daily gathering intensity. This was cherished and aggravated in a variety of

ways. The fresh graves of the slain, several of which are still seen in the most public places in the heart of the city, near where they fell, decorated with tri-colored flags and hung with innumerable wreaths of evergreen, were visited and wept over by continual crowds, and many of the most striking and bloody scenes of the conflict and carnage of the revolution, already transferred to canvass, were publicly exhibited to the senses of a people who are peculiarly alive to sympathetic impressions. Some of the public journals and the Theatres, did not fail to lend their aid to the work. During all this time, nobody doubted the conviction of the Ministers. They were convicted before they were put to the bar. The point of embarrassment and doubt was how they were to be disposed of.

From the delay of the Peers in coming to a decision on a matter which seemed to the multitude too clear for deliberation, the people, at last, became satisfied that it was the intention of the Government to save the lives of their unhappy prisoners. The indignation of the mob then rose to the highest pitch, and without defining their own object, further than to enjoy, at all hazards, the spectacle of the death of the Ministers, they began to assemble in dense and portentous masses around the gates and gardens of the Luxembourg. The Court of the Peers was then in session at the Palace. It was a fearful moment for Paris and for France. The whole city was thrown into alarm, and nothing was looked for but such devastation as follows the letting loose of the worst passions of the human heart. At this trying hour, the National Guard was appealed to, and happily, not in vain. Tho' the hearts of very many of them, from their condition in life and the personal interest which they had in passing scenes, were with the agitators, yet, in defence of order and peace, they hastened to the point of danger and attack as one man, and placing themselves fearlessly between the infuriated populace and the objects of their indignation, by their intrepidity and coolness, saved the nation. The result of the deliberations of the Peers was pronounced by the President, in the absence of the accused. They were condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and measures were instantly taken for their immediate removal to Vincennes. This was a task of difficult execution, for the multitude was still besieging the Luxembourg. Fortunately, at the moment, a rumour was spread amongst them, that Polignac, at least, was condemned to death. The Ministers were hastened into a carriage of one of the Peers, towards whom the rumor just mentioned had softened the mob, and under a light guard, passed them unquestioned, and by a circuitous route, reached Vincennes in safety. This was at six o'clock in the evening. At eleven, the truth of the decree was known, but the crisis seemed to be past. The force of the insurgents had become broken, and in a few hours all was quiet.

The friends of humanity and of good order must rejoice that France was spared the disgrace, either of the death of the Ministers, or of a popular commotion because they were saved. Much of the credit is due to the good Lafayette. His immense popularity was gallantly risked in behalf of the accused. When the officer of the Chamber of Peers, immediately after the decree was pronounced, accompanied by a file of soldiers, entered the apartments of the condemned Ministers, in the hurry of the occasion, with only time to utter the ominous words, "*sauvez-vous!*" they did not doubt that they were to be led to instant execution. Polignac took the first occasion afterwards to acknowledge that he owed his life to Lafayette. This is not the first time that Polignac has made a narrow escape. He was engaged in the infamous plot of the infernal machine, to destroy the life of Bonaparte, for which he was condemned to death. He was saved by a woman of whose devotion he could not have been worthy. Of great personal

beauty, in a condition of peculiar interest, and overwhelmed with grief, she forced her way into the presence of the First Consul, threw herself at his feet, and begged the life of her husband. His instantaneous reply, in his usual rapid manner, "*levez-vous!*" assured her of success. It is not uncharitable to say that the baseness of Polignac's attempt on the life of Napoleon, and the uniform hatred to his family, by which he was distinguished, was his prime recommendation to Charles X. It is a little singular, that having once been saved by the generosity of the man he attempted to murder, his unworthy life should have been a second time yielded back to him through the voluntary efforts of an individual whom he must have equally hated for his liberal principles. Ever yours, B.

ENGLISH CATTLE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers to the public on reasonable terms, several animals from Imported Stock, the most celebrated in England, both for their great milking properties and the stall. Those who have a desire to become possessed of this fine breed of Cattle have now an opportunity. One of the subscriber's cows was imported from England at a great expense, which her valuable properties fully warrant; having given for a number of years during the summer months, thirty-six quarts of rich milk daily. Her weight on foot last May was 1700 lbs. She is of the Improved Short Horned Durham breed, of fine proportions and celebrated as a breeder; as the famous Bull *Eclipse*, her Calf, will show, and several others of her stock now on the premises.

The stock Bulls for the season are *Admiral* from Boston, Mass. a full blood Durham, and *Albion* a full blood cross three-fourths Durham and one-fourth North Devon. They will stand on the premises. Terms for the season, as usual, made known at the stables, where the animals may be seen. L. JENKINS.
Canandaigua, Ontario co. N. Y. March 26, 1831

THE ALBANY NURSERY

NOW contains 177 varieties of the Apple, 126 of the Pear, 56 of the Plum, 27 of the Cherry, 30 of the Peach, 40 of the Grape, &c.—Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, &c.—more than 136 varieties of hardy Roses, and other desirable varieties of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, and Herbaceous and Green House Plants, of vigorous growth and in fine condition for transplanting. Tuberoses, Dahlias, Peonies, Jacobean Lillies, and other tender roots, should be planted in May, and now is the time to order them. Orders solicited, and Catalogues furnished gratis. Albany, March, 1831. BULL and WILSON.
m19 Orders will be received by LUTHER TUCKER.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST,

On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany.

Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seedsmen, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist, as well as profitable to the concerned. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York. For, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance; while the canal conveys the seeds to the *Lake Superior*, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to business can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation.

Just received from France, a quantity of superior Lucerne Seed, well worth the attention of the farmer. Also, English Hawthorns for Live Fencing, at \$4 per thousand, with a quantity of the seed at 25 cents per quart. Also, Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, just received from Greenock; they are packed for transporting to any reasonable distance in bundles of six roots, each bundle contains two of each of the three best sorts now cultivated in Scotland, price \$1 25 cents per bundle—samples of the fruit may be seen in bottles at the store. Seed Catalogues at the store; also, Catalogues of Trees, and orders received for the Nurseries of Buel and Willson, Albany; Pricee Parmentier, and Loubatt, Long Island; Floy, Wilson, and Hogg, New York; and for Carr, Landreth, etc. Philadelphia, mar 26 Fct G. THORBURN and SONS.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOLUME 1.

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THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

N. GOODSALL, EDITOR.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

MR. EDITOR—A Groveland Farmer, through the medium of your twelfth number, has expressed a wish to be informed "of the actual produce of Hemp per acre, both in quantity and price, and also the expense."

I have seen eight hundred pounds, and even more, produced from each acre of a ten acre lot; but this is more than the average crop.—Six hundred pounds may fairly be set down as the usual product of an acre of good ground, if faithfully cultivated. Any strong land which has a slight natural intermixture of lime combined, is suitable for this crop, if clear of stones. The ground should be plowed as soon in the spring as it is dry enough, or even in the fall previous if it be sward. If plowed in the spring, after it has laid in furrow two or three days, harrow it thoroughly, and again introduce the plow.

If the soil is then *completely mellowed*, harrow it with a light harrow, and on the ground thus prepared, sow not less than two bushels of seed which cover with your light harrows by going once over it, and then close the process by lightly smoothing the ground with a brush, or if a silicious principle predominates in the soil, with a light roller. The whole of this process should be done as early as the season will judiciously permit.

When the crop is fit to harvest, it should be cut with an instrument (hemp hook) made expressly for the purpose. It is shaped like a new moon, but not pointed, about two and a half feet long, an eighth of an inch thick, and as an inch and a quarter wide, with a handle similar to that of a sickle. Some growers pull the crop, but the root yields no valuable lint, and by this method it is difficult to keep the hemp even. Others have cradled it, but the cradle does not cut close enough to the ground, and all that is left above ground is lost. The best mode is with the hook, and to strike the stalks at the surface of the ground, and gather the gravel under and behind the left arm. The best mode of curing is in water—in a tank formed similarly to the dry docks on the Erie Canal in which the hemp, after it is sufficiently wilted should be submerged; and when rotted, the water must be drawn off, and the hemp placed in a situation to dry.

Cost per acre.

1st plowing and harrowing	\$2.00
2nd do do	1.75
Seeding, brushing, and harrowing	1.00
2 bushels seed, at \$2	4.00
Cutting and shocking	1.50
Transportation to, and placing in tank	4.00
Taking out and drying	4.00
Breaking, dressing & fitting for market	4.50
Use of land	2.50
Use, wear, and tear of tank	1.50

Total \$26.75

The price of hemp I do not know;—but will hazard it at seven cents per pound—being a price much lower than I ever knew it, when I was more conversant with the article. Then

600 lbs. at 7 cents is \$42.00
Labor as per account 26 75

Amount of gain per acre \$15.25

The seed is easily produced.—Take about a

peck for an acre of strong light land—till the ground well, and you may expect about as much seed as is usually produced of wheat from an acre, say 18 or 20 bushels. The hemp cultivated for seed will not produce lint enough to make it worth working for that purpose—neither will your lint crop produce seed in any valuable quantity.

I do not know of any machines, or machinery, in this state, which are used for breaking and dressing hemp previously to its being rotted. There are such in existence; but they are said to be of little use. Hemp, in its raw state, contains a large quantity of glutin, which must be destroyed before the fibre is fit for use. The process of rotting destroys this substance, and leaves the fibre soft and pliable. If it be dressed without rotting, this substance is retained, and the fibre continues harsh, and difficult to manufacture, and the article manufactured is said to be less durable. Yours,
Monroe co. March 26, 1831 B. C.—N.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. BARLEY.

Barley, from the prevalence of Temperance Societies, and consequent decreased consumption of ardent spirits, is becoming quite a staple of the country, for the manufacture of malt liquors.

This crop may be managed so as to be one of the most profitable the farmer can produce, and for which he always has a ready cash market; and yet nothing is more common among farmers than the idea that there is no profit in raising this crop. Of all crops, perhaps it requires the best treatment, but is of all most neglected, or least understood, by the great mass of our farmers. From some years' experience, and a pretty extensive trade in the article, I have never found more than three or four farmers who had a thorough knowledge of it, and these uniformly get a yield of from forty to sixty bushels per acre. This fact alone should be enough to induce our farmers to peruse with attention every thing which will throw any light upon so important a branch of agriculture. I propose, therefore, in as concise a manner as possible, to give publicity to such information as I possess upon this subject, for the benefit of all concerned; and I may perhaps be allowed to add, without egotism, that it is founded upon a pretty accurate knowledge of the whole process of barley raising, and nature of the material itself.

The first thing to be attended to by the farmer is the soil, upon which barley is sown.—This should always be plowed in autumn, and if green sward, much pains should be taken to turn the grass side down in plowing, so that the sods may become completely decayed before the ensuing spring.

The winter frosts operate very favorably upon lands plowed in the autumn, by way of fertilizing and rendering it *mellow*. This is all important, as the more the soil is wrought before seeding, a good yield may with the more certainty be relied on.

The reason of this is, that the vital principle in barley may be destroyed—in two ways, before the crop gets matured—to wit: By being over wet by rains, or over heated by drought. Now it is plain, if land be properly wrought, the water would leach through, and the soil would not hold so much water as to become baked and hard by a long drought.—This principle holds good in preparing the soil for the reception of all seeds, though not so indispensable to some as to barley. There is not so much to be really dreaded in a very wet or a very dry season, as some have imagined, if the ground be properly prepared.

Ground plowed last autumn, will probably require no more than another plowing and once harrowing to fit it for the seed this spring—but in respect to this no general rule can be

given, save that the soil is required to be mellow and light. "WAYNE."

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

To kill two birds with one stone was considered no small achievement in the days of yore; and to induce such domestic animals as only grow up for food, to assist in our labours, is a case strictly analogous. The hog and the goose war unconsciously on the curculio which is enased in the fallen fruit; but the turkey, the duck, and the hen, take their pills without gilding, and destroy thousands of insects round our dwellings, of which we take no account.

About six years ago, I enclosed my garden, and the poultry were entirely excluded. The increase of insects was soon very perceptible. The turnep-fly, (called the ground flies from its jumping) became so numerous that the wall flower and the stock gillyflower were disfigured; turnips were generally attacked and destroyed as soon as the young plants appeared; and it was only by daily attention that transplanted cabbages were preserved from destruction.—Towards the close of each summer, grasshoppers appeared in formidable numbers; the rays of the China Aster were literally shorn; and other flowering plants were deprived of their beauty. Even the wood louse took possession of the covered borders; and to their repeated irritations, I ascribe the loss of several rare plants.

I was advised to turn in my poultry; but I found that turkeys ate the grapes; and the hens were too fond of scratching to be trusted. At length W. H. A. of Lyons, gave me a plan which has proved eminently successful. As soon as the chickens had left the nest, the hen was confined under a coop in the garden, while her brood spread themselves in every direction, in search of insects. Their light tread injured nothing, and their activity surprised and delighted me. Every plant within several rods of the coop, was examined and re-examined; and not a bug, nor a fly, nor a worm, nor a caterpillar could show itself with impunity.

I amused myself with calculating the amount of their services; exactness was not expected, but supposing each little bill to strike a thousand times in a day, though sometimes missing, the destruction must have been great—at least the result was great. The cabbages stood nearly undisturbed; and for the first time in the garden, I raised turnips enough for family use. The grasshoppers were chased, and greatly diminished in number; the wood lice were cleared from the borders.

Should this happen to meet the eye of W. H. A. by whose advice I have been so successful, he may judge with how much cordiality I thank him. D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

While perusing the last number of the New York Farmer, my attention was attracted to an article by a scientific farmer upon fattening hogs on boiled food. The writer states that he has practised cooking or boiling the food for his hogs, while fattening, for thirty years, and thinks that he has produced at least as much pork, with one half the quantity of corn used by his neighbors, who feed raw and in the ear. Mr. Buel, in his report to the Albany County Agricultural Society, for 1830, [see N. Y. F. for Dec.] makes some remarks upon this subject. He says that two bushels of corn, ground and boiled, will make more pork than three bushels fed in the ordinary way; and adds—Who has not observed that an animal, whether hog, ox, or horse, fed high with dry corn or other grain, voids a portion of it in a half digested, and often in a sound undecomposed state. These hints (if they may be so called) are well worth the attention of some of our western farmers.

The following method I have pursued for the three last years in fattening hogs, and have found it both profitable and convenient. In effect I think it somewhat similar to the above :

In the spring, as soon as the grass has attained a sufficient growth to afford a good bite, the hogs are let out of the pen and put upon pasture, (clover is the best) in which there is plenty of running water, and fed regularly about two quarts of corn meal to each hog, per day.—kept well salted and occasionally mix with the feed a little sulphur, salt petre, &c. as preventives against disease. About the first of October they are again shut up and fed high a few weeks upon boiled potatoes and corn until the weather is cool enough for butchering. Since adopting this method I have always realized from a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds more pork with the same expense than I could get from a hog of the same quality (in the spring) treated in the usual manner of pasturing during the summer, and fattening in the fall upon raw corn and cold water.

I have never been able to make hogs grow very rapidly upon grass alone, but with the aid of a little grain they may be made to thrive and grow much faster than one would suppose who has not tried it; and when fed in such small quantities, while running to grass, they will thoroughly digest it without boiling.—There are other advantages derived from fattening hogs during the summer—they are always peaceable and contented—your pork is ready for the fall market—and the trouble is out of the way before cold weather comes on.

Those who keep a dairy, and feed their whey and buttermilk to hogs, would find it much to their advantage, I think, to mix with it a little meal, as hogs fatten much faster and easier in warm than cold weather. W.

Middlesex, N. Y. March 30th, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. TEA SHRUB.

I have lately seen a copy of a letter from Wm. Prince, dated 1818, on the subject of raising the tea shrub. He says, "it will bear the winters of England, unprotected, and I presume also those of North Carolina." If they will withstand the winters of England, unprotected, I do not know why they may not, in a warm sheltered situation, bear the winters of old Genesee. If they will, the Chinese monopoly will cease at no very distant period. Having no plants I have not tried the experiment, but merely recommend it to Horticulturists as a subject well worth their attention.

Linden Hill, 3d no. 1831. T. C. C.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. COFFEE.

Mr. GOODSSELL—I wish that you, Mr. S. and Mr. A, were riding the hardest trotting horse, over the roughest road, on the longest journey and to see your worst enemies, and were doomed to drink leached coffee on the road, and when arrived ad libitum, that you severally might learn from sad experience the consequences of your innovations upon the established usages of wisdom and length of days. For since the date of your several dissertations upon the subject of this, till now, heavenly beverage, I have been assigned to the daily defence of the old and established tanning and stewing modus operandi. Not but that my own acquired good taste more than overbalances all their hum-drum theories of fragrance, aroma, volatile and essential oils, in the same manner, and establishes the fact with the same unalterableness as were the qualities of pumpkin-sauce, by my christian uncle, for, says he, on the return of pumpkin pie season, when his good help-dame placed a quantity before him, of some she was preparing to pie, "there is no sauce in the world as good as pumpkin sauce."

As the unalterability of Persia's laws, so has been, since that veto, the fish sweet insi-

pidity of stewed pumpkins, and I venture the asseveration, that all who have the same acquired good taste as my uncle and myself, will never suffer themselves to be enchanted by the melody of such words as aroma, fragrance, oils, &c. when opposed to them stands, in formidable array, volleys of harder words, a sample only of which, for argumentative purposes, I oppose to their volatiles and evaporables; but for a scientific systematic answer, I will settle the question by marshaling the entire catalogue in opposition, omitting only the per cent, for that would annihilate their hypothesis, not only, but leave not a lingering r—h behind.

The analysis of coffee shows it to contain Gum Resin Extractive Bitter principle Gallic acid, with Tannin Albumen Fibrous insoluble matter and a Residuum Volatile oil, and a fragrant aroma developed by roasting.

With this analysis, Mr. Editor, little else need be said, for it is easy to see that in exchange for a few volatiles we have half a score remaining that bid defiance to boiling, and I had almost said digestion, and if they cause headache and induce apoplexies, they in return by virtue of their tannin and gallic acid, corrugate the stomach, rendering it less excitable, and assimilate it more and more to well tanned leather. There is also very little doubt that dyspepsia is sometimes attributable to other causes, and that stewed coffee is unjustly censured as the parent of all the cases that occur.

Nota Bene—Our good landlady very unassuringly gave us her best dish of the leached kind this morning, with all the aroma and fragrance in its perfection, and the most that any one among a dozen drank, did not exceed two cups of pint dimensions; whereas, of the stewed kind, as much astringency and tannin as was desired could be obtained from one.

But I will take leave of you and your easy proselytes to French innovations, by requesting that you atone in some good degree to your own hearts and to your numerous readers, and particularly those of slender forms and subject to coughs, by inserting for their benefit the following recipe for an entire meal:

Take good coffee, a desert spoonful—milk a pint—Boil slowly 15 minutes, and add two shavings of Ichthyocalla, (Isinglass) simmer a few minutes longer, and drink for breakfast, dinner, or supper. Yours, to serve,

GELATIN.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF PEARTREES FROM APPLE TREE STOCKS.

After several unsuccessful endeavors to obtain peartree stocks, I succeeded in the following manner:

About the middle of August, 1825, H. Fellows, Esq. of this town, obliged me with the buds of several choice varieties of the peartree, which I inserted into apple tree stocks, as near the roots as practicable. In April, 1826, I took them up and cut off the stocks about an inch above the buds, then transplanted them with buds about four inches lower than the surface of the ground and covered the roots leaving the buds uncovered, the earth forming a basin around each of four inches in depth.—As soon as the pear trees had grown about a foot in height, I began raising the earth about them, a small quantity at a time, till it became level. In the spring of 1829, several of them were as large as I chose to set in an orchard, say two inches in diameter, and seven feet in height, with sufficient pear tree roots. But some of the rest had grown but little. One of which measured but three fourths of an inch in diameter, and twenty-seven inches in height, and (to my surprise) produced more than thirty blossoms, but it produced no fruit. I then excavated the earth around it, and found it had

no pear tree roots. I then made three or four incisions near the bottom of it, peeling up a small strip of bark at each place, and replaced the earth. It is now seven feet in height, and has sufficient pear tree roots. S. BARKER. Perfield, March 29th, 1831.

SELECTIONS.

From the New England Farmer.

Extracts from the Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for 1830.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

The committee take pleasure in recommending the premium of \$20 to be paid to Mr. Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, Middlesex county, for his admirable crop of Mangel Wurtzel.

The following is an account of the culture and product of one acre of Mangel Wurtzel, raised by Mr. Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, Mass.

The soil is a black loam with a clay bottom, inclining six degrees to the north-east. In 1829, three fourths of the same was planted with potatoes, with a moderate supply of manure in the hills and yielded an ordinary crop; the residue was in mangel wurtzel and grass. Early in the month of May of the present year, there was spread on said land about eight cords of compost manure, and ploughed to the depth of eight inches, and harrowed in the usual way. About the 12th of May, I sowed the seed in rows by hand, twenty-two inches apart. I thinned them from 8 to 12 inches apart, in the rows, when they became the size of a goose quill. I should have preferred an earlier period for this part of the cultivation had it not been for the threatened destruction by the wire worms, which were then numerous. Nothing more was necessary in point of cultivation to perfect the crop, but to keep the soil loose about the roots, and the land clear of weeds, which was principally done with self-swinging hoes, except frequent cropping of the under leaves, by which I obtained treble benefit.

1st, by obtaining an excellent food for swine and horned cattle; 2d, by admitting the sun and air to the roots; 3d, by removing them near to the crown about the middle of September, which gave them time to heal, so that on harvesting they are found to be in a sound and healthy state for preserving them through the winter.

They were harvested in the 3d week of October. The roots were measured in a wagon body that held twenty-three bushels by accurate measurement. This measure was filled 61 times, and there were ten bushels over.—The wagon body was then placed on its wheels and twice filled (to the judgment of those of us present) as formerly, and weighed at the patent scales of D. Devens, Esq. of this town. The average weight of which was per tickets annexed, 1415 1/2 lbs. making 1433 bushels or 86,961 lbs. or 43 tons, 961 lbs.

It was observed by agriculturists who inspected the field, that much of its beauty consisted in the uniformity of the size of the roots, none of them being so large as have been raised by others, while very few of them were small. The largest that I have known to have been measured, being 25 1/2 inches in circumference.

The actual expense of raising said crop, I estimate to be 35 dollars. GIDEON FOSTER. Charlestown, Nov. 30, 1830.

ONIONS.

The committee award the premium of \$20 to Mr. Jos. Perkins, of Newbury, for his crop of onions. The product by estimate was 637 bushels on an acre. Mr. Perkins has supposed 52 1/2 lbs. to the bushel. No standard weight is given by the society, but the committee believe 50 pounds to be about the average weight of a bushel.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts A. Society: GENTLEMEN—In conformity to the rules and regulations of your society, I send you a state-

ment of the amount, together with the manner of culture, &c. of one acre of onions, the growth of 1830. The quality of the soil is a yellow loam, and has been cultivated with onions several years. In 1829, it was sown as usual with onions, without any dressing, and produced between 400 and 500 bushels. The 21 of December last, after the crop was off, there were 3 1-2 cords of barn manure ploughed in, in ridges. The 21st and 23d of April following, the land was ploughed and harrowed, and two and a half pounds of seed was sown in drills about 14 inches apart. The first hoeing and weeding was done June 11th, which cost five days' labour. The 2d was July 2d, four days more; the last weeding was done the 22d, which cost four do.

They were harvested early in October, and between 9,000 and 10,000 bunches have been bunched, which, estimating 15 bunches to the bushel, (each bunch weighing 3 1-2 pounds, is a fair calculation,) together with those that have been topped and sold by the bushel, there were 657 bushels. JOSEPH PERKINS.

Newbury, Nov. 12th, 1830.

NOTICE ON THE MODE OF CULTIVATING THE MULBERRY IN PASTURE GROUNDS.

By M. Bonafous, of Turin. Read before the Royal Society of Agriculture, of Lyons, 1828. Translated.

If the great number of Mulberry trees to be seen in the above department, testify the useful influence of this Institution on all agriculturists, it is hoped they will consider and try another mode of raising and propagating still more that plant.

This mode, which I submit to the Society, is practised in China, and I understand also in one of the states of North America, in which the culture of silk is an object of considerable industry: there, in the spring, they sow their seed in a well prepared ground, in drills, or by broad cast; and next year they mow the young plant, and obtain successively as much foliage as is necessary to feed their silk worms, until the plant becomes stunted stock, and then they sow on another piece of ground for the ensuing year. (These mulberry stocks and roots could, by proper process, be made an excellent material for manufacturing an excellent paper, Chinese-like, much esteemed by copper-plate engravers.) This crop can be daily made, except after very dry weather, in different portions of the ground, and each plant will bear to be topped three times at least before the mounting of the silk worms.

This method, however, should be subjected to such modification as the variableness or vicissitude of the climate must require. Perhaps it would be better to sow in the latter part of the summer than in the spring, and also to gather and dry carefully the foliage before using it—also to sow in drills, which might be replenished, instead of broad cast. The following would be the advantages of this method:

1st. To gather leaves without labour or expense.

2d. To employ a much smaller piece of ground than what it takes for any quantity of silkworm.

3d. To be able in the course of one year, to raise the mulberry foliage, the silkworm, and to reel the silk.

4th. To protect the young plants against rain or moisture by the means of a transportable awning.

5th. To enable tenants as well as proprietors of ground to secure every year a crop of silk.

6th. To proportionate at each season the quantity of silk to the demand of the market, or of the manufactures.

It is thought highly important thus to invite the attention of silk culturists in ascertaining what ground would be more productive, that which is apportioned for grains or any kind of the cereals, or for grass; and especially whether the probable greater moisture of mulberry

foliage thus raised, than that from our trees, can alter the quality, the fineness, or the beauty of silk, so as to undervalue its price.

Persuaded of the general utility of these subjects of inquiry, I beg leave to deposit in the hands of your treasurer, and at the disposal of the Royal Academy, the sum of — to be distributed in shares or prizes of encouragement to any culturist who will communicate the result of his experience on these different points, provided they be judged worthy of your approbation and encouragement.

N. B. Any quality of fresh white mulberry seed can be had at No. 71 Liberty street, and 179 Broadway, New York. Translated by F. PASCALIS.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

The life of republicanism is committed to the owners and cultivators of the soil. If they indulge expensive habits, involve their interests, eat and wear out their farms, they are not the farmers to whom the Genius of Liberty looks for the perpetuity of our civil institutions: her trust is in those who live like farmers, increase in substance, perpetuate in their families their own habits, & keep above & independent of the men of the learned professions. By and by we shall have professorships of agriculture in our chief literary institutions, making farming a science in fact, as it now is only in name; and then, but not till then, will husbandry be duly honored as a business, honored by all men, ministering to the wants of all. That man, whoever he may be, who first unites the energies of art and science, practical with scientific agriculture, field farming, with book farming, and founds a school of scientific agriculture and experimental farming, for the education of the youth of this Republic, will perform a service of more importance to his country, to pure religion, and to his God, than the founder of a number of Theological Schools.—*Spufford's Gazetteer of New York*—p. 564.

POMOLOGICAL.

From Prince's Pomological Manual.

ROUSSELETTE DE RHEIMS.

PR. CAT. DUH.

This fruit is also pyriform, about two and a quarter inches in height, and twenty lines in diameter, the eye is large and even with fruit, the stem is eight or ten lines in length; the skin is green on the shade side, but becomes yellowish at perfect maturity, the sun side attains a brownish red hue, and is entirely covered with greyish dots. The flesh is half melting, musky, enriched by a peculiar perfume, which imparts an excellent taste. In fact this fruit has the same flavor as our far-famed Seckel, (of which it is undoubtedly the parent,) though in a less degree, and the growth of the tree also bears much affinity to that of our well known favorite, but the shoots are longer and grow more vigorously. The seeds are large and brown, and the fruit ripens the beginning of September. It is much better on standard trees than on espaliers, but does not grow so large and the trees can be readily propagated on both pear and quince stocks; and when they have attained to a suitable age for bearing, they yield abundant crops.

WINTER ROUSSELET.

PR. CAT. MIL. FOR.

The fruit is pyriform, and two inches in height by eighteen lines in diameter. The eye is even with the extremity of the fruit, and the stem, which is six or eight lines in length, is inserted in a small cavity. The skin is greenish on the shade side, and brownish red on that next the sun, the flesh is half-breaking, tolerably juicy, and of rather a rich taste; the seeds are round, short, and of a light brown color, and the fruit is at maturity in February and March. The tree is of very thrifty growth, and succeeds on both pear and quince. Miller remarks that this pear is by some supposed to be the same as that called the Dry Martin, but that it is very different.

GREAT ROUSSELET.

PR. CAT. FOR.

This pear is two inches and nine lines in height, and six lines less in its diameter, with a stem sixteen to eighteen lines in length, which is often implanted in a little cavity encompassed by swellings or projections. The skin is green on the shade side, and brownish red next the sun, dotted all over with small grey points. The flesh is half-breaking, perfumed, somewhat acid, and of agreeable taste. The seeds are elongated, and the fruit ripens at the end of August or first part of September. The growth of the tree is vigorous, and it is propagated with equal facility on the quince as on the pear.

BRITISH RUSSET. AUTH.

This fruit is turbinate, and flattened at the head, where the eye is placed in a pretty deep cavity, and the stem is also inserted with a depression. The flesh is white, almost melting, with a partially acid flavor, and possesses a taste somewhat resembling that of the Crasanne. It ripens in October and November, and the tree is vigorous. This variety, which is thus described in DuRoi, as different from the other pears cultivated in France, may no doubt (if carried from England) be synonymous with some one of the English pears described in their standard works. A pear has been recently imported into this country under the title given as the last synonyme, which I have thought it might probably refer to the same fruit, and I consequently subjoined it with an expression of doubt; time not having yet elapsed sufficient for the necessary investigation.

MUSCADELLE. N. DUH.

This French Muscadelle pear is a small fruit, seventeen or eighteen lines in breadth, and of nearly the same height, which renders it almost globular; but occasionally it is pyriform, being twenty lines in height, and about seventeen in diameter, at the large part; but what most characterizes it, is, that the eye placed in a regular formed cavity is always naked, in consequence of the divisions of the calyx falling off, which in general remain stationary on other sorts of pears, but which, in this case, fall at an early period, or at any rate before the maturity of the fruit. The peduncle, which is thirteen or fourteen lines in length, is generally inserted somewhat laterally, and in a slight cavity, at one side of which is a partial projection; the skin is greenish for the most part, with a light tinge of russet only next the sun; the flesh has some firmness, and is enriched with a small degree of pleasant musk flavor. The seeds are light brown, and the fruit ripens in July or early in August.

LARGE MUSCADEL. AUTH.

This second French variety of the Muscadelle does not appear to differ from the preceding, except in its turbinate form, and its peduncle, which is shorter and larger, and its eye on which the segments of the calyx are commonly persistent. In relation to other points, its size can scarcely be deemed any larger; the skin is often the same colour, the taste and flavor similar and it ripens at the same period.

PERFUMED. PR. CAT. FOR.

This is a small fruit, nearly pyriform, very much swollen at the base, and terminating pretty regularly in a truncate or obtuse point at the stem, which is eighteen lines in length, and somewhat fleshy at its junction with the fruit, the skin is lemon colour, delicately touched with fawn colour on the shade side, and a fine deep red, dotted over with yellow points on the side exposed to the sun; the flesh is highly musky and quite juicy; the seeds are small, well perfected and of a brown hue, and the fruit ripens in August as its name indicates. The tree is productive, and succeeds on both quince and pear stocks.

Miller describes his Perfumed pear differently from the foregoing and probably does not refer to the same fruit; he quotes Tournefort, therefore, and refers to no other author.

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1831

INGRAFTING.

Ingrafting is a process by which one tree is made by uniting with another of the same species, to change its flowers, fruit, woody fibre, and leaves, and to remain, and retain its new form, without any change or effect, from the stock; except some trees are dwarfed, by grafting on stocks of slow and diminutive growth, pears on quinces, apples on paradise and crabs, &c. but in no case is the fruit in any way, as to flavor or color, controlled by the stock, but it remains a mere passive agent, sending up its supply of sap, which by some inscrutable operation of either the wood vessels, or the action of the leaves, is manipulated into fruit, whose flavour, contour, and color, are as different as any two opposites in nature.

That a simple blossom bud inoculated into the bark of a different variety, where the sap cannot pass the one hundredth part of an inch through the vessels and organs of the inoculation, before it reaches the bud, should be so radically changed, as to cause it to produce the first year, a fruit perfect after its own kind, is one of those occult operations of nature, locked in the arena of inscrutability, beyond even the reach of human reason or analysis.

We do not intend to make a pathological essay on this subject, but a plain matter of fact description of the most approved method of performing the operation, as the season is fast approaching, when those who wish to have the advantage of the cultivation and perfection of those fruits which the toil and experience of ages have brought to their present state, for ten minutes easy work, should be up and doing. It is so easy, that no man who has sufficient mechanism in his composition to make an *ox-bow pin*, should hesitate to try his hand at it.

Cions should in all cases be cut before the buds expand, and in all cases be set after they fairly start in the stock.

This is a general rule, although it will sometimes succeed under totally reversed circumstances.

Cions should be kept in a cool place, on the ground in a cellar, or buried in the earth, so that they lose none of their original freshness and vitality.

A saw, chisel, a stout and sharp grafting knife, and grafting clay or composition, are all the materials that are required.

Cleft grafting—This method is the oldest, and most generally followed in this country, and for those sized stocks, which are not so large as to refuse to open for the cion, perhaps the best. It is performed by cutting off the stock, smoothing the end and splitting it down some two or three inches. Cut the cion in the shape of a thin wedge with a shoulder on each side; this is inserted bark to bark, until the shoulder sets upon the end of the stock. It may be quartered or halved, so as to take two or four cions, for greater security, into each stock, wind the end with flax or tow, and cover smoothly and firmly with the composition.

Crown grafting—Is used when the stocks

are very large and unyielding, and is performed in the following manner: At a period when the bark will peel freely, saw off the tree within two feet or more of the ground, at about four places make a slit through the bark, as in budding, about two inches down, and carefully raise the bark on each side; cut the cion in the form of a wedge on one side only, with a shoulder to rest upon the stock; insert it under the bark, tie firmly and clay as before. In this manner they grow luxuriantly, and require supporting to protect them against the winds the first and second year.

Saddle grafting—Is used in cases where the stock is from two to four times as large as the cion, and it makes a fine scar and sound union. Cut the stock to the shape of an obtuse wedge, having the apex in the centre, or on one side; cut slits and raise the bark as in crown grafting. Split the cion in the centre, with a narrow sharp blade, smooth the two prongs, and bring them to a nice thin point, not cutting the outside bark at all, and of the right lengths to straddle the wedge, and allow the points to enter under the raised bark of the stock, and the point of the wedge resting at the extremity of the split in the cion. It will make a better fit, to make with the thumb nail a partial break or bend in the branches of the cion, where it turns the angles on the stock.—Tie and clay as before.

Whip, whip-saddle, and tongue grafting—Are operations used when the stock and cion are of a size, for nurseries; or where the small limbs of a whole top are to be altered. The whip method is simply to slant off both parts, as a farmer would splice a wooden whip stock, and tie them firmly with bass matting, cotton candle wick, or flax. The *whip saddle*, is to form the stock into a thin wedge, and the cion to correspond, with the bark joining at all points. **Tongue grafting**, is the safest and strongest of all these methods, where the stock and cion are of a size. It is performed by slanting both parts as in whip grafting, and then splitting both or one side of the pith, about half or three quarters of an inch, and inserting the tongues respectively, and forcing them together, till the cut made on each side is completely covered; tie firmly, and if covered with clay or wax will be more certain of succeeding.

There are various other methods occasionally practiced by the curious; but we believe the above comprehend all that are necessary or useful.

There is also another process, used sometimes, which partakes partly of ingrafting, and partly of inoculating, called *scallop budding*.—It is performed thus:

At any time when the sap is rising, and the bark will peel, take a bud from a cion previously cut, or if at a later period, take a bud of the present year's production, cut it from a rather largish limb or twig, cut it as in budding, only cut deeper, taking out more wood, which is not to be removed; then in the stock cut a place as exactly as possible like the place in the twig, from whence the bud came, so that when placed on the spot it shall again make it whole, and cover the wound; bind it on, either by tying with some kind of string, or what is better, a narrow waxed cloth, with a hole cut for the bud. If the top of the stock is shor-

tened, it will grow the same year, and is a very safe way of budding on large and old stocks, whose bark will not cleave, and is thick and unyielding to the bud, in the common method.

The rose bush may have its flowers changed the same year, by this process, on which it is a very certain operation.

The grafting clay is made, by thoroughly beating two parts blue or brick maker's clay, one part leached ashes, and one part fresh cow or horse manure—give a few days age, and several workings with the hoe or shovel.

Of inoculating or budding, we shall speak previous to the season of performing that operation. In the mean time we would suggest to those who are willing to try the experiment, to take some cions of the peach, pear, plum, &c. and bury them, or stick them like cuttings, deep in the ground, till the bark of the tree cleaves freely, and try if last year's buds may not be made to take and grow immediately, by shortening the tops, as if they were of the current year's growth.

As to the kinds of trees which will take upon each other, by grafting or inoculating, some directions may be necessary for new beginners. We shall therefore only name some of the common fruit trees which are known to do well when ingrafted upon others, leaving some disputable points for a more convenient season.

All kinds of apples take upon each other, as do quinces upon themselves and pears; but pears upon apples or quinces, or quinces upon apples or pears, do not thrive well, or apples upon quinces or pears do not thrive. Much time is spent yearly in useless experiments of this kind, and although each of the above kinds may be made to take upon the other, yet they never make good trees upon each other's stocks. Many kinds of cherries will take upon each other, but it is better to put those kinds of cherries which are generally denominated English cherries upon each other, as when put upon the common or Kentish cherry stock, the cion is apt to out grow the stock. There is also a small wild red cherry, which grows wild, upon which the English or heart cherries take very well, but they do not take upon the Black cherry of our forests, or upon the choke-cherry.

Most kinds of plums will take upon each other, and we think grafting them is preferable to inoculating them.

Peaches, Nectarines, apricots and almonds, are more difficult to graft, but will all take upon each other.

Gooseberries and currants will take upon each other, by grafting or budding, but as they grow freely from cuttings, they are commonly propagated in that way.

The above named fruits compose most of our valuable ones, and as stocks of most of them are to be procured at cheap rates, we would recommend to new beginners, to confine themselves to these at first. After they have become acquainted with the fundamental principles of Botany, there will be little danger of their being led astray by the strange stories of the ignorant. They will then find that trees must belong to the same class and order before they can be grafted upon each other with success.

SWEET POTATOES.

The inquiry of O. W. published in our 7th number, respecting the sweet potato, has not been neglected by our correspondent H. G. S. than whom no person seems more sincerely devoted to the Agricultural and Horticultural interests of our country, and very few contribute more to the distribution of useful information.

In the note received from him, Mr. S. says, "after I saw the note of your correspondent O. W. I wrote to Dr. McChesney, (of Heights-town, New Jersey) the gentleman from whom two years ago I got my sweet potato seed and directions. I have found the crop a *profitable one*, but have never raised more than enough for fall use. As I am sick, and unable to write, I send you Dr. McChesney's letter, from which you will select the necessary instructions."

From the letter it appears that the Doctor is a scientific man, who has not omitted making himself familiar with the common operations of Agriculture. We therefore select the following directions for our readers, as entitled to the fullest confidence.

PLANTING. Place some of your finest potatoes in a hot-bed, composed of equal parts of loam and stable manure, made in some warm place; as soon as the earth is sufficiently warm they will vegetate. When the sprouts are of sufficient growth, transplant them into hills about three feet and a half apart for the hoe—for the plough four feet. In wet seasons the simple sprouts will answer every purpose, but the safe plan will be to detach a small portion of the potato with the sprout for nourishment to the fibrous roots. The ground must be made mellow and rich, and after a few days the plants should have a table spoonful of ground plaster thrown around each one of them to attract moisture, nourish, and prevent their being injured by insects.

When the vines begin to run they must not be suffered to adhere to the earth, but carefully wound around the original stem; if left to adhere to the earth, the potatoes will be many and small.

Preserving. As soon as the vines begin to die, the sweet potatoes should be dug, and exposed to the sun a day or two; when perfectly dry, they are in order for winter quarters.—They should be put down in boxes, in the lamina form, having stratas of sand between each, to prevent contact and exclude the air. The sand used had better be dried in the oven after the bread has been removed.

Sand is now universally used for their preservation; formerly, buckwheat chaff, bran, cut straw, &c. were used, but always failed; in sand you may have them for daily use throughout the year, as fine'y flavored as when first raised.

Three kinds are cultivated with us, the red, yellow, and white; the two former are preferred.

For the last eight years I have pursued the above mode without a single failure, and it is now generally practiced throughout this part

of the country. Thousands and thousands of barrels are thus raised yearly, and many of our farmers have lately turned their whole attention to them, and poor indeed the individual must be, in this section of country, who has not his sweet-potato patch. The price here is from thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents per bushel. In cooking, they should be steamed and not boiled.

Last year I had an opportunity of seeing and eating the sweet potatoes of the West Indies, particularly of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, St. James, St. Croix, &c. They bear no comparison to ours, cooking watery, and are almost insipid. I could find but little difference between their yams and sweet potatoes."

GRUB, OR PEACH BORER.

This insect in its larvæ state, is as great an enemy of the peach tree, as the curculio is to the plum and nectarine. The egg is deposited on the bark, at or near the root, generally during a part of August and all of September, by a winged insect not unlike the blue wasp, except that it has two or three white or yellowings around its abdomen; the egg soon hatches into a small grub, which pursues a zig-zag course in the epidermis, or outer bark, until it reaches the softer parts under the earth, when it beds itself in the cortical layers, quite to the wood, causing the trees to gum in an extraordinary manner; and pursuing its depredations, until it oftentimes completely decorticates the tree, and causes its death; after a certain period they form a kind of case, or shell, about them, and pass into the chrysalis state, preparatory to assuming their winged, perfect, and last transformation—propagating their species and dying.

The hued and one nostrums recommended to destroy it, have about as much efficacy and effect, as a blister plaster would have when applied to a wooden leg.

Let the lovers of good peaches, and the admirers of healthy trees remember, that the only cure is, carefully to eradicate them with the knife, or wire pick—and the only preventive is, to fence out the parent enemy, and prevent it from laying its embryo about the neck or collar of the root.

We have seen boiling water applied by pails full to large trees, without any effect, and tobacco juice, ly, &c. with no better success; the grub all the while lying safely ensconced, entirely under the coriaceous epidermis, so securely that nothing can reach him but the knife, and to succeed with hot water, on trees of any size, the bark, and a part of the wood must be rendered scalding hot, to reach the enemy in his concealment, which would inevitably destroy the tree.

We would propose to remove the earth entirely from about the body of the tree to the roots, even from the large laterals, and as soon as it begins to expand its leaves, to examine it thoroughly.

The most certain indication of the presence of the grub, is its excrements, and the redness of the gum. Trees sometimes exude gum about the neck, without the intervention of the grub, but it is uniformly nearly colorless.

Use a round pointed knife, or some flattened iron, or even a large nail or wire pointed like an oyster knife, with which you can trace

it through all its courses without wounding the bark; after removing and destroying all you can find, leave the roots in the same situation for two weeks or more, for another examination; after which fill up all the eaten and lacerated places with grafter's wax, or clay, or fresh cow droppings.

To prevent a new impregnation, we have some faith in anointing the tree about the root and stem, with fetid tanners, or train oil, or with unguentum, in which considerable turpentine is mixed; both these are said to have succeeded. But we have more confidence in raising a mound of six or eight inches in height, of some easy drying substances, of charcoal dust, or tanners' bark, or to make a tube some two or three inches larger than the tree, of some kind of material that will withstand the weather, thick sheathing paper, oiled or painted, or book binders' boards; a thick flexible shaving of wood, about seven inches wide by thirty long, and costs about a quarter or half cent each; with any of these form a tube around the tree, and fill it with the above substances. If the tree is then impregnated, it is so far from the root, that the young insect will not be able to reach it before winter; and any time, in one minute, you can raise the tube and examine fairly above ground, and destroy them; and in the same space of time replace and refill it again.

A coating of strong adhesive clay, or fresh cow droppings, while it remains entire, would have the same effect, but it is not so easily removed and replaced.

The depredations of the insect was the cause of the destruction of all the peach trees at the eastward, about 25 years ago, without the cause being suspected.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The common gooseberry of the gardens, or amber gooseberry, is probably the parent of the large *mammoth* varieties, and when well trained, and properly attended to, are a valuable and productive article for the kitchen garden.

One of the great faults and causes of failure, is the bad shape of the bush, and want of proper pruning. To commence fair—all old bushes or suckers, procured by dividing old roots, should be rejected, as they invariably exhaust themselves, by producing a profusion of sprouts, or water shoots from the roots, which are not only troublesome, but exhaust the fruit bearing branches, and render them an unsightly swamp of brambles.

The true method is to cut slips from the roots of old bushes of one year's growth, straight and of strong growth, well ripened, and with a knife cut out all the eyes clean to the wood, except three or four at the top, and stick them firmly into the ground, during the month of March or April, the sooner the better—the fall months are better still.

The summer pruning is all-important, as to the future shape of the tree, which as it begins to develop itself, regulate by pinching off such shoots as you do not wish to grow—manage in such a way as to send up three or four regular arms or branches, which as they again send out their lateral shoots, the next year will give a fine shaped head, which may be clipped to a fine contour and graceful shape; or by proper

management they may be made to take the tree form, and shoot up a tall center stem, with short laterals, like the Antwerp Rhaspberry, in which case it will have to be staked, and if well managed, they look very fine in this shape, and do not shade the ground, and the fruit is easily gathered.

Gooseberries should be at least once a year well pruned, by clipping all long, drooping, straggling limbs, and thinning out those branches which are much crowded, and all old crooked, rough and decayed snags, in such a manner as to give them a free and airy appearance—keeping a proper quantity of bearing wood. The fruit is produced not only on last year's wood, but on spurs and eyes of the wood of two or three years old.

They are hearty feeders, and require a rich soil, and occasional replanting, by digging in well rotted manures or composts. By proper attention and care they can be induced to repay, with more than lawful interest, all of your labor.

The remarks respecting setting cuttings in preference to roots, apply with greater propriety to currants, than even to the gooseberry. Every one who has noticed the bushes in old gardens, and observed their squalid appearance, and the forest of brush and young shoots at the root, will at once be convinced of the propriety of training them in a tree form, with a clean straight stem, and a neat round head; not only for the appearance, but for the increased quantity, and the size and flavor is wonderfully enhanced. Any one who pleases, can, in two or three years, renovate their bushes by starting new ones between the old ones, and when of sufficient size for bearing, grub out the old ones.

The white currant, of two different varieties, the Dutch and Champaigne, are coming into repute, and are larger and not as tart—good bearers, and easily cultivated.

LUCERNE. *Medicago Sativa, L.*

This is a plant which has been cultivated from time immemorial in Europe and Asia, as food for cattle and horses. It is a hardy perennial plant, somewhat resembling clover in the leaf, but grows much higher. The flowers are blue, and produced on spikes. The plant grows well on weak soils, as the roots run deep, of course dry soils are best suited to the growth of it. The French cultivate this plant to considerable extent, where it is cut with sickles or other like instruments, and tied in small bundles. As the greatest advantage in raising this crop appears to be its early growth, we think it is not likely to become a general field crop in this section of country.

Those who are wishing to try the experiment, will find about 1 peck of seed to the acre a suitable quantity sown at broad cast. The plants do not arrive at maturity until the third year, when it is considered as giving its greatest crop. Cattle feeding upon Lucerne are subject to be hoven the same as feeding upon clover. A small spot of Lucerne for feeding tender animals early in the spring, may be well, but we would not recommend our farmers to go largely into the cultivation of it at first, as a plant may be well adapted to one country and not to others. Although lucerne has been cultivated in France for a long time,

it is not considered a profitable crop in England, and we do not remember to have seen a single field of it in crossing the Island. We would caution young farmers against too great innovations upon our established mode of cropping, which if well done will insure a comfortable support to every industrious prudent farmer.

The lesson which we had from Cobbett, ought to suffice for the present generation.—One grand secret in Agricultural operations, whether in regard to animals or plants, is to *nurse well what you have*. This has rendered many a man famous for his breed of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and his peculiar varieties of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c. We would not advance any thing to check the ardor of young farmers for making improvements, but if they allow themselves to be transported too far in search of new things they often neglect that which is at home, and perhaps quite as valuable. So with Lucerne, while we are trying experiments with it, we should not neglect our white and red clovers.

NOTICES.

HEMP.—“B. C.—n” has answered the inquiry of *A Greenland Farmer*, in relation to cultivation of Hemp. Although the writer is unknown to us, yet the article gives evidence that he is a man acquainted with the subject, and we hope he will continue to be a contributor to the columns of Farmer.

BARLEY.—Our correspondent *Wayne* has commenced upon a very important subject to the Farmers of Old Genesee, and has assured us that his remarks on the culture of Barley will be continued.

THRASHING MACHINES.—We have received a well written article “on the importance to the farmer of a good, cheap and durable threshing machine, and a comparative view of those now in use,” which will be given soon.

DEATH OF TREES FROM OLD AGE.—We have received from a gentleman well qualified to discuss the subject, a reply to the communication of D. T. in number 11, on the death of trees from old age, which we shall give next week.

CORRECTIONS.

The following sentence was omitted in the article on Sweet Potatoes, in the preceding page—it should have followed the 6th paragraph:

“Place your boxes near the chimney, on the second floor, over the kitchen fire, from 40° to 65° Fahrenheit will be a healthy temperature.”

In the article on *Bass Matting*, in number 13, first page, the words “and dried, for use. A few of the inner layers will be”—should be inserted between the words *washed* and *soft* in the 13th line of the last paragraph.

We were yesterday furnished with a specimen of new potatoes, the growth of the present year, in a potatoe hole, on the premises of Col. Williams of this village. They are of a size sufficiently large for use; and have come to maturity in defiance of the snow and frost of the past winter.—*Saratoga Sentinel*.

We understand that strawberries, red, ripe and juicy, were yesterday plucked in abundance, from vines growing in the open air, in the garden of Dr. Williams, at Cambridgeport.—[*Boston Palladium*.

STATE CONVENTION OF TEACHERS, &c

We have received a copy of the Address and proceedings of the convention for the promotion of Education, held in Utica on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of January last, and from a hasty perusal should think it gives good evidence of the zeal and laudable intentions of the members of that convention. The great and leading feature of the address is an ardent endeavor to impress community with a proper sense of the great importance of education, and to arouse them to a greater interest than they generally feel on that subject. The address, though an excellent one, is but short, and we may at some future period find space for its insertion; at present we must be content with the following extracts:

“There is, however, too much reason to fear, that even if the teachers were willing and competent to introduce such improvements into the System, the people themselves would be found opposed to any plan, however plausible, if it were recent or novel. The change, therefore, must be effected by convincing the people of its necessity. To do this, facts must be brought to their consideration.

A judicious reform would be highly economical. One quarter's instruction from a competent teacher, would be of more real value than that of a year as now afforded; and the advantage of continuous instruction over the present interrupted systems, incalculable. Indeed, money paid to an incompetent teacher would be much better applied if cast into the sea; for under him the child acquires habits of inconsideration and incorrectness, lasting as life.

When we regard the future prosperity of our nation, and consider that our free institutions will be under the control of those who are now growing up in ignorance of their nation, the necessity of reform can no longer be doubted. What will avail our physical advantages, natural and artificial, our admirable institutions, our right of self-government, to a people unenlightened and depraved?—for depravity ever follows ignorance. Swayed by blind and brutal impulse they must yield to the insidious policy of the demagogue—and law be prostrate at the feet of ambition, or lost in universal anarchy.

Beautiful, indeed, to the patriot's admiring eye, is our government of fair proportions; but the fairest form becomes hideous and loathsome when the soul has fled.

The Convention earnestly implore their fellow citizens to exert themselves in a cause so sacred, the cause of their children and their country, the cause of education. Fears are no longer idle, or remonstrances unnecessary. That common education is deplorably neglected, is no longer a matter of rational doubt.—They, therefore, implore their legislators to interpose their wisdom and authority. They call upon the rich to pity and re-

lieve the intellectual wants of the poor, else the tenure of property will be weak before the illiterate herd of necessitous men. They call upon the poor to exert themselves for the education of their children, else they will be forced to bear the yoke and burdens of those whose knowledge is power. They call upon the philanthropist and political economist, to assist in dissipating that darkness in which pauperism and crime are ever bred. They call up the patriot to repair and establish the foundations of our national security, even the virtue and intelligence of the many. Permit ignorance to overshadow the land, the people to remain untaught in the nature of their institutions, and our hopes of freedom will fade like a beautiful but baseless vision. The people will bow at the nod of the aspiring and insidious demagogue; the fair portions of our Union become the stake of the gambler, or the prize of the gladiator, and the fear of the dying patriot be ours: "That even we may survive the liberties of our country."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Banks.—The Senate has passed the *Yates County Bank* bill, by the decisive vote of 25 to 5. This bill had already passed the house; and is the seventh already chartered during the present session. The Senate rejected, at the same time, the *Saugerties Bank*.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, on all contracts existing, as well as future, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the House yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 61 to 17.

Salt.—The bill to protect the manufacture of salt, by the payment of a state bounty, was rejected yesterday in the Senate, in committee of the whole, by a vote of 15 to 12.

A resolution has passed in the Assembly, to adjourn on the 26th inst.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British barque *Mary-Catherine*, Capt. Holt, arrived at Charleston on the 26th March, from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 14th of February.

BELGIUM YET WITHOUT A KING.

The London Courier, of the 12th February, publishes in a second editon an important communication from its Brussels correspondent, dated Wednesday night, which states that a protocol from the Congress of London, dated the 27th ult. had been communicated to the Provisional Government that evening; and that it not only declared that the French Government is resolved to reject the offer of the crown of Belgium for the Duke of Nemours, but that it adheres to the protocol of the 20th January, and consequently disavows the letter of Count Sebastiani.

It further states, that, in the event of the Duke of Leuchtenburg being again proposed and elected, he will not be recognised by any one of the five powers. The same correspondent, in a letter dated Thursday evening, states, that M. Bresson, the Belgic Minister at Paris, had declined to sign the note sent to the Provisional Government with the above protocol, and that the diplomatic commission had refused to lay the document before Congress, having returned it to Lord Ponsonby.

This prompt rejection of the honor of reign-

ing over Belgium, tendered by its Congress to the son of the French King, shows the clear understanding that exists between the five powers, as to the affairs of that country. The question is now stripped of much of its complication. The Belgic Congress will have to provide a king, very probably, from among the petty princes of Germany. The objections against the Arch duke Charles would appear to be valid and strong as against the Duke de Nemours, or any other individual connected with either of the leading powers.

THE MARKET.

Flour has been sold rather higher this morning, says the New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday. We are told that Alexandria had brought \$7; but there have been some erroneous reports in circulation relative to prices at Liverpool, and we cannot be sure just yet how we shall stand when every thing is understood. Liverpool accounts of the 10th mention sales of Virginia Flour at 35s. 6d.—We think that must have been the price of all fair qualities. A London letter of Feb. 4th quotes flour at 37s. but we have quite as good quotations from that market before. The latest London accounts represent that market as dull.

CROPS AT THE SOUTH.

We learn from the Richmond (Va.) papers that the wheat crop does not generally look well on the lower parts of James river. As the season advances, the effects of the winter's frost, and the withering ravages of the fly, becomes more apparent in the wheat fields. The parts affected remain stationary, while those which have escaped, begin to show the genial influence of Spring.

The ravages of the fly are developed more strongly in May—the insect, of which the egg had been probably laid in the fall, being hatched, and become, very destructive during that month.

SINGULAR DEATH.

We find the following in the U. S. Gazette: An infant child of Mr. Middleton, in North Fourth street, was yesterday left on the bed in the nursery, while the mother went into the lower part of the house. On her return, which was in a few minutes, she saw the house cat leap from the bed. She immediately went to the child, and to her horror, discovered it to be LIFELESS. There were on the infant no marks of violence, and its death is imputed to the cat sucking its breath.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

The Boston Patriot learns from letters from Paris, of recent date, that there is reason to believe that the Commission appointed by the King of the French, to examine into American claims on France, will report favorably to their allowance, and than an early treaty arrangement for their liquidation may be with some confidence anticipated, should the present Majesty continue in office.

GREAT SALE OF CANTON SILKS.

About eleven hundred cases of China silks were sold at auction, in New York, on the 29th ult. by Hone & Sons. The sale was more extensive than any made in the city for many years, and amounted to more than half a million of dollars.

THE ALBANY NURSERY

NOW contains 177 varieties of the Apple, 136 of the Pear, 56 of the Plum, 27 of the Cherry, 30 of the Peach, 40 of the Grape, &c.—Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Carrots, &c.—more than 148 varieties of hardy Roses, and other desirable varieties of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, and Herbaceous and Green House Plants, of vigorous growth and in fine condition for transplanting. Tuberoses, Dahlias, Ferrerias, Jacobean Lillies, and other tender roots, should be planted in May, and now is the time to order them. Orders solicited, and Catalogues furnished gratis *Albany, March, 1831.*

BUEL and WILSON.

in 19 Orders will be received by LUTHER TUCKER.

for the week ending March 26, 1831.

Days	Ther		Baromet'r		Winds		Weather			Observations
	mor'n	even	mor'n	even	mor'n	even	clear	cloudy	rainy	
27	43	40	29.38	29.50	sw	sw				
28	54	40	29.60	29.48	sw	sw	1			
29	47	45	29.30	29.5	sw	sw				
30	54	42	29.86	29.5	sw	sw				
31	60	44	29	29.5	sw	sw				small shws hr's 28, 25
1	46	36	29.46	29.64	sw	sw	1			3-10 thr sh
2	44	42	29.60	29.69	sw	sw		1	1	12-10

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

TREES, SHRUBS, & C.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, a variety of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Fibrous and Bulbous Roots, &c., among which are Apples, Peaches, Pears, a few Cherries, Locust, Catalpa, Weeping Willow, Gleditschia or Honey Locust, Rose Acassia or Moss Locust, Fir, Mountain Ash, Snow Balla, Lilacs of different species, Paper Mulberry, a variety of Roses, Honey Suckles, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Lillies, and many others. Also a few Green House Plants. Communications received thro' the Rochester post office, and Trees delivered in Rochester without charge.

SILAS CORNELL.

Linden Hill, (4 miles N W of Rochester) 3d mo 20.
* * * Orders for the above may be left at the Office of the Genesee Farmer. Fif mar 26

SEED STORE.

The subscribers, in connection with Mr. N. Goodsell, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Knots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, &c. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Prince's, and Parmentier's Long Island; Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co's, New York; Buel's, Albany; and Landreth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the canal opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragements in their power. A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goodsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplanting. mar 19 ROSSITER and KNOW.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST,

On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany. Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seedsmen, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No. 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist, as well as profitable to the concerned. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York: for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossom, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance: while the canal conveys the seeds to the Lake Superior, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to business can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation.

Just received from France, a quantity of superior Lucerne Seed, well worth the attention of the farmer. Also, English Hawthorn for Live Fencing, at \$4 per thousand, with a quantity of the seed at 25 cents per quart. Also, Scotch Goosebury Bunches, just received from Greenock; they are packed for transporting to any reasonable distance in bundles of six roots, each bundle contains two of each of the three best sorts now cultivated in Scotland, price \$1 25 cents per bundle—samples of the fruit may be seen in bottles at the store. Seed Catalogues at the store; also, Catalogues of Trees, and orders received for the Nurseries of Buel and Willson, Albany; Prince, Parmentier, and Loubart, Long Island; Floy, Wilson, and Hogg, New York; and for Carr, Landreth, &c. Philadelphia, mar 26 1831 G. THORBURN and SONS.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
LETTER VII

Paris, January 12, 1831.

My dear H—France is at this moment one grand military encampment. By the opening of the spring, she will show to her enemies five hundred thousand warriors, armed and equipped for offensive service, besides one million of well organized and well trained citizen soldiers. For the regular army, the conscription, so effective under Napoleon, has been put in requisition. This is a very unceremonious mode of raising an army out of a free people, and yet, so far as I can learn, it does not excite one murmur of discontent. In one respect, it is certainly republican. The doctrine of equal rights and privileges is preserved. Every able-bodied male citizen, from eighteen to forty-five, is enrolled as a part of the human *matériel* of war, and in this enrolment, the sons of Peers of the realm often stand by the side of the humblest citizen, and take their chance in the casting of the lots for active service.—It is owing to this circumstance, that it has so often occurred in the illustrious days of French history, that the future general, field-marshal, and even monarch, has been seen warring in the ranks of the army as a common soldier.

The organization of the National Guards was at first voluntary, with only so much compulsion as was induced by public opinion.—Every man, from sixteen to sixty, of sufficient ability, menials excepted, became a National Guard. Nor was the service merely nominal. The handsome uniform of the corps was adopted at his own expense, and he received nothing from the government except his arms.—He appeared regularly at his post for military exercise and discipline, and he took his appointed share in the duties of a guard and patrol. In short, he was a soldier, devoted to the service of his country, and returning to his counting-house, his bureau, or his shop only when off duty. The main difference now is, that the whole of this organization and service is regulated by law. Paris alone has eighty thousand men-at-arms of this description, besides the municipal guard and troops of the line.—The sons of King Louis Philippe are enrolled in its ranks as common soldiers, and it embraces every class, except those who are degraded by menial employment. The military spirit of the country is roused. If you see the King at the balcony of the Palais Royal, or on the Boulevards, as you may do every other day, you see him in uniform. If you look at the boys of twelve years old, promenading in the garden of the Tuilleries, you will see them armed and equipped cap à pie. Every third man you meet in the streets is dressed in regimentals, and you cannot visit a public ground or place of any kind, or turn the corner of any street, without passing a sentinel under arms. Even Pere la Chaise, and the very catacombs themselves are under guard, as much as the King's palace or the legislative chambers.

It is to be recollected, however, that the whole of this appearance is not to be set down to the account of warlike preparations. The entire police of both city and country is effected in military garb. The executive administration of every department of the Government is entrusted only to men who either bear arms, or wear some rag of military ornament, as the badge of their authority. Nevertheless, it is not to be disguised, that the energies of the Government are put forth in the most industrious and extensive preparations for war; and whether the war comes or not, it is but the part of prudence to be ready. The very preparation may prevent the actual conflict, by inducing the removal or the withholding of the cause of collision.

France must be considered, at the present time, as arming in the great cause of national and individual freedom; and there are two ways in which she may be called on to exercise her arms—either in the defence of her own institutions against foreign aggression, or

by coming to the aid of some of the oppressed powers of Europe in vindication of the principle of nonintervention. It is true, that she is not, just now, in much danger of attack from abroad. Russia is perhaps the only power in Europe, at the present day, who would dare to commit offensive war for the doctrines of legitimacy, and she has work enough to do, for a while at least, in her own immediate concerns. Poland demands her freedom, and Nicholas must yield it, or occupy his entire strength in carrying on a war of extermination against her. There are other powers indeed, who are sufficiently wedded to the doctrine of "the divine right," and would be glad enough to fight for them, but, thank God, there is not one of them who dares to send a single soldier out of his own kingdom on such an errand, lest it should weaken that portion of necessary strength on which he must rely for the support of his authority at home. Indeed, it may be set down as certain, that France is in no danger of attack, unless it should grow out of a general war, waged, in the first instance, for the principle of nonintervention. Russia herself has, in effect, yielded the point; having thought it most prudent, since the rising of Poland, to send an accredited Minister to the King of the French. Besides, I sincerely believe that the time has gone by, when the armies of Europe could be brought into the field and made to fight for the avowed purpose of overturning a government established by the free choice of the people, in order to make room for legitimacy in any shape.

Of the other causes by which France may be involved in war, the condition of Poland is often referred to here as one. For myself, I do not believe that France is going to step voluntarily forward to the aid of the Poles. It is true, the sympathies of the French people are strongly enlisted in their cause. It is true also, that that numerous and powerful body, the army, all who belong to it now and all who would crowd into it if it was called into actual service, are clamorous for war. I happen to know also, that there is here a liberal party, embodying within it some of the best talent which adorns and illustrates the country, which in its own way, is bringing the weight of every argument and every influence in its power to devise, to bear upon this important question, and to force the Government, if possible, into hostilities. An ingenious argument on the subject of nonintervention has recently been drawn up by a celebrated *savant* of Paris, and handed about for approval among the friends of liberty. This argument is built upon the fact that that portion of ancient Poland, of which Nicholas has had the sovereignty, has never been incorporated with Russia since 1814, but has maintained a separate existence. The people of Poland, of course, have done no more than the people of France have done before them. They have rejected Nicholas as their sovereign, and have driven his Viceroy and Ministers from the country, and are now resolved on the free election of their own rulers. What right then, has the Emperor of Russia to bring in his Russian subjects, a foreign army, to the invasion of Poland, to compel the people of this latter country, against their united and declared will, to receive and continue him as their sovereign? This, says the argument, is a violation of the principle of nonintervention, rightly understood; and as France and England have declared for this principle, France and England must make war on the Northern Autocrat to sustain it. There is certainly some plausibility, if not sound doctrine, in this argument; but I do not believe it can produce the effect intended. The Government, which is really disinclined to war, and principally from motives of humanity, seems prepared to resist all the political devices designed to influence it, of which the period is so fruitful, and which are daily put in requisition against it. I am strongly disposed to believe that France will leave Russia and Poland to fight out their own battles, and will

only interfere in the event of Austria or Prussia coming in to the war—an occurrence of which there does not yet appear to be much probability. The Belgian question is one of more difficulty. Holland professes to be content to let Belgium go, but would turn her out without covering or shelter, or the means of procuring either. The disputed right to the possession of certain places and territory, without which Belgium could not be defended, and, more especially, the free navigation of the Scheldt, claimed on the one hand and resisted on the other, and without which Belgium could have but a short-lived and sickly existence, are subjects of deep importance and great embarrassment England and France, and indeed the Five Great Powers, have already acknowledged Belgium as a separate and independent state, while it is perfectly evident that she can have no separate and independent existence, without, at the least, the right to navigate the Scheldt. In the mean time, the armistice between Holland and Belgium has been broken, and hostilities have been resumed.—In this condition of things, what is the position of these several powers towards each other? William is now making war on the people of a country, the independence of which has been acknowledged, and of course with no other object than to bring them again under his sovereignty, by forcing them to take their separate existence, if they will have it, with such conditions that it would not be possible to preserve it, or worth preserving if they could. Must not France, at least, say to Holland—"Belgium is a free and independent state—she is now engaged in the great work of electing a chief for herself—you must not interfere—she has rejected your sovereignty, and you must not force yourself upon her. Your pretended consent to her separate existence, while you are cutting her off from the very elements of life, is a mockery—your real desire is to re-establish your authority over her against her will, and this we cannot permit." This would be a declaration of war; and such a war, once kindled, would involve, it should seem, all the great powers of Europe in the contest. On the whole, I can think of but one event by which the calamity of war is to be prevented; and that is by Belgium, single-handed, promptly compelling Holland to let go her hold on the subjects of dispute between the two countries—a course to which the latter, if not absolutely compelled by force of arms, may be partly influenced by the certainty of bringing on herself new and more dreadful calamities, if she shall continue obstinate. The French army now, like that which marched out of revolutionary France, at a former period, with its discipline, its valour, and its love of liberty, would march to certain victory and triumph, wherever it should go.*

The best wisdom of this country is baffled every day and hour, in its speculation on the prospect of war, and I cannot pretend to be wiser than those who can render reasons. One reflection I confess has had its influence upon my mind. Europe, in every part of it, seems to be preparing for the extension of liberal principles. These are not to be conquered from their enemies, and established, without a deep and desperate struggle. The only question would seem to be, are they to be wrested piecemeal from the oppressors of the people, in each individual country, as they have been in France; or is there to be a sudden and wide spread illumination on the continent, kindled up from the flames of a general war?—The latter event seems to me, at present, the one of higher probability.

Yours ever,

B.

* The Five great powers have now, by their protocol of the 9th instant, *peremptorily ordered* both Belgium and Holland to cease hostilities, and *commanded* the latter to open the navigation of the Scheldt! Both countries are dissatisfied, and would declare war if they dared!

THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.
N. GOODSALL, EDITOR.
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COMMUNICATIONS.

DEATH OF PLANTS BY OLD AGE. FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I am glad to see the initials of my friend D. T. beginning to appear in public journals.—Science, arts, and agriculture, are profited by the observations of such practical men, whenever they send forth a thought from the shades of retirement.

His communication on the 1st page of number 11, in which he opposes the opinion of Knight, Smith, and other distinguished naturalists, ought to be fully discussed. As my opinion is diametrically opposed to his, and to the Editor's, and I am an entire pro-clyte to Smith and Knight, I should delight in discussing this very important question, with that nice observer; but my time is wholly occupied at present with professional duties. I hope some one of the correspondents of the Farmer will find time, at least to provoke friend D. T. to come out again, and present us with additional facts on the subject of Dendrological biography. I would particularly insist on his giving a reason for citing the great age of some trees, as a proof that they never die of old age; unless he will show us that Methuselah's great age proves that man never dies of old age, or he ought to come down to our own times, and show us, that the elephant never dies of old age, because he lives centuries longer than the American locust, or the house dog.

As far as we have any knowledge of organized nature, it appears to be subject to dissolution. The laws of chemical attraction seem to be forever at variance with the living principle; and life is unquestionably a "forced state." The hand is now organized and adapted to the performance of its assigned duties. Let a tourniquet be screwed upon the wrist, with sufficient force to check circulation—the living principle being suspended, leaving the elementary atoms to the government of chemical affinity, we can then perceive what has been the tendency of those atoms, hitherto controlled by the living principle. The atoms of hydrogen and of sulphur form their predisposed union, and a disgusting gas, called sulphureted hydrogen, is produced—nitrogen and hydrogen unite and produce ammonia—carbon and hydrogen form carburetted hydrogen—oxygen and hydrogen form water. Thus go on the various combinations of atoms now left without their adversary's control, until the whole hand is reduced to a state of odious and disgusting ruin.

As the same powers (the living principle and chemical attraction) are forever at war in vegetable nature, as well as in animal nature, (which may be shown by similar trials) shall we not believe, that the living principle will finally yield in all vegetables? Numerous fossil relics prove, that some radiated and molluscous animals, now extinct, must have lived many centuries; probably some thousands of years.

I would ask, whether friend D. T. has made a fair statement of the opinion of Dr. James Edward Smith, and others? They believed, that no original plant, from which grafts, cuttings, bulbs, or buds, were taken, would probably live as long as these "individual extension." For being fostered in all situations with particular care, they would be extended in many places to the last moment allowed by "that incurable disease, old age;"

while the parent stock may have been dead for centuries. They believed, that plants were propagated on two distinct principles. First, by reproduction—second by continuation. That reproduction required a perfect seed; which could never come into existence without the application of the pollen or farina of a flower to the stigma conducting it to the germ of the new fruit. This process, they believed, renewed the species, and that its chance for long life was equal to that of the parent plant, producing the seed. That all other methods of propagating merely extended or continued the original individual. A thousand grafts, or buds, taken from the same tree, were but branches of that tree, fostered in different localities; all of which must die of old age at a limited period. They supposed few, if any, arrived at the extremes of this limited period; as few men live to the great age of Parr, or even of our countryman Francisco.

The methods of extending the same individual are numerous, and exceedingly interesting to the farmer. Friend Thomas ought to classify and describe them, and give detailed directions in the Genesee Farmer for continuing fruit and fruit trees by grafts and buds, grapes by cuttings or layers, liliaceous plants by bulbs, potatoes by roots, &c. &c. He may reserve his theory, and still give all the practical knowledge required.

Written in haste, without revision or reference to authors, by A. E.

N. B. I think the editor ought to press upon his patrons the importance of seeking new varieties of apples, pears, peaches, potatoes, grapes, bulbous plants, &c. by planting small patches with their respective seeds, in all kinds of soil, situation, aspect, degrees of humidity and dryness, &c.

It is well known that a variety of the potato will run out, or die of old age, after being continued several years by the root-buds only. Taking advantage of our folly, European Horticulturists make a profit by raising from seeds and sending us, new and useful varieties.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. COMMENTS ON M. FLOY'S LIST OF STRUBS, WITH ADDITIONS.

Though the English Broom (*spartium scoparium*) drops its leaves in autumn, it has evergreen branches. In this climate, it is not perfectly hardy. One that spreads near the ground, is mostly covered in snows of a foot deep; but in severe winters, those branches which projected above the snow, have been killed. Still, in this humble state it is a shrub of great beauty when in flower.

There are four species of Jasmine suitable for the open ground; but to insure their beautiful and fragrant flowers in spring, it is necessary to lay them down at the commencement of severe weather.

1. *Jasminum officinale*, the white flowering Jasmine. This slender shrub has been cultivated in England, from time immemorial, and it still retains its reputation. Cowpen, with the taste of a florist, and the language of a poet, refers to this fine species:

—Luxuriant above all

'The Jasmine, throwing wide her elegant sweets;
The deep dark green of whose unvarnished leaf
Makes more conspicuous, and illumines more
The bright profusion of her scattered stars.

I have planted clumps, to be covered with inverted sods in autumn, and to be raised and fastened to posts in spring; and now, after lying in this state nearly four months, the plants are in fine preservation.

2. *Jasminum revolutum*. This is from Nepal. Many plants nearly hardy, have been brought from that sunny, but elevated region. This plant has remained in a covered border for two winters, and is to be transplanted this spring into the open ground.

3. *Jasminum fruticans* is considered more tender than the following species, also from the South of Europe, and neither are so robust as *J. revolutum*.

4. *Jasminum humile* withstands our milder winters. The three last species, when sheltered partially, retain their green leaves thro' the year; and all these kinds continue to bloom a long time in moist seasons.

Coronilla emerus, like the preceding species, has evergreen branches, and some leaves continue through the winter. It is a low shrub, with many slender stems from the root, nearly hardy, and quite ornamental when in flower. It is safer to cover it in the beginning of winter.

The terms "English" and "Scotch laburnum," are not proper; for neither kind is indigenous to Britain. *Cytisus laburnum* is a native of Switzerland and Savoy.

Several species of *Calycanthus* are cultivated. *C. glaucus* is from the mountains of Carolina, and *C. levigatus* from those of Pennsylvania. *C. precox* from Japan, has been commonly kept in the green-house; but one transplanted last autumn in the open ground and covered, appears uninjured.

Cercis canadensis is a native of the lower parts of Pennsylvania. It is very ornamental when in flower, and of singular aspect when in leaf.

I. olutea arborescens becomes rather troublesome in gardens, from the number of young plants which spring from its seeds.

I know of no nurseryman who can furnish the *Double scarlet hawthorn*.

Cydonia japonica is not "an evergreen," in this climate, though it appears to be perfectly hardy.

Mezereon (Daphne mezereum) withstands the winters of the Genesee country without "a sheltered situation." It is the summer or autumnal heat that proves fatal.

Leather wood (*Dirca palustris*) abounds in the Genesee country. Near the borders of the great swamps (which once spread between Lockport and Pendleton, but now drained by the Erie canal) I have seen this shrub 8 feet high, and 2 inches in diameter. It possesses the singular property (in a vegetable) of *sloughing*,—throwing off the wood. It is rather difficult to transplant successfully unless the plants are selected from the open ground.

Gynocladus canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Tree, occurs in various localities on the east shore of the Cayuga lake, and of the Seneca river, from Aurora down to Jack's Reefs. At the latter place we found one 60 or 70 feet high and 15 inches in diameter. This tree has singularity and beauty. When it is cut down, many suckers, at different distances, spring from the roots.

I am told that *Hybiscus syriacus* in this climate, sometimes perishes in winter; the *double white* indeed is considered tender at Flushing; but I have found four other varieties hardy.

The shrubby *Hypericums* "from the southern states" are said to be tender. The kinds commonly cultivated are from other places.—*H. kalmianum* is a native of Pennsylvania.—A fine variety? grows plentifully on the wet soil of the Table Rock at Niagara, but flourishes in drier ground. *H. hericum* with larger flowers, is from the south of Europe.

The slender stalks of *Aerria japonica* do not withstand our winters without some injury.—These should be bent down in autumn, and covered. The advantage is worth the labor.

Robinia arborea is a larger shrub than *R. hispida*, of which it is considered a variety.—Though its flowers are smaller, they are large enough to render it a very beautiful and desirable plant. A light sandy soil is most favorable to the growth of these shrubs.

The genus *Azalea* includes many beautiful shrubs, and no ornamental garden should be destitute of a portion. *A. calendulacea* was pronounced by Pursh, "the handsomest shrub in North America;" and of this species there are three fine varieties. *A. nudiflora* abounds in many parts of the Genesee country, with flowers varying from nearly white to a full red.* Plants designed for the garden, should be chosen from open grounds, and if practicable from moist land, on account of the fibrous roots which are fastened in the soil. Be particular to transplant the whole mass, leaving untouched by the knife, every stem and sucker. Shrubs of good size and spreading roots, not only grow better, but they will blossom the first season. *A. viscosa* has been found in swamps near Lockport, but it is rare in this district. Elliott says it is not so handsome as the preceding species; but it blooms much later, and its white flowers are very fragrant. *A. glauca* is considered by some botanists as only a variety of this species. *A. pontica* with white or yellow flowers is highly prized. *A. indica*, (another exotic) with scarlet, purple, white, or orange colored flowers is rare, very high priced, and is treated as a green-house plant; though Prince says the double purple "withstands the severest cold," like the other species.

Sorbus is a fine genus. *A. americana*? grows near Putneyville and (*S. microcarpa*?) at the Little Falls of the Mohawk. *S. aria* from Britain is of singular foliage. All of this genus are easily propagated by budding, and several (if not all) by suckers.†

The finest species of the Snow berry (*Symphoricarpos racemosa*) was brought by Captain M. Lewis from the Missouri. We have another species (*S. glauca*) a lower shrub, with berries as white, which grows on the shore of the Cayuga lake, and which once decorated the limestone cliff round the basin at Lockport.—The red berried (*S. glomerata*) adds to the beauty and variety of a shrubbery; and another species (*S. pubesca*) with crimson flowers is noticed in Loudon's Encyclopedia of plants,—also a native of North America.

Tamarix gallica when young is injured by our winters; and I have doubts whether it will withstand them when old. The stems (as long as they can be bent) may be safely and successfully laid down at the commencement of severe weather. Sir John Sinclair says that *T. germanica* is a hardier species.

Missouri currants become troublesome unless trained with a single stem. As some reader of your valuable paper may not know the method, I will tell him. Take a thrifty shoot of the last year's growth, 18 inches long, which is cut 1-2 inches above the old wood. With a sharp knife, shave off every bud even with the bark, except those buds on 3 inches of the upper end of the shoot. Plant it like other cuttings, upright, with the lower end seven inches deep. It will then be 8 inches from the ground to the first branch. No species of *Ribes* (currants and gooseberries) so far as we know, form a new bud in old bark, although such cuttings root with facility.

Sophora japonica is a fine hardy shrub. The bark is green. It is said to yield a valuable yellow dye.

Fortanescia phillyroides from Laodicea in Syria, loses a few inches of the young twigs * Elliott calls it "one of the most beautiful plants which adorn the forests of North America."

† An unreasonable prejudice prevails against suckers in the minds of many horticulturists. We have been frequently told that "good trees don't grow from suckers." Now, a sucker is as likely to form a shapely tree, as any graft taken from a lateral branch, (the place from which they are usually taken.) Look at the fine trees of the common cherries which have been propagated from suckers from time immemorial. But "suckers produce suckers." So do seedlings. I have an apple tree about twenty years old, a graft set on a sucker, and in all that time the stock has never produced a sucker.

every winter, like the *amorpha*; yet increases considerably in size, retaining its leaves late in autumn.

Vitex agnus castus from Calabria, requires covering for its young branches in winter.—Perhaps it may abide our freezing winds when the stems shall be thicker and older, and the wood well matured. If killed to the ground, however, it sprouts freely, though late, blossoms in autumn, and excites the attention of the curious.

With us the Bignonias are not "perfectly hardy." One year ago, a plant of *B. radicans*, on the north west side of the summer house, was killed nearly to the ground, while another plant on the south east side only lost its young branches. A little shelter is sometimes useful; but another cause contributed to this result: the latter plant had received the most sunshine in summer, and of course its wood was better ripened.

B. grandiflora has larger flowers with shorter tubes and paler colors. It is a fine plant, and if killed to the ground, will send up shoots that blossom the same season.

Clematis flammula, sweet scented virgin's bower, like those mentioned by M. Floy, also withstands our winters. It produces a multitude of white flowers, and a delicate perfume towards the close of summer.

Atrope americana is also a climber, and by some botanists arranged with *Clematis* (*C. verticillaris*). Its purple flowers are very ornamental. The seeds vegetate freely, but I have not succeeded with layers, as recommended in Loudon's Encyclopedia of plants.

Lonicera pubescens mentioned by Floy is the *Lonicera hirsuta* of Eaton. The former should be rejected as a pirated name, because Professor Eaton first discovered and described the species. I know nothing of its coming from the North West Coast. It was described by Eaton in 1818 from specimens found near William's College in Ms. and was first taken to Britain in 1822 from Canada. It grows plentifully between Hammond's port and Bath; and last season, I found it in Hector, Tompkins co. It is a vigorous and interesting plant.

My *Lonicera flexuosa* has not endured "our most severe frosts without injury." Its ever-green foliage is killed, but I have hopes that its branches will survive.

I have seen no rose more admired than the *Rosa rubifolia* from Detroit and the Western States. D. T.

N. B. The cultivators of ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS in the Genesee country, may select many from the woods, as fine as those to be procured at high prices; and for their accommodation I have mentioned various localities. I will add a few more. *Lonicera partiflora* often occurs on dry banks near brooks or larger waters; *Shepherdia canadensis* on the shores of our lakes; *Euonymus atropurpureus* on the flats of our larger streams; and *Euonymus albovatus* in the vicinities of Lockport, Buffalo, and the southern shore of Lake Erie. *Viburnum lentago*, a fine shrub, grows in wet ground; and *Viburnum oxycoccus* (bush cranberry) is of frequent occurrence in swamps: In similar situations may be found the swamp huckleberry, (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) with pleasant fruit and pleasing aspect; *Copulanthus occidentalis* with round heads of perfect flowers; *Cornus stricta* with twigs of a fine crimson in winter and in spring; and *Myrica cerifera* (the Caudleberry myrtle)—all easily accommodated in garden soil.

Xylosteum ciliatum and *X. solonis*? (though rarer) also occurs in this district. Linnaea borrealis from among the hemlocks at Saudy creek, will require a shady spot in the garden. From the swamps of Junius may be taken *Hexacanadensis*; and from various other swamps, *Prinos verticillatus*, both very ornamental when loaded with fruit.

Spiraea salicifolia is more common beyond Lockport, and by pruning may be induced to flower through the summer and autumn. *Spi-*

rea opulifolia (Nine bark) more frequent in this vicinity, is admired for its red capsole.—*Ceanothus americanus* with its profusion of white flowers in summer, also merits a place. Neither is *Staphylea trifolia* destitute of beauty.

Acer spicatum with crimson twigs in one season and spikes of white flowers in another, may be found on rocky banks; and *Acer striatum* of greater growth and more beautiful branches, may be brought from the hills in the south of our district, where *Comptonia asperifolia* also grows in thin soils. This small shrub is admired for the shape and fragrance of its leaves.

Cornus florida is showy when in flower.—*Laurus sassafras* is worthy of a place; and both occur in many localities. *Potentilla floribunda* grows in a swamp 11 miles west of Canandaigua on the road to Avon. *Rhamnus franguloides* is wet land near Lockport.—*Xanthoxylum fraxineum* is found in many parts of our district.

Among climbing shrubs *Celastrus scandens* (American bittersweet) with scarlet arils in autumn,—and *Menispermum canadense* with green stems and black berries, claim a place. The pistillate plants of *Clematis virginiana* when decorated with white plumes are very fine. D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Much has been said, of late, about "raising the standard of common school learning, elevating the character of Teachers," &c. for which conventions of Teachers have been proposed, and considerable movements have taken place.

That the natural sciences ought to be introduced into our common schools, I admit, and believe they might be, at least in a degree; but I do not see how these measures are likely to effect the object.

That agriculture should be taught, and both as a science and an art, to farmers' sons, I strenuously contend. If taught, however, so as to do any permanent good, it must be practically, and not by books only. It must be by the management of a farm, connected with the school, and not by a school without a farm, or even a garden! The good sense of every farmer will confirm this remark, and yet there is great danger that it will be overlooked.

The Rensselaer School is not a school of this sort. Will not some of the worthy and patriotic farmers of the West, establish a truly Agricultural School? Say for a county? Devote a Farm to the maintenance of such a School, with its Garden, Vineyard, Nursery and Orchard, worked by the Pupils. This is the true plan. Let the farm be purchased by patriotic individuals, and given, forever, to such an establishment, a noble example, worthy of the greatest and best minds. A Pattern Farm, each part a Model. Suggest the idea. Better have such a school and farm, than a University, even for fame, or money-making, two things of prime concern at the present day.

A FARMER.

CULTURE OF SILK.

Marcellus, Jan. 7th, 1831.

To Mr. Isaac Gady:
DEAR SIR—After some delays, rendered necessary by causes needless to mention, I undertake to answer your interrogatories in relation to markets for cocoons and raw silk, to mulberry trees, and the eggs of silk worms.—The object at which you seem to aim, is a satisfactory solution of the question, Whether the culture of silk can be made a profitable branch of American industry? It is a question which for several years has been greatly agitated.—The Congress of the U. States have had it before them, and have acted upon it under a deep conviction of its importance. Some years since, measures were taken, by order of that body, to collect from all parts of the world

such information, as might be expected to throw light upon the subject. This was done, and the items of intelligence so collected were published and spread before the American people, in a very useful Manual, published by authority, and at the expense of the nation.—Some of the State legislatures have acted upon the same subject, under the same convictions of its importance. We are informed, that laws have been passed, exempting lands that bear mulberry trees from taxation, and granting bounties on nurseries and orchards of mulberry trees, and on specimens of raw silk. It is known that the most wealthy, and most respectable Agricultural Societies, now operating in the United States, are, at the present time, offering great bounties on nurseries and orchards of mulberry trees. In all quarters, individuals have been prosecuting experiments. Indeed, the culture of silk, on a moderate, but increasing scale, has been going on in nearly, or quite, all the states in the Union, producing results the most satisfactory, by which all questions of practicability and profit, have been settled to the entire satisfaction of even the most incredulous. And yet, so far as I know, the great body of people in this section of the country, are ignorant of these facts. Scarcely has the subject been presented to their view. It would seem that blame must be somewhere. The Legislative authorities of the State should have been prompted to act on this subject. Should the legislature pass a law, granting bounties for the encouragement of the culture of silk, this would bring the subject before the people, and no doubt produce results of great value.

I ought perhaps, before I proceed, to premise to you, that in relation to most of the subject, before me, I have no knowledge that has been derived from my own experience; it is chiefly to the periodicals of the day, and most of all, the New England Farmer, printed at Boston, that I am indebted for what I shall be able to communicate on this interesting subject.

You inquire 1st, is there any market for cocoons? and if so what are they probably worth? My answer to this interrogatory is, that I have no information on the subject. I have no doubt, however, that any quantity of cocoons might be marketed at their full value. We are informed, that there are several silk factories, now operating on a small scale, in different parts of the United States. There is one at Philadelphia, at which was wrought that splendid specimen of American silk manufacture, very recently presented to the house of representatives. I believe there is a silk factory in Massachusetts, and one in Connecticut. Perhaps there are more. It may be presumed that, at any of these factories a market may be found for cocoons. But I feel very little interest in the subject of this interrogatory. I do not expect that either you or myself shall ever desire to sell cocoons. But if this should happen, I have no doubt that, as soon as the produce of cocoons shall be sufficient to sustain markets, there will be markets provided for them. The silk culturist will find no difficulty in marketing his produce in such form as shall best suit him.

You inquire, 2d, Is there any market for silk reeled, and in a raw state? To this my answer is, that if there is not now a market for raw silk it is because there is not enough of the article in existence among us to sustain a market. There can be no doubt, however, that silk, in that state of preparation, might be marketed at any of the silk factories. But, sir, it almost seems to me, that this question, as well as the preceding one, is premature.—We are not to expect established markets for commodities that are not yet in existence, or that have but just commenced their existence. There can be no doubt that, whenever the country shall produce raw silk sufficient to make it an object of commercial enterprise, the markets for it will be abundant. We are told that the United States annually import

silk goods to the value of 8 or 10 millions of dollars, and that the cost of imported silks far surpasses the value of all the bread stuffs that we export. With these facts before us, can we doubt the future existence of home markets for as much raw silk as American industry can produce? But if more be needed, we have more, to sustain the expectation of an abundant and perpetual market for silk. We are informed that a few samples of American raw silk have been recently tested by the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons, one of the great commercial towns of France, and that these samples were found to be of a quality superior to that of the silks of any other country, those of Italy not excepted. The judgment, as expressed by that commercial tribunal, was, that American raw silks, comparing with those samples, would be preferred in the markets of Europe, to those of any other country. We may be sure then, that if the time should come, when this country will produce more silk than will be needed for home consumption, all that we can spare will be eagerly sought for in Europe. It is indeed satisfactory to understand that in all respects in quantity as well as quality, American silks are found to be superior to those produced in any other part of the world. In Europe as we are told, it takes 12 pounds of cocoons to make one of raw silk. It is found that in America 8 pounds of cocoons will make one of raw silk. It will be seen here is the difference of one third in favor of American silk. For these and many other interesting facts, we are indebted to the experiments of Mr. D. Homergue, a distinguished silk manufacturer from France, now operating at Philadelphia. You see, sir, that in relation to the culture of silk I derive no uneasiness from considerations of market. I have no fear that in my day or my children's day, enough of this article will be produced to glut the markets and depress its value.

You inquire, 3d, Which would be most likely to find a ready market, the raw material or silk thread? I have no doubt, that silk prepared in either of those forms, might be readily marketed. So far as I know, it has hitherto been the general practice at the small establishments (for there have been but few that were not small) to work the material into silk thread and for this it does not appear that there has been any difficulty in finding good markets. It is known, however, that considerable quantities of American silk have been wrought into divers fabrics, such as stockings, ribbands, vest patterns, &c. But to those who are about to undertake the culture of silk, it is of little consequence to know what may be, in its present incipient state, the best mode of preparing the article. The practices now prevailing must not be expected to continue. Whenever the culture of silk shall become general in this country, as in a few years it doubtless will, it will be prepared and marketed in all manner of forms. It is reasonable to conjecture, that many of those who shall conduct the business on a small scale, will choose to dispose of their produce in the form of cocoons. These will always find good cash markets near home; for there will be filleries, or reeling establishments, in all parts of the country, where the culture of silk shall prevail.

Others who shall be engaged in the business on a more extended scale, will perform the reeling process, and whatever more may need to be done to prepare their produce for market as an article of raw silk. And we know enough of the enterprise and skill of our citizens to be sure, that whenever the culture of silk shall prevail to any considerable extent, the article will be wrought into all the forms of manufacture which use or fancy may require.

You inquire 4th, Whether I have Mulberry trees of suitable size for setting, and what will be their prices? I have a Mulberry nursery, supposed to contain about ten thousand trees. The trees have now had the growth of two

seasons. They are very thrifty. Many of them are 5 feet high, some 6 feet, but on an average they are, perhaps, not more than four feet high. To bring them to the size generally thought suitable for setting in an orchard, the growth of another season will be necessary. Yet, they will do very well to set next spring. I am hardly prepared to answer that part of your inquiry which relates to price.—It is my intention, however, to sell at moderate prices, and if some of my trees should be called for next spring, I think the price if they are taken on an average, will not exceed \$1 a hundred—it may be put at something less.

Your last inquiry is, Whether I have the eggs of silk worms, or can inform you where they can be obtained? I have a few thousand of eggs, which were lately given me by a lady in this vicinity, who has for several years conducted a small silk establishment. With these I intend to commence experiments next spring. After that, if successful in my experiments, I may be able to supply any quantity of eggs that may be wanted. I do not know where any considerable quantity can now be obtained, otherwise than by sending to a distance. Silk worms being once obtained, their propagation will be easy, for it is estimated that one miller will lay about 300 eggs.

[Concluded next week.]

GREEN DRESSING.

That is ploughing a green crop in the ground in the summer to insure a good crop of some other kind—clover, lucerne, buckwheat, peas, or oats, millet, or any rich esculent plant, sowed in the spring, may be turned in the latter end of June, or whenever it is fullest of sap and juices. After being under ground two or three weeks, it is sufficiently rotted; then plough for your winter grain. This is a very great improvement in agriculture, and getting much in practice.

There are various means of improving land; in fact lands may be kept continually progressing in strength by a proper rotation of crops, and grass, and ploughing. But in the execution of these much judgment is required of the farmer, for without some knowledge on his part, some fixed undeviating rule, the best farmer may be ruined.

The first means of improving land in point of importance is that of ploughing under grass, or any kind of vegetables. When land is poor it should never remain long without tilling, but the fewer the crops are before seeding the better, and at every breaking up, a thick sward of grass should be invariably turned under. It is generally thought that it matters not how close a field is pastured when it is about to be ploughed up; and this is true if we wish to make a rich field poor, for this is the most certain method of effecting that end. When old grass or corn yard manure is left on the surface it is nearly lost, for the most nutritious parts are evaporated by the heat of the sun and fly off, but when they are turned under the surface, they mingle with the earth and are retained many years. So that the oftener we plough under a coat of grass, the faster our land will improve in richness.

Many good farmers are in the habit of turning up the land they intend for a fallow in the spring, then sowing on a crop of buckwheat; when this is in full blossom it is all plowed under, harrowed down smoothly, and winter grain is sown on over the whole. The buckwheat ferments and sends up its nourishment and warmth to the roots of the winter grain. Considering that buckwheat is much less expensive than clover seed, this plan appears to deserve the preference over that of seeding.—The most judicious course, however, would be to let them succeed each other in the following order: buckwheat in the summer, timothy in the fall, and clover in the spring following, and immediately a good coat of plaster should follow.

D. T.'s notice of M. Floy's communication, will appear next week.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1831.

HINTS FOR APRIL.

Although this is a month of shine and showers, the farmer begins his labors for the season. First, see that your fences are in good repair, as crops without fences are sure to be destroyed. Let the stock be shut from mowing grounds, and the surface of them made smooth—the stones picked up and the water drains repaired.

Do not allow water to stand upon any lands where it can be prevented by reasonable expense. Let all your manure upon grass lands be spread, and grass seed applied to such parts as need it.

This is the best season for applying plaster to such lands as are to be manured with it.— Sow your grass seeds with your winter crops, where it remains undone; and we would recommend to cover grass seeds which are sown with winter wheat or rye, with a bush or harrow. Many have recommended harrowing those winter crops in the spring with a light harrow, where seeds were not sown, as beneficial to the crops. If a few of our readers would make the experiment on a small portion of a crop, and give us the results, that we might hereafter publish it, we should be much obliged, and perhaps many of our readers benefitted.

We would particularly recommend to all our readers the propriety of keeping a journal through the season, of all their operations, and the results, with the attendant circumstances. These are the data on which should be founded agricultural communications, and the benefits which would flow from this course would be many. Now is the time to introduce system into all your business. Most of the hardy spring crops may be sown and planted this month. In the fields, peas, oats, barley, spring rye and wheat, hemp and flax, may be sown as soon as the ground will admit.— In the garden, onions, parsnips, vegetable cabbages, lettuce, parsley and cabbages should be sown, and early potatoes should be planted. Those who are cultivating hops should dress the hills and put down the poles while the ground is soft.

This is an important month to those who would have good dairies, as the cows require good nursing to keep them from losing flesh. The attention paid to calves is of the utmost consequence. If you would winter your calves well, learn them to feed when young, and this can never be done so well as before they are weaned. Commence by mixing a little scalded meal with the milk, continue to increase the quantity of meal or provender, and diminish the quantity of milk until it is omitted altogether, but continue to feed with provender or such other food as they may be fond of, sometimes with oats, bran, &c., thus learning them early to be milled will be found to be of great advantage when winter arrives. Should any of them scour when first fed with meal remember that chalk is highly recommended for that complaint. Attention should be paid to most kinds of poultry. As turkeys and geese ramble about for nests, they should be watched and their eggs brought in, for if

left animals and crows are apt to destroy them. The last of this month is a good time for pruning orchards, and some kinds of grafting may be done; trees may be transplanted, and seeds that have been prepared for nurseries should be planted. Grape cuttings should be planted out—strawberry beds should be dressed. In short, the most of spring gardening should be done this month.

SHAPE OF TREES, AND PRUNING.

Very few persons seem to be aware of the importance of giving proper form to the young tree, or mending or improving its shape, at a later period. In the peach it is ruinous, sooner or later, to encourage two or more leading and principal branches, from the main stem; let them grow ever so straight and upright, they constantly recede by the pressure of repellent branches, and by the weight of fruit; until, after having nursed them to maturity, on the first windy day, you have the mortification to find it split at the crotch, and one or both branches ruined, perhaps at the moment of the ripening of the fruit.

The peach is peculiarly liable to this misfortune, as the seam at the crotch adheres with less tenacity than any other tree cultivated.

The same doctrine holds good with the plum and nectarine, but with less force, and in fact, there is but one shape that is to be tolerated, with trees that are allowed their full growth, and not restrained, or trained in any way; and that form is a straight centre stem, from the root to the terminate bud, with branches alternately projecting at judicious distances, both around the circumference, and the whole line of ascent, allowing us one to gain the advantage of another in excess, but by proper retarding or encouragement, so to manage, as they shall present a cone, beariful in shape, and strong to resist the wind, rains, and heavy weights of foliage and fruit.

Quince trees, by proper attention, may be made to have straight handsome bodies, and fine expanding regular tops instead of the crooked, craggy, sprawling bushes, so generally cultivated.

It is also a great mistake to trim the stems of young trees too high, causing them to shoot up to premature heights, become top heavy, and liable to be blown over, or badly leaned from their perpendicular and true position; which causes them to need staking, and tying, whereby they are apt to become chafed, and frequently ruined.

Trees in town gardens, which are situated between high houses and barns, are peculiarly liable to misfortunes by wind, which is caused to whistle, whirl and eddy about with such force, as often to do great damage; in all such cases they should be allowed to send out limbs lower down, in regular order, with a straight centre, and handsome shape.

When peach trees get large and over-grown, or when they are apparently going backward from age, they can again be renewed by cutting off the whole top, at the collar next the roots, or at the first branching limbs, when a great quantity of shoots will put out and form handsome clumps, and bear well; indeed it is the Pennsylvania method of serving trees for the first bearing, which for seedling kinds do well; cultivated kinds should be cut above the

graft. Prune all trees at the opening of the bud, and if you wish to be nice about it, cover the cut with grafter's wax, tar, or oil paint. *

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

In the publication of an agricultural paper the publisher will always have to encounter one serious difficulty, that is, the strong prejudice which prevails with many of our farmers against any innovations upon the traditions and customs which have been handed down from sire to son, from generation to generation, and which originated in the days of ignorance and superstition.

But they should not be discouraged—the day-break of information has arrived, and we find all those farmers who are wishing to keep pace with the march of improvement, have become inquiring men, and their inquiries now are not, who tills the most ground, but—who makes the greatest profit upon his capital, employed in agriculture? not who raises the greatest crop with the greatest expence, but who raises the most money yearly with a given capital.

In order to take the advantage of such inquiries, it is necessary that a farmer should know what is going on about him, and what improvements are making in the agricultural world. And in what way can he obtain this information so cheap as by taking some good, well-conducted agricultural journal? not a paper which is got up by persons unacquainted with the business; in which are copied all European publications, whether calculated for this climate or not—but one in which are communicated, in a plain manner, plain matters of fact, by farmers themselves; and from which conclusions may be drawn that will not endanger the fortune of the practical man.

If men of fortune are disposed to devote money for the purpose of experiments in agriculture, it is well, and they deserve to be honorably mentioned by those who enjoy the benefit of their experiments without the cost.— In this manner the agricultural world has been benefitted with improved breeds of cattle, horses, &c. which required not only time but money to produce in their improved state. In this we have been benefitted by what in many respects, is called an evil in society, viz—the continuation of Baronial estates in England.— They have enabled some of the nobility of that country to make experiments both in agriculture and the arts, which would have been attended with ruinous consequences to men of small estates.

It is by reading agricultural works that our farmers of limited means can be informed of such improvements as are made in other countries, without the expense of traveling to examine them.

In our own country it is plain that improvements are making yearly. As an example, consider the plow that was used twenty, or even ten years ago; compare it with the one in use at present, and we shall be convinced of the march of improvement among us. We are ready to grant that there was a time when farmers became so enthusiastic for improvements that the excitement was attended with

individual disadvantage, for the time, in many cases. We mean the time when agricultural societies became the rage through the state.

This was an over action, but has produced some good, though at great expense; and we consider it has done much towards producing the present spirit of inquiry among our farmers. For a time this spirit was gratified only with quotations from foreign writers, whose theories were not calculated for our climate or circumstances. But it has been the cause of the establishment of a number of Agricultural Journals, many of which are becoming strictly American, confining their observations to facts presented by our own Agriculturists. Such papers, we think, will ultimately meet with success, although the prejudice against reading may linger with us for a time like a Demon of darkness, yet the day break of improvement will banish him to the confines of ignorance and superstition; and we hope the time will soon arrive when American farmers will strive for a name among the first agriculturists in the world. Nature has given them the means—it is only for them to make suitable application.

We give the following letter, received by us from one of the best informed agriculturists of Marcellus, as containing correct ideas upon the subject of supporting Agricultural Journals:

Marcellus, April 5th, 1831.

DEAR SIR—I have cursorily glanced over all the pages of those numbers which you sent, and am prepared to decide in favor of the claims of your paper. A well conducted periodical paper, chiefly devoted to the paramount interests of agriculture, and its kindred arts, and emanating from nearly the centre of the far-famed Genesee country, can scarcely fail to present strong claims to patronage. If the Agriculturists of that region understood their interests, the patronage of the Genesee Farmer would be overwhelming. Every cultivator of the ground in all that country, how small soever may be his scale of business, would be profited by taking that paper, or some other, aiming at the same objects. I have for many years, taken a periodical paper, devoted to agriculture, and its kindred pursuits. The expense of this has not been great; but whatever it may have been, I doubt not, that it has been remunerated, at least, ten-fold, perhaps, a hundred fold. It has been my practice, as soon as the volumes were completed, to get them bound, and I have now 9 or 10 well bound volumes, some of them of the Plough Boy, but chiefly of the New-England Farmer, the whole constituting a valuable library. A strange sentiment prevails, and that too to a great extent, that neither books, nor periodical papers, can teach any thing that will be profitable to farmers.—Deep prejudices exist against what is called book farming.

It is indeed strange that, while, as all admit, useful instruction may be derived from books, in relation to all other interesting concerns, nothing can be derived from them for the benefit of agriculture, and yet agriculture is the most important, and at the same time, the most complicated and difficult art practiced by man. A sentiment, so obviously founded on gross ignorance it may be hoped, will not long be sustained in a community so enlightened as that for whose benefit your labours are intended. If you can cause to be broken down that silly prejudice against book farming, which now exists in the minds, perhaps, of most farmers, and bring them to see, as the truth certainly is, that immense advantages may be derived from reading on subjects of agriculture, your paper will soon have the patronage of many thousand subscribers.

It is easy to see that, in making calls for

patronage, you will labor under disadvantages. Presentations of the subject, made through the medium of your paper, must meet the eye of but here and there an individual, and chiefly of that class, who know already how to appreciate such a work. In this concern, you will need, and must have, the aid of your patrons. The philanthropist should consider, that here lies before him a great field of usefulness, and that, by labouring to break down those prejudices which contribute to hinder the progress of improvement, he may render important service to his fellow men.

The subject of patronizing agricultural journals is a proper one to be presented before the people in the common newspapers. I doubt not that you have patrons who can, if they please, afford you great aid, and at the same time do much to benefit their country.

As to myself, I can say that I wish great success to your undertaking. The country in which you are located, obviously needs an establishment of that kind; and I trust there is too much patriotism there, to suffer it to sink for want of patronage.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

ON BREEDING ANIMALS.

We do not know of a more common error than exists in the opinions of farmers respecting the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Most of them think that they cannot improve their stock without crossing with some other, and for this purpose select the largest males they can find.

We do not rightly understand the meaning of the term *breeding*, as applied to horses and cattle, unless it is to improve their valuable qualities. When we say a *high bred horse*, we mean a horse of valuable qualities. As different animals are bred for different purposes, the breeder, before he commences, should inform himself, and endeavor to fix upon an imaginary standard for his animals, in which are congregated the most valuable points, all local circumstances considered. When he has thus matured his judgment, he should be steady to his purpose, and remember that he is engaged in a work of importance, and one which will be perfected in proportion to the time it is steadily pursued.

In maturing his judgment, he should not only make himself acquainted with the external form of animals, but he should become familiar with their internal structure. In the former he may improve himself by examining the most approved breeds, in the latter by studying their anatomy; for, says a modern writer on this subject, "the external form is an indication only of internal structure. The principles of improving it must, therefore, be founded on a knowledge of the structure, and use of internal parts."

When a breeder has matured his judgment, hit upon his standard of perfection, and selected his stock, having the most good points of those he can procure, let him be very careful about any innovations upon his breed. He should become fixed in certain rules, which he should never depart from. First, that to increase an animal in size above the natural family, is often attended with a loss of valuable points. His object should be, therefore, the improvement of the latter.

Let every farmer remember that the greatest benefits which have been obtained in breeding for the last hundred years, have been where they breed "*in and in*." But the common error which I first referred to, is the uni-

versal desire to breed from large males with small females.

This is diametrically opposite to the course which has been pursued by the best breeders in England. On the contrary, they select the males smaller in proportion than the females. The following is from the writer above referred to:

"To obtain the most approved form, two modes of breeding, described as the *in and in*, and *crossing* modes, have been practised. The first mode may be the better practice, when a particular variety approaches perfection in form; especially for those who may not be acquainted with the principle upon which improvement depends. *When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionably larger than the male, the offspring is of an improved form.* The proper method of improving the form of animals, consists in selecting a well formed female, proportionately larger than the male.

The improvement depends upon this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself, from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the fœtus is generally in proportion to the male parent; and therefore, when the female parent is disproportionately small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has the disproportions of a starveling.

But when the female, from her size and good constitution, is more than adequate to the nourishment of a fœtus of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionately greater. The larger female has also a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth. *Abundant nourishment is necessary to produce the most perfect formed animal, from the earliest of its existence until its growth is complete.*

The power to prepare the greatest quantity of nourishment from a given quantity of food, depends principally on the magnitude of the lungs, to which the organs of digestion are subservient. To obtain animals with large lungs, crossing is the most expeditious method, because well formed females may be selected from a variety of large size, to be put to a well formed male, of a variety that is rather smaller.

By such a mode of crossing, the lungs and heart become proportionately larger, in consequence of a peculiarity in the circulation of the fœtus, which causes a larger proportion of the blood under such circumstances, to be distributed to the lungs than to the other parts of the body; and as the shape and size of the chest depend upon that of the lungs, hence arises that remarkably large chest which is produced by crossing females that are of larger size than the males."

Now allowing the above to be correct, how inconsistent is the course pursued by most of our farmers. Every day our eyes bear testimony of the opposite course. We see horses led about the street which have nothing but weight of carcass, and perhaps color, to recommend them to farmers, as stock to breed from. Let such farmers as would improve their breeds be

careful in the selection of the females, and remember that *steady and full feeding is one very important part in the improvement of stocks of all sorts.*

CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY.

We have received a letter from S. R. Bradley, requesting that we would give him instructions, through the medium of the Genessee Farmer, for raising mulberry trees from seeds, with which we most cheerfully comply:

DIRECTIONS.

Let your ground be made rich and fine with deep spading—prepare your beds as for beets or carrots, about four feet wide. Sow the seed between the middle of April and first of May, in drills about one foot apart, covering the seed about an inch and a half deep. In from ten to twelve days, the seeds, if good, will come up; after which they should be kept clear from weeds by weeding and hoeing; and they should be watered in dry weather. The first season the young trees may be left standing within an inch of each other in the rows, after which they may be thinned, and those taken up transplanted. This is found a better way of raising the small plants than sowing them by broad cast, or planting them at such distances as they require, after the first season. If the young trees are well tended, on good ground, they will do to set after three years' growth.

We assure Mr. Bradley that such inquiries are not unpleasant to us, and we hope he will be equally ready to comply with a request we will make of him—viz: to keep a memorandum of the time and manner of all the different operations connected with raising young mulberry trees and the success attending, and at some future day forward it to us for publication.

Simple facts respecting agriculture or horticulture, are what we are anxious at all times to obtain.

DENDROLOGY.

As there has been, for a long time, a difference in the opinions of scientific men, concerning the duration of vegetable life in plants, or rather the limitation of duration of a particular variety, we were highly gratified by receiving from Professor A. Eaton, of Troy, a communication on this subject, in which he invites D. Thomas, of Cayuga county, (who holds a different opinion from himself,) to come out and discuss the subject publicly in the Genessee Farmer.

Should these men proceed to this discussion, we think (to use the Professor's own words) that "science, arts, and agriculture, will be profited by the observations of such practical men." In the mean time we would suggest to Professor Eaton the propriety of his giving his views as to the natural age of plants, or common time of duration, as without something definite on this point it will be difficult for our readers to decide which has the advantage in the discussion. For instance, Mr. E. says, "It is well known that a variety of the Potato will run out or die of old age, after being continued for several years by the root-buds only." Now if he would give some definite period or number of years, it would be more easy to decide whether it was or was not the case. Again, with regard to fruit trees, it would be better to fix as near as may

be upon their common age—not that this point could be fixed upon with mathematical accuracy, but to suppose a time of duration, for the present purpose.

WIND AND RAIN STORM.

Friday, April 8th, the sun rose behind a clouded atmosphere, with a ebbing north wind—the temperature down to freezing, and the mercury in the barometer 40-100ths lower than any register hitherto made by us. It however rose to 29.08 before 10 o'clock, and from that point began again to sink, till before sun set it stood at 28.40. About one o'clock the direction of the wind was suddenly changed, from N. E. to S. and although an elevation of temperature is invariably a consequence of a S. wind, yet none anticipated the great change that did occur at this time. The mercury rose in the short space of one hour, 15° and stood during the afternoon at about 55°.

This wind reminded us of the Sirocco and Simoon of Africa, described by historians, and although we had no misgivings of its detri-ment, yet we know not but it carried on its bosom the invisible Miasm that contaminates thousands, and even a nation, at once. Our atmosphere seemed almost a vacuum—sounds were transmitted with great difficulty in any direction, except with the wind, and could only be caught as they apparently flew along the void. The clouds seemed rolled into immense heaps, and approached near to the earth. The wind blew in small sudden gusts, and apparently at random, as if undecided, what direction to pursue. The vanes were constantly whirling and shifting their indications.

Thus things continued till night enveloped the whole in thick darkness, and about eight o'clock a tremendous storm of wind and rain commenced.

In violence, we have no recollection that it was ever exceeded in this place. The rapidity with which the rain fell through the rare medium of the atmosphere, gave it, on reaching the earth, the force and violence of hail stones. So sudden and violent were the oscillations of the wind, that the mercury of the barometer, in a close room, was very distinctly seen vibrating, and slowly rising.

The depth of rain that fell measured about 6-10 inches, and the ground in the morning was covered with snow. The wind continued very high till Saturday evening, and subsided while yet the mercury of the barometer stood at 29.00 or down to rain. An equilibrium was thus restored, while yet the air remained extremely rarified.

From the great depression of mercury in the barometer, it was easy to predict there would be mighty winds and storms, and it is not a little curious to witness the sensitiveness and accuracy of this instrument. Its indication this morning was fair, and the fact proves it ever so.

CORRECTIONS.

In number 11, page 85, last column, the 4th paragraph should read—"Of our native varieties, the Harrison, Canfield, Winesap, Grey-house, Poundkopsie, Russett, Cooper's Russett, Ruckman's Pearmain, &c. are known to yield excellent cider. The Harrison, Winesap, and Ruckman's Pearmain, are fine for the table and kitchen. We have probably many oth-

er native varieties equally good; and it is desirable that our native kinds should be subjected to a fair test, in order to determine their relative value."

In number 11, 2d line from the bottom of first column, first page, for Adamson read Adensoo.

SILK—We commence, in this number, the publication of an interesting letter from DAN BRADLEY, Esq. of Marcellus, on the cultivation of Silk, for a copy of which we are indebted to the author.

A friend of ours, at the east, on forwarding a package of cuttings, roots, &c. writes—"I also send you two varieties of the *White Blackberry*, which you will remember, are always red when they are green."

APRIL. FLORAL CALENDAR.

9th—The Liver leaf (*Hepatica triloba*) and Spring Beauty, (*Claytonia virginica*) are in full blossom. The leaves of the Weeping Willow, *Salix babylonica*, and several other varieties are expanding.—The Filbert, *Corylus avellana*, are in full flower.—The Poplar, or American Aspen, *Populus tri-pida*, in flower.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

We give place to the following communication with much pleasure. Mr. E. White, the gentleman whose signature is attached to it, is well known to the community, and the utmost reliance can be placed upon any statement made by him. The discovery, if after being fairly tested, it shall be found efficacious in other instances, is truly a valuable one, and is well worthy of the attention of medical men.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

Seeing it stated in your paper a few weeks since, that inhaling the fumes of nitric acid had been found to cure the consumption, at my suggestion and request, a worthy and intelligent man who has been for two years past in my employ, has, within the last eight days, given it a trial. As no directions accompanied your notice, the following course was adopted:—Under a handkerchief, one end of which rested on the head, the other left to fall down over the breast, he held a glass tumbler, having in it about a tea-spoon full of the acid; and breathed the fumes, thus prevented by the handkerchief from escaping, about half an hour at a time, three times per day. The effect has been to relieve him entirely from an obstinate cough of many years standing, and which, for the last two months, had been accompanied with all the symptoms of a confirmed and rapid consumption; all which have, according to present appearance, disappeared with the cough. How permanent this relief may prove, time must show. That others, laboring under the like affection, may be put in early possession of the above facts, and with a hope that relief may be found therefrom, (this communication is made by request of the person above referred to. Yours,

E. WHITE.

N. B. The gas can only be breathed at the mouth—and to prevent the eyes being affected by it, keep them closed.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

The papers give the official account of the proffer of the Belgic Crown to the Duke of Nemours, and the reply of the King, as his guardian, refusing it. This answer very clearly shows the restraint under which Louis Philippe has acted.—It was the others, and not the King of the French, who annulled the election of the Belgic Congress.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

London papers have been received at New York to the 23d February. From these we draw the conclusion that the moral and political affairs of England have improved since the previous intelligence from that country, and now wear the appearance of approaching tranquility to the country, and of firmness in the government. In speaking of tranquillity to the country, we refer to its domestic relations. But in regard to foreign matters, it is not to be concealed that much public anxiety prevails; and many fearful forebodings exist in relation to what will be the ultimate result of the feverish movements on the continent. Just now, Ireland appears more quiet, and it would seem that the Marquis of Anglesea has triumphed in the prosecution of his vigorous measures. Mr. O'Connell has plead guilty to the indictment found against him, and the government deny all compromise on the matter, and express their determination not to interfere with the judgment of the law.

In France serious events have taken place, and every day strengthens the conviction that the present King can only maintain sway over his subjects, by the actual prosecution of war of some kind. The public mind is evidently in a state of high ferment, and the readiness with which it blazed out in the recent indignant attack upon the priesthood, shows conclusively that the French people neither can nor will long remain inactive. If this restless and active spirit finds vent in a foreign war, the King's power will be safe from intestine commotion; but if it does not, there is too much reason to fear that his reign will be short. In the recent affair the priests deserved to suffer for their folly and fool-hardy presumption. On no occasion should the ceremonies of the church be prostituted to political purposes, and at such a time, when the public mind was still violently inflamed against the exiled family, and their hands still red with the blood of the "three days," they must have known that such a movement would inevitably bring down the vengeance of the populace upon their heads. The mobbing of the priests and the destruction of the churches, though almost excusable from the folly of the former, it is to be feared will operate unfortunately upon the welfare of the country. Nothing contributes more to the security of governments, or the true interests of the people, than well regulated religious institutions, and nothing more endangers these, than such bursts of popular fury. Quiet has been restored to Paris by the aid of the National Guard. The Russian army has entered Poland, and a tremendous conflict was daily anticipated. The only thing that appears favorable to the Poles, is their continued confidence in their ability to sustain the contest. Belgium is not yet provided with a King, and it is now contemplated to establish a temporary republic for the present exigencies, until a King can be chosen, less exceptionable to the allied powers than any that has yet been proposed.

POLAND.

There can be little doubt that before this there has been severe fighting in this country. The Poles seem to be united and resolute; and the operations of Dehitsch, as far as they have been reported, prove that their patriotism and resources would be put to the test without delay. Their whole eastern line of boundary has been entered at various points, as will be seen by the accounts. It was said that the Russian army had suffered much on the frontiers, from illness and severe weather. The

Poles anticipated great advantages from the humidity of the weather.

The latest accounts by the way of France are contained in Paris papers of the 21st.—Dutch papers contain somewhat varying statements, of cotemporary dates.

The Warsaw Gazette says the young Jews in the capital will form a squadron of light cavalry.

Prince Maximilian Jablonowski and Joseph Lubomirski, who, at the commencement of the revolution of the 29th of November, were on their estates in Russia, were arrested, and have been conveyed to St. Petersburg.

It appears that General Chlopocki was asked to give his word of honor that he would not quit Warsaw. His reply was, "I shall remain here, or leave, when I think proper; I will not give my parole." Sentinels were immediately placed at certain distances round his house.

The London papers of the 23d of February, notice the receipt of Hamburg papers to the 15th. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much in their favor, as impeding the march of the Russian materiel. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

TREES, SHRUBS, &C.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, a variety of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Fibrous and Bulbous Roots, &c., among which are Apples, Peaches, Pears, a few Cherries, Locust, Catalpa, Weeping Willow, Gleditschia or Honey Locust, Rose Acacia or Miss Locust, Fir, Mountain Ash, Snow Balls, Lutes of different species, Paper Mulberry, a variety of Roses, Honey Suckles, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Lilies, and many others. Also a few Green House Plants. Communications received thro' the Rochester post office, and Trees delivered in Rochester without charge. SILAS CORNELL.

Linden Hill, (4 miles N.W. of Rochester) 3d mo 20. * * * Orders for the above may be left at the Office of the Genesee Farmer. Eif mar 26

THE ALBANY NURSERY

NOW contains 177 varieties of the Apple, 126 of the Pear, 50 of the Plum, 27 of the Cherry, 30 of the Peach, 40 of the Grape, &c.—Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, &c.—more than 146 varieties of hardy Roses, and other desirable varieties of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, and Herbaceous and Green House Plants, of vigorous growth and in the condition for transplanting. Tuberoses, Dahlias, Ferrarias, Jacobean Lillies, and other tender roots, should be planted in May, and now is the time to order them. Orders solicited, and Catalogues furnished gratis Albany, March, 1831. BUEL and WILSON. m19 Orders will be received by LUTHER TUCKER.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending April 9, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther.	Baro-	Wind.	Clear	cloudy	rainy	high winds	Observations
3	M	58	29.47	s e	1	1	1	1	caltry
4	E	43	29.50	s e	1	1	1	1	6.10 inches rain foggy—hard frost
4	M	54	29.30	s e	1	1	1	1	1-10
5	E	5	29.5	s	1	1	1	1	2-10
5	M	43	29.26	w	1	1	1	1	
6	E	34	29.68	w	1	1	1	1	
6	M	46	29.60	s e	1	1	1	1	
7	E	42	29.44	n e	1	1	1	1	
7	M	52	29.55	n e	1	1	1	1	
8	E	34	29.54	n e	1	1	1	1	
8	M	42	29.8	e	1	1	1	1	barom eter rises 23.40
9	E	49	28.64	s w	1	1	1	1	6.10 inches rain
9	M	29	28.58	w	1	1	1	1	2-10 in—snow 1 in
9	E	30	29.10	w	1	1	1	1	snow 2 inches

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

Several communications have been received, which will appear next week.

THE GENESÉE FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

THIS Paper has now been published three months, and the reception it has met with from the public has been such that the Publisher has made permanent arrangements with Mr. N. Goodsell, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Monroe Horticultural Society, to take charge of the Editorial department, who, from his long experience in this country in the different branches of Farming, Gardening, and the cultivation of Nurseries and Flowers, and from a tour made on the continent of Europe, with a view to observe the progress of those sciences in the "Old world," the publisher flatters himself will be able from his practical knowledge, to conduct the FARMER in such a manner, as to give it a high rank among the Agricultural papers of our country.

The FARMER is printed in Rochester, (N. Y.) every Saturday, in a quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, making 416 pages a year, besides a Title Page and Index, at \$3 50, payable in six months, or \$2, if paid in advance.

Subscribers can be supplied with the numbers from the commencement.

Any person obtaining five subscribers and forwarding the money for them, will be entitled to a sixth copy for one year.

LUTHER TUCKER.

Rochester, April, 1831.

From the Albany Argus.

I have examined the eleven numbers of the Genesee Farmer, printed at Rochester; and have no hesitation in recommending it to the patronage of the public, as eminently calculated to promote the agricultural and horticultural interest of the state. JESSE BUEL.

Albany, March 26, 1831.

Printers who will give the above a few insertions, will much oblige the publisher, and the favor will be returned whenever an opportunity occurs.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Goodsell, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, &c. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores—Price's, and Parmentier's Long Island; Ploy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co's, New York; Buel's, Albany; and Landreth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the canal opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragement in their power.

A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goodsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplanting. mar 19 ROSSITER and KNON.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST,

On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany. Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seedsmen, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No. 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices as it which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist, as well as profitable to the consumer. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York; for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance; while the canal conveys the seeds to the Lake Superior, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to business can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation. ap 10 31 G. THORNBURN and SONS.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
LETTER VIII.

Paris, January 15, 1831.

My dear H— There is no doubt that King Louis Philippe is at the height of popularity with the nation. He seems to understand, perhaps even better than Napoleon did, the character of the French, and he is extremely assiduous in addressing himself to their good opinion. The stability of his Government must, no doubt, to some extent, depend on events beyond his own control. The French are naturally a warlike people. They are fond of the pomp and circumstance of war, and are fascinated with the glory which results from it. In the absence of almost every thing like religious sentiment, they are brave, because they have a perfect contempt of death; and it is only to beat the drum and sound the trumpet, to call around the standard of their country the best blood and muscle of a chivalrous nation. Napoleon practised on this strong trait of character too far—the people at length became tired, and even satiated with glory, and they began to turn their attention to commerce and to the useful arts and trades—a disposition, by the way, which he did much to encourage, while he left them but little leisure for the pursuit. The policy of the present King is wholly pacific, and it seems to me that the danger is that he will not give his people amusement enough in the way they desire.—Whenever this suggestion is made here, the reply is, that the character of the French is changed, and they desire now nothing so much as to be permitted to pursue their useful or elegant occupations in peace and quiet. I am not satisfied that this is strictly true. There is, doubtless, more love of mere comfort, and, indeed, more love of gain in France now, than existed thirty years ago. Both the English and the Americans, who have come among them, have taught them lessons on this subject by which they have profited; and it is certain that the great body of those who are engaged in the accumulation of profits from trade or personal industry, do not like to be disturbed in their employments—but it is to my mind equally certain, that this taste for business is far from being universal. The French are light-hearted and gay, and by this time, they have forgotten the calamities they endured in former conflicts; they love to point to the monuments of their national glory, and they sigh for the opportunity of adding to the number of these monuments. Young men of birth, education and fortune, and the ambitious of all classes, look to the army and the field, as the source of distinction, and they hardly recognise any other glory, than that which flows from military achievement.

In this condition of the French people, the mighty preparations for war which the King is now making from the necessity of the case, are to be looked on as fortunate or otherwise, according as the conflict shall come or not. A successful war would consolidate and strengthen his Government more than any event which could happen, by giving employment to the restless spirits of the day, and especially, by giving the King in person, an opportunity to illustrate his name and character. Louis Philippe has nothing more to dread, at present, than the gratification of his desire to lead a quiet life, on account of the impression which would follow that his character is made up of nothing better than negative qualities. The French are proud of their country, and they must have occasion, too, to be proud of their King, or they will not be satisfied with him. It is certainly creditable to the King that feelings of humanity lead him to revolt at the prospect of war, and to use his best exertions to prevent it, even while he does not entertain a doubt, as I have reason to think, that a war would do more to render his reign permanent and secure, than every thing else.

It is true, he may settle down firmly in his seat on the throne, without any such aid, and the prospect is that he will. As I have said

already he seems to understand the character of his people, unless, indeed, he is in danger of relying too much on the change to which I have alluded. He certainly knows how to humor their improved taste for simplicity, and the tendency of their sentiments towards republicanism. The style of his court is made to conform, as far as possible, to the existing state of things, and every member of his family is taught how he may best address himself to the partialities of the people. His sons, for instance, appear in the ranks of the National Guards as common soldiers, undistinguished in any particular from their fellows; and he himself, wholly unguarded and unattended, often mingles with the people, and shakes the commonest among them who desire it, cordially by the hand.

It seems to me that the only internal causes of disturbance to the Government to be apprehended, are those which may arise out of the growing spirit of republicanism. I have more than once heard the opinion freely broached, and that too, by men of talent and understanding, that the existence of hereditary power, in any branch of the Government, was wholly inconsistent with the genuine principles of rational liberty. I have even heard it boldly said that the present composition of the Government was an anomaly, which could not continue. These sentiments are aimed principally at the Chamber of Peers, but they mean more than that. These persons speak of the present order of things as a necessary evil, to exist while the necessity lasts, and no longer. The example of the United States is constantly before them, and they see nothing in the condition of this people which does not qualify them for a free and elective Government, in all its departments. I am satisfied that such opinions are held by great numbers, and in many instances by very respectable and talented persons. For my self, I cannot regard the French people so favorably, as to believe that they are yet in a moral condition to fit them for self-government. If there were no other reason, their infidelity would be enough. They are a nation of atheists, however hard it may be to say so. The French philosophers of the last century have stamped their infidel principles so strongly on the mind of the nation, that not a ray of religious light can penetrate it. I need not tell an American, that free institutions cannot exist where the virtues of personal religion are wanting. I am compelled to say therefore, though with deep regret, that in my judgment, by just so much as the standard of religion, virtue and morality in France falls below that of these qualities in the U. States, by so much must the strength of the executive arm of the Government in this country, exceed that of the chief magistrate in ours, and by so much must the freedom of the people here be abridged.

With a few of the more intelligent republicans of Paris, this sentiment is understood and acknowledged, to a limited extent—to such an extent I am apt to believe, as will forbid any organized attempt against the Government, on their part, at least for a considerable period of time. In the mean while, they will keep alive the spirit of free institutions and gladly step in to direct the destinies of their country, whenever they can be satisfied that it is ripe for further reform.

The classes of republicans below these, are ready to try the experiment now, and are only restrained by the military arm of the Government—especially is this true of the lower orders. Fortunately, they are comparatively powerless. This very day, a mass of population assembled near the Barriere de la Glaciere, and, breathing out republicanism, threatened to march on the Chamber of Deputies. The sentinels were immediately doubled, and a large force of the National Guards have been on duty. The mob is now dispersed, and every thing is quiet again. It is evident that the quiet of the country must be often disturbed in this way, and perhaps, in some instances, much more seriously; but, on the

whole, I do not believe that there is, or will be very soon, any general concert of the republican party against the Government of the King.

Of the Carlists and Bonapartists, little need be said. It is utterly impossible that the Bourbons should ever return to France. It is astonishing that that family should have been tolerated so long, when the universality of sentiment against them is considered. The opinions of the people may be said to be unanimous on this point. A miserable remnant of the ancient noblesse, for the most part impoverished and degraded, is all that remains of the power of Charles in the kingdom. Indeed, so low is this party fallen, that the most important personage in it at present, is a *ci devant valet de chambre* of the Dutchess of Berri, who has been in Paris for some weeks, and has just now succeeded, after a course of labored effort, in throwing into his behaviour so much impudence as to cause his arrest.

The state of public sentiment here, towards the family of Napoleon, and towards his memory, is highly interesting and curious. They love his name with as much enthusiasm as ever—they adore his memory for the glory which he shed on France—and yet if he were alive and in Paris to-day, they would not trust him with a modicum of power. The truth is, that from the hour of his last abdication to the present time, France has been growing in republican sentiment, and much as they love glory, and most of all such glory as Napoleon gave and would give them, yet they would not purchase it at the expense of freedom. The present King seems to be fully aware of this, and so far from throwing obstacles in the way, he has, as yet, rather encouraged every thing which has been done and is doing, to revive and cherish the name and the glories of the Bonapartean dynasty. All the monuments, paintings and statues illustrative of the scenes and exploits of that period, which the late reigning family had taken so much pains to remove and hide away from public observation, are now in the act of being brought back and restored to their respective places. Even the brazen statue of the Emperor, which was made to descend from its proud elevation on the triumphal column in the Place Vendome, will resume its position there. The busts, engravings and lithographs of Napoleon are even more common in the shop windows than those of Louis Philippe. Besides this, there are no less than three principal theatres of Paris, where dramatic representations of the Emperor and the principal events of his life, are exhibited, night after night, to houses crowded to excess. I have myself witnessed one of them, and nothing could be more imposing than the spectacle. You see him, the soldier of Corsica and the adventurer; the Lieutenant, the General, the Consul, and the Emperor—you see him in battle, you see him crowned; you see him in his adieu at Fontainebleau, you see him die at St. Helena. It was curious to witness all this, and to mark the intense interest of the masses who had crowded to the spectacle; to listen to the shouts of deafening applause when the crown descended on his head; to see the fast-flowing and undisguised tear falling from every eye, and hear the audible sob from hundreds and hundreds of bosoms, at the closing scene—and yet to know, that were he really before them at that moment in full life, perhaps not one single voice in that vast assemblage would be heard to welcome him back to his country. Napoleon lived at precisely the right period for his own fame, and for the glory of France. At the present day, he could not govern here on any terms, and the existing government has nothing to apprehend from the love and veneration with which his name and family are regarded by the nation. I am sorry that some of the King's ministers are not of this opinion, and that they are preparing a law project for the Chambers, by which the theatrical representations to which I have referred are to be suppressed. It would not be surprising if some commotion should grow out of this attempt. Adieu, B.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

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Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

NURSERYMEN.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—Although I do not wish to palliate the vices of nurserymen, I hope I shall be pardoned for showing, that some of the evils which your correspondent, in the Farmer of the 19th, enumerates as among the *tricks of the trade*, are really unavoidable, and do not merit the censure which he seems disposed to bestow upon them.

It is a common and justifiable practice to insert in a Catalogue, all the plants which a nurseryman has for sale, though the number of some varieties, fit for sale may not exceed ten, or even two. The first order may, and often does, exhaust one or more of these varieties; and it is a common occurrence, that before a new catalogue is printed, one quarter, one third, and even the half of an assortment advertised, is exhausted. Disappointment is the inevitable consequence. Of some varieties not ten plants are sold in so many years, while of others hundreds and thousands are required in one year; and it is impossible for any man to anticipate the public taste, in regard to fruits and plants. I have had thousands of a variety of the apple on hand for years, without the prospect of selling them; yet in a single season the whole have been taken off, and yet the demand remained un-satisfied. Again, I obtained in 1825 a number of esteemed foreign pears, and propagated them to the extent of the expected demand. They were but seldom asked for, until public attention was awakened to their value, when the demand became so brisk as soon to exhaust the stock, and to render it necessary to wait to have them grow from the graft or the bud, before other customers could be served. Last year our plants of one of the highest priced roses exceeded 100. Now we have not one in a saleable condition. Last autumn a gentleman from New Jersey bought 100 Vergaleu pears; and we have now his order for 500 more, all for his own ground. I might multiply facts to show, that the nurseryman is not always in fault if he cannot furnish the plants he has advertised.

But he substitutes, says your correspondent, and often, those which we do not want. This is certainly an evil, where the purchaser is an amateur, and has already a collection; but to the beginner, who wants a number of plants to place in his grounds, it is often a benefit; for the *trade* are generally the best judges of fruit; and if they are honest they will never substitute inferior kinds. It is not, however, a general, and I think not a common practice, to substitute, where this latitude is not given.

Until we have a standard nomenclature of our fruits, and far more experienced nurserymen, I am afraid the evil of selling the same varieties under different names will continue to prevail. There is probably not a nurseryman in the United States, who has, in a bearing state, one half of the varieties which he sells, or who indeed has ever seen the fruits of one half of them. They introduce and propagate them from their high public repute, or on the recommendation of friends or amateurs, often the same kind under different names, and years often elapse before they detect the synonymes. In 1822 I procured three

plants of the Hagloo Crab from a nursery of repute, and propagated, planted and sold them for eight years before I discovered that they were nothing more nor less than Hugh's Crab. In a list of cions received from the garden of London Horticultural Society, in 1825, I find different names given to what is described in the Pomological Magazine as the same fruit. That Society has been engaged 13 years in cultivating and comparing fruits, and yet they admit, in their printed catalogues, that they have made but comparatively little progress in settling their nomenclature. How can a humble individual, then, expect to arrive at perfection in this intricate branch of Horticulture.

A NURSERYMAN.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Instead of welcoming M. Floy as a new correspondent, to the columns of *The Genesee Farmer*, which as a reader interested in the paper, I should feel much disposed to do, I regret that it has devolved on me to point out some mistakes into which he appears to have fallen. In performing this duty I hope he will be satisfied, however, that I have no other object than to have these matters set right.

That he has mistaken me for the Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*, is of little consequence, neither is the error of supposing that we can get vegetable earth from "the mountains" of the Genesee Country of much greater moment. We can readily procure it to almost any part of our extensive plains; and his advice is excellent as contrasted with the common practice. Some horticulturists of this district, indeed, when preparing to plant their fruit gardens, have directed the holes to be dug 6 feet across and 2 feet deep, throwing back the subsoil, and filling in straw, corn stalks, potato tops, &c. in alternate layers, with sods or the rich vegetable soil; and also cart "muck" into their gardens from adjacent woods, preferring it to the manure from the barn yard. But no person will doubt M. Floy's skill as a gardener.

I cannot say that the *black larch* may not be found in our swamps, and a more particular examination is recommended to our botanists; but I cultivate the *red larch* from such localities, and from the dry grounds adjoining. It bears roundish cones of a fine red color. Before the woods are thinned by the ax, this tree is confined to the swamps. When an opening is made which is not disturbed by the plough, young trees spring up on the dry lands adjacent. It might be inferred from M. Floy's remarks that the *black larch* would not grow on dry ground; yet in London's Encyclopaedia of plants, *sandy loam* is noted as the proper soil for both these species.

I doubt not that the *weeping willow* may be successfully transplanted; but I failed in several attempts, even in good ground. Yet my notice was not intended to denounce the practice, but to show that another and cheaper method had been more successful. In the vicinity of New York such a notice would be unnecessary, because its adaptation to that climate is well known; but the weeping willow is less cultivated here than some other exotic shade trees.

M. Floy's great mistake is, however, in asserting that "it is not the winter that kills nutmeg planted shrubs; it is the spring that kills them." He appears not to be aware of the great difference between his climate and ours. His explanation of the manner in which trees sometimes perish, I am not disposed to controvert; but that has not been the manner in which my shrubs were damaged. I will state the facts. Round *Halesia tetraptera*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Gordonia pubescens*, *Bignonia grandiflora*, *Hydrangea quercifolia*, &c. late in autumn I raised cones of light earth, about 15 inches high. The frost never started one of these

roots (for it is doubtful if it ever penetrates our calcareous soil half as deep as it does in the neighborhood of New York); yet the top of every shrub was killed down to the surface of the cone. In spring, I only removed or spread those piles; and vigorous shoots sprung from those parts which were sheltered by the light earth,—proving that the lower part of the plants had sustained no injury whatever. I will more particularly notice the English Alder. The length of its new branches, when added, was more than 12 feet; and all these endured the last winter without shelter of any kind, and without damage.

A remark of my friend S. C. of Linden Hill, (*Genesee Farmer*, number 8,) will apply to the point in controversy. "It is not unfrequently the case, that plants become feeble for want of experience in their managers, and consequently perish by a slight frost, which they would have resisted had their vital action been healthy." It can make but little difference whether the plants suffer constitutionally from improper treatment, or suffer from amputated roots and branches. It is while they are in this feeble and crippled state, consequent to a recent removal that many trees and shrubs denominated hardy, perish in winter.

The proprietors of pleasure grounds should understand this subject. When the objects of our culture are damaged, and we mistake the cause (as when the physician mistakes the *dialthesis*), no remedy can reasonably be expected.

D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The *Primrose* is sometimes found among its broad leaves as soon as the snow melts; and the *Violet tricolor* appears at any time when a few days of mild weather occur; but the earliest flower that protrudes through the soil is the snow drop (*Galanthus nivalis*). As in the days of Thomson, so now

— "Spring

Throws out the snow drop and the *Crocus* first."

The former with its white pendant flowers, contrast finely with the erect corols of the latter; but several varieties of the *Crocus* also present a great contrast with each other in color. The *cloth-of-gold*, densely striped on the back of its outer petals with brownish purple, and the *white flamed*, taller and more delicately striped on the outside, are the earliest. Then appears the *large yellow*; and later the *pure white*, and the tall *white and purple striped*, vying with the splendours of the tulip. Last of all comes the *blue-purple* and the *dark blue-purple*.

I can only take notice of a few, but the species and varieties of the *Crocus* are very numerous. *Bulbocodium varium* of a roseate purple, will bloom along side with the fragrant and beautiful *Persian Iris*, and the deep blue pendant flowers of the *Siberian Squill*.

All these plants whose blossoms are sometimes covered up with snow, or nipped with severe frosts, are well adapted to a covered border; and will there bloom uninjured while the ground remains frozen without. Fine varieties of the *polyanthus*, of the delicate *Claytonia*, or of the varying *Hepatica*, from the woods, might be added; and the florist, without the expense and the care of the greenhouse, may enjoy a portion of the fragrance and the beauty of spring in advance.

T.

OIL FROM PUMPKINS.

The seeds of pumpkins are most commonly thrown away; but abundance of an excellent oil may be extracted from them. When peeled, they yield much more oil than an equal quantity of flax. This oil burns well, gives a lively light, and lasts longer than other oils, and emits very little smoke.

CULTURE OF SILK.

MR. BRADLEY'S LETTER.

[Continued from page 115.]

Having answered all your interrogatories, I ought, perhaps, to stop. If the subject did not appear to present more than ordinary claims to attention, certainly I would not trouble you with any thing more. The question, Can the culture of silk be made a profitable business in this country? recurs and seems to require a more detailed answer. I submit the following considerations; they all have an auspicious bearing upon the question, but the first is entitled to supreme regard.

1st. It is obvious that something like the culture of silk, (and we know of nothing that can be its substitute) is extremely needed to supply the means of industry to the children and youth of our country, especially of the female sex. We all see, and doubtless deplore the fact, that this portion of community is, in a great measure, thrown out of business. I need not stop to inquire after the causes that have produced this state of things. They are obvious. It is enough for my present purpose to know the existing facts. What, sir, shall be done, that employment may be found for our youth? To train them up in habits of indolence, will contravene all the sound maxims of morality, and political economy. And besides, a large majority of families absolutely need the available industry of their children. The culture of silk, if generally introduced, would nappily supply the desideratum.

2d. It being ascertained that the mulberry tree grows well in our soil, and that our climate is congenial with the silk worm it seems reasonable to conclude, that silk may be produced in this country to as good profit as in any other. We are assured that, in countries where its culture prevails, it brings far greater profits, than are derived from any other branches of industry; that even in Italy, a country of fine soil, capable of producing the choicest fruits of the earth, the produce of silk is of twice the value of all the other products of agriculture put together. Mr. D. Humergue, whose name I have mentioned, tells us, that Count Dandolio, a nobleman of Italy, does not hesitate to affirm, that there is no production of the earth, in the markets of Europe, which, compared to its natural value or prime cost, offers to the producer a greater net profit than the article of silk. It is supposed the noble Count meant to include those most favored climes, where grow the sugar cane, the cotton plant, the vine, and the olive tree. If this be true, what encouragements are presented to the American silk culturist! Indeed, so far as I have been able to learn, it is a conceded fact, that wherever the culture of silk has been vigorously prosecuted, it has never failed to produce wealth. It has converted, almost as by magic, barren districts, and districts of poverty, into the abodes of affluence and luxury.

3d. It requires little effort, little skill, and little capital, to commence and carry on the culture of silk. Any man, who can avail himself of one acre of ground for the growth of mulberry trees, may go into this business, and pursue it, on a scale sufficiently large to make him rich. I have seen different estimates of the quantity of land, necessary to be devoted to the growth of mulberry trees, with a view to a given quantity of produce. That which seems to have gained the most general currency, is, that one acre of ground, set with mulberry trees one and a half rods apart, will, when the trees are five or six years old, afford leaves enough to make 40 pounds of silk, which, at a moderate estimate, will be worth \$200. But this is very vague, and in my opinion, not at all to be relied upon. It brings into requisition a greater quantity of land than is necessary. Mr. Genet, of Albany, who wrote four years ago on the subject, and appears to have written understandingly, says,

that a small hedge of mulberry bushes, occupying the 20th part of an acre, will, when the trees are three years old, produce leaves enough to feed 100,000 worms, and that the produce will be 30 pounds of raw drawn silk. He adds, that, if the whole acre be occupied with bushes set in the same manner, the produce of silk will be 600 pounds. This seems almost incredible. Many other estimates are before me, varying from each other considerably, but they concur to establish the fact, that a very small quantity of land will be sufficient for extensive operations in the culture of silk. Writers differ also as to the best manner of setting the trees. Some would have them stand 1 1-2 rods apart, which I think would give about 100 to an acre. Others would have them stand at a less distance from each other, so that an acre might contain 150, or more. As now advised, if I were about to plant, I should set in the latter form. Although it will be necessary to have orchards of standard trees, yet doubtless, an immense saving may be made, by cultivating mulberry hedges. For instance, the orchard may be surrounded with a hedge, without any detriment to the standard trees. Another mode of cultivating the mulberry is recommended, that of sowing them thick in the drill form, as we sow onions, or they may be sowed broad cast, as wheat is sown. These, after the first year, are to be cut annually with a scythe, as the leaves shall be needed for the worms. It is likely, that a small grove of a few rods, growing in this form, might be a useful handmaid in the general concern.

To the man who seriously thinks of undertaking the culture of silk, it will be satisfactory to know what buildings he must have for the accommodation of his worms, and what will be the expense of them. I regret that, in relation to this subject, my means of information are scant. It does not appear, however, that any considerable expenditures will be needed to provide house room for the worms. It seems, they may be kept in any room, from which cats, rats and mice can be excluded.—An out-house, or the chamber of an out-house, would answer the purpose. An upper room is preferred to a lower one, on account of its containing less humidity.

Barn floors are sometimes used for this purpose, and perhaps, the chief objection to them is, their exposure to rats and mice, and such other vermin, as would annoy the worms. A room of common size will be sufficient for a vast multitude of worms. They are kept upon shelves, placed one above another, at suitable distances apart; and as many may be so placed, as the height of the room will admit. It is estimated, that a square foot will contain 110 worms, when arrived at their greatest size. A shelf three feet wide, and twenty feet long, will contain 6,500 worms.

4th. It is understood that the labor of gathering leaves, and nursing the silk worms, and indeed, the whole process of their culture, is simple, easy, and trifling in amount. It may all be done by women, children, aged and decrepid people. Mr. Tufts of Massachusetts, who has written ably upon this subject, says, that an active child, fifteen years old, is sufficient to take care of sixty thousand worms, th within ten days of their winding; after that, the help of one or two more such children will be needed. He adds, that one woman, in the vicinity where he lives, performed all the work of taking care of sixty thousand worms, and did her days' work every day in spinning flax.

With a few remarks, which the subject seems to have suggested, I will close this long communication. In applying the subject to your own case, permit me to say, that, if you are seriously intending to undertake the culture of silk, it will be only necessary that you set, next spring, a few hundred of mulberry trees, and, in the spring following, you may, on a small scale, commence operations. A part, at

least, of the trees should be set in the orchard form for standards, say, at the distance of 12 or 15 feet apart; the rest may be set in rows, and two or three feet apart on the rows, to form hedges. It is said that, on any ground where the apple tree will thrive, the mulberry will thrive also. A sandy or gravelly soil is recommended. Clay, probably, would not be good. It is not material that the soil be rich, for it is said, the mulberry grows well on thin barren soils, and that leaves produced on such soils, make the finest silk. A southern aspect is preferred; a northern one should be rejected.

I remark again that, for aught that can be seen, thousands of our farmers might, by introducing the culture of silk, greatly improve their condition. To the farmer who operates upon a small scale, and can scarcely avail himself of means to support his family, an extra annual income of one, two, three or four hundred dollars, would be a surprising help. It is believed, almost any farmer might, in the way here prescribed, secure to himself such an income, without interfering with the ordinary business of his farm. Mechanics too, who can supply a very small piece of ground for the growth of mulberry trees, may avail themselves of the same advantages. Especially the man who finds himself master of a young and increasing family, should consider himself as deeply interested in the subject of this communication.

My last remark is, that the culture of silk might supply to the public houses of pauperism an easy, healthful, and very profitable branch of industry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

DAN BRADLEY.

* It is estimated that, in Europe, three thousand worms will produce one pound of raw silk: it is believed they will produce more in America. We may suppose then, that the 60 thousand worms, fed by this woman, produced 20 pounds of raw silk. This, estimated at \$5 a pound, (a low estimate certainly) would amount to \$100. It appears then, that the woman gained \$100, and this was done by gathering up the fragments of time, and without interrupting her ordinary business.

AUTHOR.

SELECTIONS.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

From the New England Farmer.

SIR—I have somewhere met with the remark that all useful discoveries in agriculture should be considered common stock, and the selfish principle which would lead us to keep such discoveries for our own immediate use, ought never to find a place in the bosom of the farmer.

Acting on this principle, I wish to communicate through your journal, some experiments on the important subject of *sheep husbandry*, than which no branch of agriculture is of more importance, either as it regards the interests of the farmer, or in a national point of view.

I shall, in the first place, notice some facts respecting the texture of wool. About six years ago, I placed a flock of sheep on one of my farms, under the care of a Scot-man, whom I considered one of the best shepherds in this section of the country. Besides being extremely careful, he was a very high feeder.—At the time he took charge of these sheep, they were about the average of my whole flock. A large portion of them were perfectly unmixed with common blood. At present they are a full eighth coarser than those on my other farms that have not been so highly fed. They have increased somewhat in size, and I think not less than 25 per cent. The flocks on my other farms remain stationary as to weight of carcass and fleece; but by strict attention to the selection of the best prime bucks, we have been enabled to make great improvement in the texture of the wool. I find, with all our care in the choice of rams, we are hardly able to prevent deterioration in

the quality of the wool of the Scotsman's flock. The result of my experiments proves that a flock of full blood merinos, under high keeping, and breeding indiscriminately from the produce, may be reduced to three quarters grade in six or eight years. I am not sure, however, that considering the increased quantity of wool and mutton, they would be less profitable.

I have an additional inducement to give publicity to my experience respecting the shearing of lambs, as on a former occasion, I advocated what I now believe to be an erroneous opinion on the matter. In a letter, addressed to John Hare Powell, Esq. which was published among the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and also, if I mistake not, in your paper, I condemned the practice of shearing lambs. Additional experience has entirely changed my opinion. About four years ago, I had my lambs shorn on one farm I found they stood the winter better, came on to grass in fine order and with less loss than those on my other farms. Since that time I have continued the practice, and with uniform success. I believe the great advantage is derived from the destruction of the tick. If a lamb is closely and smoothly shorn, about the last of June, or the first of July, very few of those troublesome and destructive vermin will be found on it in the spring unless they are communicated from other sheep.

The present flattering prospects which are held out to most growers, will no doubt induce many to embark in the business without experience. To such these hints may be useful.—Should this be the case, I shall be amply compensated for my trouble.

It is high time our country should cease to be dependent on Europe for either wool or cloths.

It is not less absurd for the U. States to import wool, except the very coarsest kind, at this day, than it would be to import cotton.

Yours, very truly,

ALEXANDER REED.

Washington, Pa. Dec. 3, 1830.

Extracts from the Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society in 1830.

TURNING IN GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

To Mr. Wm. Buckminster, of Framingham, Middlesex County, the committee award the premium of \$20 for his experiment 'of turning in green crops as a manure.' This attempt of Mr. Buckminster, in the judgment of the committee, well deserves the attention of farmers, and particularly of those who live too far from a city or town to buy manure. The practice of enriching or renovating land by plowing in green crops, is a very common one in Europe, though hardly known here. But would it not be well to try it? Our farmers in general have more land than they can till, owing to their not having manure enough, or because it is too far from their barn yards;—and hence it is that some large farms, and naturally of good soil, actually produce less, but with infinitely more labor, than much smaller ones that are well cultivated. Indeed the desire of having large farms, without giving them the necessary outlay, is the common error of our country. The inevitable result is scanty crops and more labor. An acre is mown, often, for a ton of hay or less, where with decent care two tons might be had. A pasture often of a dozen acres, which might be easily plowed, does not afford food enough for one cow; whereas at small expense, it might be made to support four or five. Now in a country like ours, where produce is so cheap and labor so dear, this is unquestionably a wrong, not to say ruinous mode of management,—a mode which drives our children to the Western or Eastern country for want of land, who might have enough here if rightly used. But if farmers will have more land than they can till in

the ordinary way, for want of manure, what better plan can be devised than that of plowing, and sowing, and turning in the green crops, with the sole view of fertilizing their lands? Whether it be afterwards used for mowing, or tillage or grazing, still it must be good husbandry, if we can rely on the testimony of Mr. Buckminster, and on the experience of farmers in England.

The remarks of Mr. Buckminster on boggy-meadow mud, are worthy of notice. It is quite certain, as he says, that used in its crude state, as dug from the meadow, it is inert and seemingly useless; but when put in the barn yard and hog pen, and trampled upon and mixed with manure, it becomes an excellent compost. As almost every farm has bog meadow, it must be well known, that after being several months in the barn yard or pig sty, it makes an excellent manure for corn, in the proportion of about two thirds mud and one third dung.—Whether Mr. Buckminster's notion of carting it at once to the ground where wanted, to save labor, and there mixing it with manure, is a correct one, every man will judge for himself. The common idea has been, that to take it to the barn yard first is better. But all must agree that it may be very profitably used as food for plants, and therefore ought not to be overlooked in the management of the farm.

To the Trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society:

I have been induced, partly by the premium you offer and partly for my own satisfaction, to make some experiments as to the value of green crops plowed in for manure, and I send you the result.

In the middle of May, 1828, I plowed up three and a half acres of pasture land that had, for many years, been tilled by the former owner until the crops would not repay the labor. It was a light loam, but not sandy. It had been so reduced, that ten acres did not afford sufficient pasturage for one cow through the season. We sowed immediately after thus plowing, a bushel of buckwheat to the acre, and in six weeks rolled down the buckwheat to the direction we intended to plow, and then plowed and sowed as before. In the latter part of August we turned in a second crop of buckwheat—having rolled it down flat as at first, and then seeded it down with clover, herds grass and red-top, one peck and a half to the acre. Most of the clover was winter killed, and a great part of the herds grass and red top. Early in the spring of 1829, we sowed ten pounds of clover seed to the acre; and with a light harrow, went slowly over the whole. The seed took well, but the clover was not high enough for the scythe, when the other grass was fit to cut. We mowed what had not been winter killed; and where it yielded best, we obtained one ton of herds grass to the acre. Immediately after mowing, we turned in our cattle, and fed the grass close. Last spring, (1830) the grass was so forward we turned in our cattle on the 19th of April. There were eight acres in the whole field, but there were only five acres that bore any grass worth fifty cents. These five acres were the three and a half managed as I have stated above, and one and a half on which grass seed was sown in April, 1830; and fifty bushels of leached ashes mixed with loam, spread on the surface. On these five acres, (and the three which bore nothing,) I pastured four cows constantly for four months, wanting two days, and they had an abundance of feed. I never had any pasture ground yield so well before. I think these green crops improved the land as much as a good dressing of manure, and the comparative expense I estimate as follows on one acre, viz.

WITH MANURE.	
20 ox cart loads of manure	\$24.00
Hauling 3.4 mile and spreading	5.00
Plowing once, green sward	2.00
Harrowing and sowing	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$32.00

WITH GREEN CROPS.	
First plowing, green sward	\$2.00
2d plowing, and rolling with man and horse	1.00
3d plowing, do. do.	1.00
Three harrowings, do. do.	1.00
Two bushels buckwheat	1.55
Sowing do.	.25
	<hr/>
	\$6.80

Thus you will see, that it has cost me less than one fourth as much to enrich my land with green crops, as it would with manure.—If my grass had not been winter killed the first year, I intended to have shown you the precise weight of hay cut on an acre. The above estimate of the cost of manure, is less by 12 cents per load than it can be purchased for in this place. I have given more within two years.

Farmers ought, in duty, to make the trial for themselves. They generally have much land, (miscalled under improvement) ten acres of which will not pasture a cow. Such land usually lies distant from the house. They say they cannot make manure enough for the whole farm, and they find it more profitable to lay their manure on lands nearer home. They do not seem to conceive it possible to enrich them otherwise than with stable manure. If they would plow and sow properly they could make the whole rich.

They further object to growing crops to be plowed in; for, say they, 'The growing crop will exhaust the land as much as it will enrich the same when plowed in, so that we end where we began.' This would be correct reasoning, undoubtedly, if the growing crop obtained its whole sustenance from the ground. It probably does not one sixth part. It was the knowledge of this principle that gave me confidence of success in the experiment. The advantages of green crops for manure are greater where the lands are distant from the barn, than in other cases.

BOG MUD AS MANURE.

I have made another experiment on compost manure. In April, 1828, I carted thirty loads of mud or muck from a pondhole, which had a black soil four feet deep. I thought it must be valuable manure, though nothing but rushes and skunk cabbage had grown on it for twenty years, owing to its sunken position. The thirty loads were immediately spread on an acre of worn out land, and plowed in. White beans were planted on a part, buckwheat on a part, and barley on another part. No crop worth cutting was produced. The muck did no service, either last year or the year before. Last autumn I tried it again; carted out fifteen loads on to the high land aforesaid, and mixed with those fifteen two loads of stable manure, the whole was mixed together, and suffered to lie in a heap till the 10th of last May. It was then carted on to the same land as the other, and the whole heap produced all the good effects of clear stable manure. I raised a good crop of Indian corn from it, without putting on over twenty loads of the compost to the acre. Such was the difference between applying this muck raw or green, and applying it after it had been six months fermenting in a mass, thawing, freezing, &c. to become pulverized.

All our farmers in this quarter, in making compost manures, carry the most bulky, heavy ingredients many rods—some half a mile to their cow yards and hog pens—and when these materials have rested there long enough, they are then carried back again to the fields. I would save them most of this labor. Let them make their compost heaps on or near the soil where it is to be applied, and as near as possible to where the chief ingredient lies. This will save a double carting of half or three quarters of a mile. They will have to carry nothing but a little stable manure to that distance in most cases, instead of carting back and forwards the whole mass. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER,

Framingham, Nov. 10, 1830.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1831.

SHEEP.

As our country is well supplied with fine-woolled sheep, both Merino and Saxony, we would now invite the attention of our farmers to other breeds which we think would be equally valuable to the country. Mutton is undoubtedly the cheapest meat for food that can be produced in this country, and when well fed is a tolerable substitute for beef. The English claim the title of a "beef-eating nation," but they do not eat as much beef in proportion to their population as the Americans. Fine-woolled sheep are not propagated in England to any extent, although they require fine wool for their manufactures. This they purchase from the Continent, in preference to growing it at home. Their coarse-woolled sheep are more profitable to them than fine-woolled, for several reasons. They grow to a large size, and are disposed to become very fat—their flesh is the cheapest for the support of the laboring class of community—they also furnish tallow for candles, and they produce heavy fleeces of wool, which by the use of machinery they manufacture into stuff goods, each pound of coarse wool giving more profit to the manufacturer than a pound of fine wool.—Hence the thrift of those towns which have been engaged in the manufacture of worsted, has been greater than those which have been manufacturing broadcloths.

Although manufacturing has increased in the United States very fast for the last ten years, yet the manufacture of worsted goods has scarcely commenced, and the reasons for it are plain. We have but few long-woolled sheep to furnish such establishments. Once introduce the sheep, and the manufactories are sure to follow.

In selecting sheep for breeding for this purpose, we would recommend the following kinds:

The Lincolnshire Sheep.—This breed fatten better than any we have examined, and the size of them as they are drove to Smithfield market, is from sixty to one hundred and twenty pounds dressed. The mutton is almost as fat as pork, and is tolerably well flavored. This mutton sells for little more than half the price of the Welch mutton, which is from smaller sheep, much the same as the common flocks of this country. As Welch mutton is preferred by the epicures, the butchers turn this prejudice to their account. They select the smallest and youngest carcasses and hang them in a cool place for a week or two, when they are sold for Welch mutton. Perhaps the average weight of fleece may be rated at one pound of wool for every ten pounds of carcass. These sheep are white-faced, with small heads, which are without horns: they are broad and heavy in their build, and are very lazy in disposition.

The Teeswater Sheep.—These appear to be much the same as the Lincolnshire; the difference, we consider, has arisen from in-and-in breeding without any cross of blood—in short, flocks bearing the different names would not readily be distinguished in the market.

The Leicester Breed.—These are highly prized by the English farmers. They are beauti-

ful animals, rather taller than the Lincolnshire, without horns, very clean in the face and legs, and small-boned considering their size. They are not quite so heavy as the Teeswater sheep—perhaps an average might be put at about eighty pounds the quarters. The wool is rather longer than other breeds mentioned, but is not so thick set, and has a beautiful white, wavy appearance, unlike the wool upon any other breed that we have examined.

We think the introduction of these three breeds amongst our farmers in Old Genesee is desirable. They should be kept distinct from the Merinos and Saxony breeds, as the valuable properties of the breeds are diametrically opposite. We believe the above breeds have already been imported into the United States, and probably may be procured in the vicinity of Boston or Philadelphia.

We find the following notice of an impertinent in the New England Farmer of June 26th, 1829:

English Sheep.—Mr. Pickering, passenger in the Mary Howland, from Liverpool, has brought out two rams and two ewes, of the Lincolnshire long wool breed of sheep, one of which was shorn on the passage and yielded the extraordinary fleece of nineteen pounds. He has also three rams, six ewes, and six lambs of the Leicester cowling* fleeces, bred by Samuel Wiley, Esq. at Granby near York.—Mr. P. is to take them to Albion, state of Illinois.*

* This we conclude is a typographical error, and should have been *combing*, as the fleeces are used for worsted.

INSECTS ON TREES.

By carefully examining fruit trees at this season of the year, it will be found that many have passed the winter in a torpid state in the cracks of the bark, others about the buds, and others have deposited their eggs, which hatch into life by the heat of the sun early in the season. It is desirable at all times to keep trees free from insects: we would therefore recommend at this season of the year to wash the stems and as many of the branches of fruit trees as you can conveniently, with soft soap or very strong soap suds:—this will not only destroy a great proportion of the insects and eggs which are upon the tree, but will give the bark a fine healthy appearance, and as it is washed to the ground by rains, it will serve as an excellent manure, and will also destroy many insects and larvae which are deposited in the ground about the roots of the tree. This is the proper season for examining peach trees about the root, for the purpose of destroying the grub. Was it not for the two enemies to our peach, plum, apricot, and nectarine trees, the curculio and grub, perhaps few countries in the world would excel the northern parts of New-York and Ohio for raising these delightful fruits; we therefore urge it upon our readers to continue their experiments for the destruction of them. It appears to us, that a preparation of India rubber dissolved in fish oil and applied to the bodies of trees, would prevent insects from climbing them—as it may be made about the consistency of honey, when it is very adhesive and is not subject to dry and become hard, as is the case with tar. To prepare India rubber for this purpose, let it be cut small and put in oil and kept hot for one day, when it will be dissolved sufficient for the above purpose.

HORTICULTURAL.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Monroe Horticultural Society, held at their room in the Arcade Buildings, on the 7th of April inst. in the absence of the President, the Hon. Elisha B. Strong, Vice President, was called to the chair: when it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee shall meet at their room every Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from and after the first day of May next, until the next regular meeting of the Society, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

Resolved, That Mr. J. L. D. Mathies be engaged to prepare and fit up a showcase for exhibiting specimens, and that the expense of the same be defrayed from the funds of the Society.

The Committee then proceeded to the rating and fixing of Premiums to be offered for specimens which may be presented to the Receiving Committee, Messrs. J. L. D. Mathies, E. Watts, and H. N. Langworthy—when the following were established:

ON FRUIT.	
For the best quart of ripe Strawberries,	\$1,00
" " " " Raspberries,	1,00
" " " " Cherries,	1,00
" 2d best " " do.	50
" best pint Gooseberries,	1,00
ON VEGETABLES.	
For the best 1-2 peck of Early Peas,	\$1,00
" " 100 shoots of Asparagus,	1,00
" " dz. young Onions from seed,	50
" " 1-2 peck of Early Potatoes,	1,00
" " 3 Early Cabbage Heads,	50
" " 25 Early Radishes,	50
" " 6 Lettuce plants,	50
" " 6 Early Beets,	50
" " 6 Early Cucumbers,	1,00
" " 25 stalks of the Pie Plant,	1,00

ON FLOWERS.	
For most desirable spec'n Tulips,	\$1,00
" " " " Hyacinth.	1,00
" " " " Monthly Rose,	1,00
" " " " Hardy Rose,	1,00
" 3 most desirable specimens of Flowers not enumerated,	1,00

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hold a special meeting on the 7th day of July next, for receiving the Report of the Receiving Committee, awarding Premiums, and for fixing the Premiums for the annual meeting of the Society.

HESTOR STEVENS,
Recording Sec'y.

FOR KEEPING POTATOES.

Amongst all the discoveries for keeping potatoes for summer use, we believe there is no way more effectual than to take out the eye or bud with a knife, or some sharp instrument.—This not only renders the potatoe more valuable for keeping, but is a matter of economy with the farmer: for if he will prepare a knife for the purpose, which he can do by bending the point of a common case-knife, and grinding it in such a manner that the eye can be scooped out without cutting deep into the potatoe, the eyes so scooped out will plant as much ground as the potatoes would if planted with them; and it is affirmed by many who have given it a fair trial, that they are equally productive. Thus the valuable part of the potatoe may be saved for family use, or boiled and given to stock, which at this season of the year require a little extra feeding. When boiled, mashed and mixed with milk, and fed to calves, they have a very good effect, and a little meal is also mixed with them, calves may

be fed cheaper and equally as well as when fed on milk alone.

WHITEWASHING.

As spring is a time when country housewives make every exertion to introduce cleanliness into their department, we would particularly recommend *whitewashing*, as well out doors as in. Who ever passed by a cottage where all the fences about the gardens, the out-houses, &c. were whitewashed, without being impressed with the idea, that the inhabitants were cleanly and respectable? To paint board fences white with lead and oil, is a costly business, and looks a little like extravagance; and unless every thing corresponds with it, does not have a more pleasing effect than a coat of whitewash well laid on. The cost of doing it is trifling, and it can be done by the females when the men are very much engaged in putting in their spring crops. It adds much to the health of the family to have the house whitewashed as often as twice a year; and by giving the out-houses and fences a coat in the spring, many insects are destroyed, and their haunts are broken up. One of the cheapest and best modes of preparing the whitewash, is to use skim-milk with new slacked lime; this renders it adhesive, and it does not fall off as quick as when the lime is wet with water.

PLANTING GRAPE VINES.

As the season for planting out grape vines in this climate has now arrived, a few directions for those unaccustomed to the culture of the vine may be useful. Two methods are resorted to for the commencement of vineyards, or for cultivating the most approved kinds of grapes for the table. The first is, by procuring from the nurseryman such as have already taken root, and made one or more year's growth. When such can be obtained, care should be taken that the roots be not dried or frozen before they are planted out, as either would be very injurious to them. Grapes have very long roots, therefore much care should be taken in setting, that they may be well laid in; when they have large bunches of fine hairy roots, they should either be cut off or washed in, by pouring a sufficient quantity of water into the hole after it is partly filled, to reduce the soil to a thin puddle, when by shaking the vine, the earth will be filled in amongst the roots; they should then be left until the water disappears, after which the hole may be filled with good rich soil and trodden firmly about the plants: unless this precaution is taken, the fibrous roots being packed upon each other, are liable to become mouldy and do the plants material injury. The same effect is often produced by putting manure into the hole dug for receiving the plant: this is a bad practice, and ought never to be allowed. After the vine has been planted out, a little manure spread about it will serve to keep the ground moist in dry weather, and will be found very beneficial.—The first year after planting, a small stake should be driven down by each plant, to which the young vine should be tied as it increases in length. Care should also be taken to trim off all the sprouts but one, or two at most, from a vine of ordinary size the first year after setting, and the tops of those should be pinched off by the middle of August, to allow the wood to ripen more perfectly to enable it to with-

stand the first winter. The other method commonly practised, is to cultivate plants from cuttings which have been taken from the vine previous to the commencement of the circulation of the sap in the spring. The common length of these is from a foot to a foot and a half. These should be planted out in good rich earth, and where it is rather inclining to clay than sand, and a northern aspect is preferable to a south. Bury the cuttings in a slanting position nearly their whole length, leaving the upper bud near the surface of the ground. In dry weather they should be watered, and the ground covered with some coarse manure to keep it moist. The American varieties do not take root as readily as the foreign ones, but both will grow with ease. As cuttings make but small shoots the first year, it is well to cover them up the first winter, after which, all the American and most of the European vines will endure the winters in this district without being covered.

GRAFTING GRAPES.

The following article on grafting Grapes, from the New England Farmer, is worthy the attention of every practical man. We hope this subject will be better understood than it has heretofore been, as the advantage of it to society will be very great:—

Mr. FESSENDEN: Observing in your Farmer of the 9th inst. a piece signed 'An Amateur,' soliciting from some one who grafted grapes the last season, for their result and information upon this subject; and no one offering, the season passing on, and feeling that we are bound by our membership to the Horticultural Society to communicate the results of our practice and experiments, I venture to offer a few observations with a statement of facts on grafting vines the last season. I also hand you a copy of a communication from an intelligent member residing in the vicinity of Boston, upon the same subject.

Some time in March, say about the middle, we had eight wild grape vines grafted with the Chasselas grape, three on large, old vines, of an inch and over in diameter—and five, on cuttings of the wild grape vine set out in the spring of 1832. They were not large when grafted, the scions being larger than the stocks. The scions engrafted into the three old vines did not grow; they kept shive some time, the buds swelled, and some of them opened; the leaves expanded, but finally died; I watched their progress with particular attention, and my conclusions are, they were grafted too early; as the sap flowed so long, and abundantly, before it became glutinous and adhesive, that the graft was water-soaked and died at the bottom, tho' the top, as I before observed, had the appearance some time of doing well. The other five small vines did better; four of the five took well and grew astonishingly fast; the flow of sap was small compared with the old vines; some of them grew from twelve to fifteen feet in height, and very rapidly, after the scions had taken to the stock; some days the vine grew thirteen inches per measurement.

The above mentioned vines were operated on by cleft grafting, and grafted in the ground, the soil hauled round them. Hereafter we shall alter in some respects, viz. where the stocks are large shall bore in them, good sized stocks that pinch in the scions tight, let them remain without tying a piece of bass mat round them; smaller stocks should be well tied, for I observed in those that did not take, the split inclined to open and remain wide during the flow of the sap.—Have them clayed, and the dirt hauled over the clay.

[Copy of memorandum handed me.]

Grafts of the Chasselas set 5th April, 1830, grew about fifteen feet same year, grafted (by

cleft grafting) and clayed on the common wild grape.—The graft bore fruit, but it did not come to maturity. Grafts set by boring into a vine laid down in a trench, pinned down and covered about two inches with earth. Set the 13th May, grew nearly as well as those set 5th April. One set at the same time at the extremity of the vine, by cleft grafting, grew as well as the others. Grafts set 4th of March did not live; of several set 11th March, by cleft grafting, in the usual manner, more than one half did not take; those that did take made a greater growth than those set by boring holes, but more of the latter lived. I should think that grafts set from 15th April to 15th May in this climate, more likely to do well than those set earlier.

S. DOWNER.

Dorchester, March 20, 1831.

PRESERVING EGGS.

At this season, eggs are plenty and cheap; but recollect that next February and March, they may be as dear as they have been the past season, viz. from eighteen to twenty five cents per dozen. It will be good economy therefore, to lay down eggs for the season of scarcity. For this purpose, take a vessel of sufficient size and fill it with strong lime-water, in which put fresh eggs; let them be kept perfectly covered by keeping a piece of board loaded with sufficient weight upon them to keep them an inch or two below the surface. In this manner eggs may be kept two years.—Another method is to dip them in melted bees-wax, tallow, or varnish, or a solution of gum Arabic, by which the pores of the shell are made tight. Either method, as may suit the convenience of the housewife, will render them suitable for long keeping.

PUMPKINS.

We believe this crop is more neglected than it ought to be. Whether this is owing to the old cant phrase of "Brother Jonathan and Pumpkin pie," used by our transatlantic brethren, we know not. But this is certain, that a given weight or measure of Pumpkins contains more nutritious matter than the same quantity of turnips, and they are not as difficult to keep. For feeding to milch cows in the fall, we do not know of a better article according to their cost: for feeding to beef cattle they are excellent—and when boiled, and a little Indian meal added to them, for feeding hogs they excel most kinds of food. We hope therefore, that instead of running mad about raising Ruta Baga, our farmers will look carefully to raising Pumpkins, for without them the emigrants from Connecticut would make but sorrowful work keeping Thanksgiving.

FLAX.

We make the following extract, from a letter from a practical farmer of Pembroke, Genesee county, who, we hope, will often contribute to the columns of the Farmer:

"I have for a few years past made some experiments in the growing and preparation of Flax, and believe, from my own experience, that the Irish mode is decidedly the most advantageous for this country. Water-rotted flax is vastly superior, when the process is performed in water of proper quality; but I think the water of Old Genesee generally too hard to produce the first rate article. Last year I exposed my crop to the Equinoctial rain, and in five days the rotting process was finished; and a better article of the kind I have never seen in in this country. Our farmers generally, have imbibed very erroneous notions with regard to the proper quantity of seed to be sown on an

acre. From one to two bushels is the common quantity sown. This renders the crop coarse and harsh like hemp. I sowed last year eight bushels per acre, and received at the rate of twelve hundred pounds per acre, of first rate flax—the ground was in fine order, and the crop pulled when about two thirds of the capsules were formed. I shall make further experiments this spring in the preparation of the ground, and shall put ten bushels of seed per acre—which will make about twelve seeds to the square inch. Flax in this region of country, should be sown as early as the frosts will admit, that the plants may be well started before the dry and hot season comes on—and here we find one of the peculiar advantages of thick seeding: it prevents evaporation from the ground, and enables the crop to defend itself from the scorching rays of the sun. I have made experiments on various branches of Agriculture, which perhaps I may notice on some future occasion."

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

BARLEY.

The two-rowed barley, if it can be had, is decidedly preferable for mellow ground—if not, the four-rowed is next to be preferred.—It should be prepared by steeping in cold water some twelve hours, carefully skimming all the oats and foul stuff which rises to the top of the steep; the water may then be drained off, and the barley thrown into a heap upon the floor, where it must remain twelve hours: then some house ashes are to be mixed with the barley and sown immediately, three bushels to the acre. Barley from clay land should be sown on sandy or alluvial soil, and vice versa. The time for sowing is from the 20th to the last of April.

I am aware that this manner of treating seed barley is very different from the customary mode; but let the farmer act upon these instructions, and I shall endeavor to sustain the propriety of them in a subsequent essay by what I conceive to be sound reason.

"WAYNE."

April. FLORAL CALENDAR.

19th—Dog-tooth violet, (*Erythronium dens-canis*)—Leather-wood, (*Dicentra palustris*)—Blood root, (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)—Cheek weed, (*Alsine media*)—Tooth-root, (*Dentaria diphylla*)—Daffodil, (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*)—Hyacinths, (*Hyacinthus orientalis*) in flower.

PROFITABLE MANAGEMENT.

A general rule among farmers should be, to keep the best and sell the poorest living productions of a farm. The most indifferent fowls, pigs, lambs and calves should be selected and sold. The best kind of seeds and grain designed for sowing, should be preserved. The choicest butter and cheese, the best of the hams and salted meat, and the finest domestic cloth should be sent to market.—*Am. Farmer.*

From the New England Farmer.

PRUNING PEACH TREES.

One remark will be offered as to the mode of pruning. This ought to be effected by heading down, that is cut off all the top, to within five or six feet of the ground once in four years at least; no injury will result, but more healthy and vigorous wood will be formed, and a greater quantity of fruit be produced; as peach trees seldom bear more than one or two years in succession, the succeeding spring after a bearing year should be selected to perform the operation. Young wood will then be precluded, and if the season be favorable, yield a good supply of fruit the next year, as the second year's growth is that which mostly, if not always, produces fruit in the peach tree. The evils of a contrary course of pruning consist in the limbs towards the bottom of the tree becoming sickly and dying; the top running up so high as to be exposed to the wind and consequently being broken off, and often splitting the trunk to the bottom, and affording a less quantity of fruit and that of an inferior

quality. No better time for pruning peach trees perhaps can be selected than about the 1st of June. The mode and time of pruning may appear to those who have never made the attempt at variance with their ideas; but it is experience, not theory, that has dictated the above remarks. SETH DAVIS.

Newton, March 1, 1831.

From the New England Farmer.

B.E.S.

Mr. Fessenden:—In August of last year, a gentleman from Kentucky called with a friend to see me, and observing I kept bees, mentioned that a friend of his in that state had for several years kept them in a dark room in one end of his garret, (a brick house) with some small holes cut through to admit the passage of the bees; by this means he was saved the trouble of hives and swarming, (which they never do as long as they have room to work in,) and that he could at any time go into the room (properly guarded) and take ten or fifty pounds of comb at a time. Early in December, I wrote a letter asking many questions, with an intention of giving to your paper the results of my enquiries, but presume I did not get a proper direction, as I have not received an answer. During the winter I have made some inquiries, and reflected much on the subject, and herein give you an extract of a letter from T. W. Sumner, Esq. of Brookline, Mass.

"In the summer of 1827, a swarm of bees entered by a small hole under the shingled gutter which is on the top of the cornice of one of the dormer windows of my house;—when in, they found abundance of room for working, and no one could disturb them, but by taking down the plastered ceiling of my upper rooms. You will recollect my house has what is termed a gambrel roof; the space above the level plastering forms a flat triangle, of seven feet wide, twenty inches high, and at least sixty feet long. I think had they not been disturbed, they might have worked twenty years.

"We did not disturb them, neither did they disturb us, till I took them up in Jan. 1829, on a very cold day I took down the plastering about a yard square under the comb, and smothered them in the usual way with sulphur.—We got 296 lbs. of comb, bread and honey. I have often regretted I did not try to propagate them for honey in a family is a very convenient article."

A friend of mine, as much as fifteen years since, in taking a house to pieces in Boston, found a swarm of bees over one of the dormer windows in the garret, which he had carefully sawed off and secured and carried to Brighton, where he kept it several years.

I understand there has been in the roof of a house in Brighton, a swarm of bees for seven years past. They have not much room to work in, but will not be driven away.

All these circumstances had determined me to prepare a place in my barn, when your paper about a month since stated it was a common practice in Ohio.

I have made a tight closet of near ten feet square and about six feet high in the centre, at the southwest end of my barn, immediately under the ridgepole. The floor is about twenty five feet from the ground, and is approached by a fixed ladder from the second floor, and kept under lock. In this I have placed two hives purchased this season from Mr. Beard, from the interior of Maine, where, as I understand, they have not been troubled with the bee moth. I apprehend from the great elevation of my bee house, I shall not be troubled with them again, as I believe they do not often rise so high from the ground.

I have kept more or less bees for twenty years; till about six years ago, we were so much troubled by the bee moth that I gave them up. Last year I began again in the hope, with some of my improved hives to succeed better, and still intend keeping some in the

usual way near the ground. If the chamber plan succeed, of which I see no reason to doubt, we shall be saved a great deal of trouble, as we shall no longer be obliged to watch and hive them. I have put in some extra rafters, also a shelf and standards, to enable the bees more readily to attach the comb.

Any persons having a wish to see the method adopted by me, I shall be happy to show it to them. The bees appear perfectly satisfied with their elevated situation.

I am somewhat apprehensive that a southwest aspect may be rather too warm in summer, and rather regret I had not put the room even at the northeast end of the barn. I should have preferred a southeast front, taking the morning sun and being cooler in the afternoon. I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended from severe cold, if they are only kept dry. Very truly yours, JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, April 11, 1831.

From the American Farmer.

A MARKET FOR COCOONS.

The Editor of the American Farmer is authorized to say that any quantity of cocoons will be purchased the ensuing season, by a gentleman who is preparing to erect a filature in Baltimore. From forty to fifty cents a pound will be given for them, according to quality.—Particular care should be taken in killing the crysalis, that the fibre of the cocoons be not injured by heat, and that all the crysalis be certainly killed. If the cocoons be put into a tin vessel, the cover closed perfectly, and the vessel be placed in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour, the crysalis will be all killed, and the cocoons receive no injury from too high a heat, as the water will prevent the temperature rising above the boiling point.

We have thought it proper to give this notice, that those who have been deterred from raising silkworms by the absence of a market for cocoons, might be induced to commence. At forty cents a pound cocoons will be a very profitable article. One person with a boy to assist during the last ten days, can attend to one hundred thousand worms; which, if well attended to,—kept clean and well fed with mulberry leaves, will produce 300 pounds of cocoons, which will bring at the minimum price \$120; and if really first quality, which they will be by proper attention, they will bring \$150,—and the time occupied will not be over six weeks. What more profitable employment can females pursue? The gentleman will give notice in a future advertisement of the place at which the cocoons will be purchased. In the mean time, the Editor will take pleasure in giving all necessary information on the subject.—All letters must be post paid.

HORTICULTURE.

The Rensselaer Horticultural Society, recently organized, has commenced operations with a good spirit, that promises to do much for the interests of this elegant art. We would direct the attention of farmers and gardeners to the copious list of premiums they have offered to horticultural competition, to be awarded next autumn.

EARLY PRODUCTS.—We are informed that at a meeting of the Inspecting Committee of the Horticultural Society yesterday, at the Rensselaer House, Mr. David C. Norton of Lansingburgh, presented two bunches of radishes, the growth of the present season, one of which, containing eight, weighed fourteen ounces. The other contained ten, and weighed 16 ounces. He also presented a fine bunch of Asparagus.—[Troy Sentinel.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HIGHLY IMPOTANT FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 20th of March, being nearly a month later than the former arrival, have been received at New York by the packet *Hibernia*. These papers are full of interesting intelligence, but are not sufficiently explicit to allay the anxiety which must exist in relation to Poland. A series of encounters have taken place between the Poles and Russians, which terminated in a fierce and bloody contest on the 25th of February, which, from all accounts, was indecisive. It seems that the Poles suffered the Russian army to approach within a short distance of Warsaw before the contest commenced, and it also appears that Warsaw has not fallen, as was rumored, nor have the Russians advanced upon it since the great battle, while in the mean time the Poles are using every endeavor to strengthen themselves. It is admitted that the Russian General *Diebitsch* miscalculated very much in his estimate of Polish courage and bravery. It is impossible for us at this late hour to give the particulars in detail, but shall to-morrow. We will only add that hope still exists for the freedom of Poland.

The Belgians have chosen *M. Surlet de Chokier* Regent. From his proclamation it appears that Belgium shall not be the tool of the five Powers.

A change of Ministry has taken place in France, but one which does not in any wise affect the great principles of the Revolution.—*Lafitte* has yielded his place to *Cassimir Perrier*. This is said to have taken place from the embarrassment of *Lafitte* in his domestic affairs. *Baron Louis* goes into the Treasury, and *Admiral Rigny* goes into the Marine.—*Marshal Soult* still possesses great influence in the Cabinet. A new order for a levy of 80,000 men has been made. The Austrian Ambassador has announced that if the French government object to the intervention of Austria in the affairs of Italy, he shall demand his passports. Great popular indignation was manifested against the Russian Ambassador in Paris on the receipt of the Polish news, and tumultuary movements have taken place in the streets, from all which the papers say it is evident the French government are ready, if not eager, for war.

Nothing of much importance has occurred in Italy. The insurrectionary spirit in the Roman States remains about the same as at former dates.

The Reform Bill was introduced in the H. of Commons, by Lord John Russell on the 1st of March, and encountered a debate of seven days. It was read for the first time on the 8th of March. The second reading which will test the matter, was put down for the 21st.—The Bill goes much further than was expected, and even Messrs. *Hume*, *Hunt* and *O'Connell* admit that it is worthy of their support.—The tory party are in despair about it. Mr. *Jeffreys*, the Lord Advocate, made his first speech on that occasion.

The Bill literally disfranchises 106 boroughs, it gives to the principal cities which heretofore have been without a representation, two members each, and extends to all males the right of voting, who are possessed of real property to the value of \$24.44. Poll lists are to be made out before elections and none are to vote whose names are not upon the lists. Strong confidence is entertained that the bill will be carried.

THE REFORM BILL.

By the Packet *George Canning* from Liverpool, dates to the 23d of March have been received. The reform Bill still continues the subject of greatest interest, nor is it at all a

matter of surprise that it should come with startling importance both upon the Aristocracy and the people. If carried into effect it will indeed be a revolution of no minor importance, and every way worthy its fellows on the continent. The long, persevering and obstinate opposition which it has encountered, the debate of seven days in succession, eliciting the first talent in the House of Commons, and the immense moral and political changes which it proposes, deeply mark the importance attached to it by the different classes of people, and exhibit one of the greatest political measures ever agitated in a British Parliament. By this bill 60 boroughs will be totally disfranchised, leaving 119 members, which with the restrictions upon certain boroughs will increase the diminution of members to 168, and the right of suffrage will be extended to at least 500,000 persons heretofore disfranchised. The second reading of the bill which was looked forward to as the test in the Lower House, and which it was anticipated by the ministers would be carried by a majority of 100 certainly, has been carried; but by a majority of one only; and even this we should think a victory, small as it is, one which the ministry had but little reason to anticipate. During the many years in which motions for reform have been before Parliament, although, comparatively speaking, embracing nothing, or nearly nothing, yet on no occasion has the House expressed any great anxiety for effecting the object. True, great changes in the country have taken place, a Tory ministry has been supplanted by a Whig one, and a King now fills the throne who appears to possess all, or nearly all the requisites of a liberal prince, yet all this might easily fail in producing that change in men's minds, particularly of the aristocracy, sufficient to reconcile them to so great changes in the affairs of the nation. The Hon. Lord John Russell, moved the question for the 2d reading, Viscount Macon, John Stully, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Ward, Bateson, and Lord Castlereagh spoke in opposition, as also did Sir James Scarlett, who pronounced the Bill unjust and unconstitutional. Mr. Cavendish, and the Attorney General spoke in favor, and Lord Russell having replied to Mr. Scarlett, the gallery was cleared and the question taken as follows:

In favor	302
Against	301
	1

Making a majority of one in favor of the Bill. The result was received with the highest demonstrations of satisfaction both inside and out of the House, and thus for the first time, has the question of reform virtually passed the House of Commons. The majority of the members who spoke against the bill during the 7 days, or rather nights, were either representations from the close boroughs, which are to be disfranchised, or members owning and controlling these boroughs. One objection urged against the Bill was, that it would make members hereafter too dependent upon their constituents, a reason which may have weight in a British Legislature, but would be likely to be scouted in an American. It comes home upon the question, whether men can govern themselves; and if the people of England have sufficient wisdom, intelligence and virtue for that purpose, the objection has no force, and the provisions of this Bill can do no harm. Judging, so far as we are able, we should entertain the opinion, that the Bill is calculated to remove the sole power from the hands of the Aristocracy, and balance it

between that and the Democracy, thus producing a system of checks and balances, which, whatever the effect may be upon individual classes, must be beneficial to the country at large.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The New-Haven City Gazette gives the returns from 96 towns. The votes for the congressional stand about as 9000 for the "national republican" ticket, to about 4500 or the Jackson ticket. John S. Peters is elected governor. In 105 towns, the votes for lieutenant gov. stand, for H. W. Edwards 5300, O. Merwin 5300, E. Ives 2300; 20 towns remain to be heard from. There is, probably, no choice.

CITY BANK ROBBERS.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday, a man calling himself John Ellis, but whose real name is Wm. John Murray, was arrested, and on him was found a sum of money ascertained to be part of that taken from the New York City Bank. He was probably concerned with Smith in the robbery. He is a Scotchman, not long in the country.

REMARKABLE PASSAGES.

The packet ship *Hibernia*, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th February, in 17 days; the *Caledonia* on the 5th March, in 16 days; and the *Canada* on the 13th March, in 17 days—all from New York.

ARABIAN HORSES.

The four celebrated Arabian horses, imported by Mr. Rhind, will be sold at Tattersals on the 15th of May. Admirers of fine blood and muscle, who reside at a distance, should be on the ground in time. The sale will be positive.

RAIL ROADS.

The Washington Telegraph, speaking of the number of Rail Roads which have been projected, says:—"A catalogue of those now in progress, under actual operation, or in contemplation, would embrace the name of almost every State and Territory in the Union."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending April 16, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro- meter	Wind	clear	cloudy	rainy	high winds	Observations
10	M	37	29	s	1				
	E	38	29	s w	1	1			2-10 rain
11	M	56	28	n w	1				
	E	33	55	n w	1				
12	M	40	85	w	1				severe frost
	E	36	58	n w	1				
13	M	60	60	w	1				
	E	54	48	s	1	1			
14	M	64	50	s	1				
	E	50	53	w	1				
15	M	60	58	e	1				
	E	52	50	e	1				1-10 r
16	M	64	50	e	1		1		1-10 r
	E	52	52	e	1		1		1-10 r

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer near average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

TREES, SHRUBS, &C.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, a variety of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Fibrous and Bolbous Knots, &c., among which are Apples, Peaches, Pears, a few Cherries, Locust, Catalpa, Weeping Willow, Gleditschia or Honey Locust, Rose Acacia or Moss Locust, Fir, Mountain Ash, Snow Balls, Lilacs of different species, Paper Mulberry, a variety of Roses, Honey Suckles, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Lilies, and many others. Also a few Green House Plants. Communications received thro' the Rochester post office, and Trees delivered in Rochester without charge.

SILAS CORNELL.

Linden Hill, (4 miles N W of Rochester) 3d mo 20 * * * Orders for the above may be left at the Office of the Genesee Farmer. If mar 26

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

LETTER II.

Packet ship Sally—in the British }
 Channel, Dec. 23d, 1830. }

My dear Friend—If a ship of five hundred tons burthen, well rigged, appointed and manned, riding on her own element, is ever an insignificant object, she can only be made so by the force of circumstances. I have indeed seen her in situations in which she seemed to me of not much account—but now that the solitariness of her condition in the mid ocean is exchanged for one, where, though no land is visible, yet many sail are in sight to cheer us with the assurance that we have not the whole world to ourselves, I look on our noble ship with increased admiration—I might say, too, with affection.

A description of one is a description of all our European packet ships. They have been so often described that I could add nothing on this subject to what you already know. The effect is certainly singular and striking, when, in the midst of the ocean, one finds himself in a splendid saloon, fitted up in a style of eastern magnificence, with its colonnade of beautiful marble, so arranged that by a judicious disposition of mirrors, the pillars are multiplied and extended to a degree which is truly imposing. But nothing in the fitting up and decorations of the state rooms and cabins, has struck me as worthy of notice, when compared with the grandeur of her exterior. If I were asked what was the most beautiful object of art I ever saw, I certainly should answer, a fine ship, standing before the wind, with all sails set. I could never tire of looking at her, with her masts shot up to such a dizzy height, and her complement of canvass (to be a little technical) from spinnaker-sheet to jib, and from main sail to topgallant-royal, not omitting the manner in which her breadth of canvass is eked out with studding-sails, all rising and spreading in exact and corresponding proportions, bent and inflated full with the breeze, and so skillfully disposed, that out of twenty broad sheets set, not one shall interfere with, or cut off the wind from another. In this plight, with a strong breeze across her quarter, to see her dash along at the rate of twelve miles an hour, as if she was not only "a thing of life," but a proud and ambitious being ploughing her foaming way through the lesser billows and shooting over the higher, and always with movements which are at once easy and dignified, graceful and majestic, is a sight worth all the perils of a voyage to witness. The skill and ease, too, with which she is managed, and the docility with which she obeys the will of her master, is matter of interest and surprise to a landsman. How he will bring her up and make her speed on her way, almost in the very eye of the wind—and then, by a combined use of sail and rudder, leave her to, with her head to the tempest, and make her stand there and receive its fury unmoved—all this cannot fail to make a deep and lasting impression on the beholder.

Another thing in the conducting of these ships has excited my admiration—and that is, the entire certainty and exactness with which her courses and travel are kept. The old method of keeping a ship's reckoning by the log, is still in use, at least it is in this ship, and kept by one of the inferior officers, who has charge also of the log book. But by the use of the sextant and chronometer, in the hands of the commander, the beautiful science of navigation is applied to this purpose with mathematical exactness. The nautical day always begins at twelve o'clock at noon, and we have had the precise course and distance of every day's work since we have been out, as accurately laid down on charts, as if we had marched over land, and surveyed and measured every foot of our way by chain and compass. As an evidence of the entire accuracy with which this business is conducted, the Captain yesterday foretold us at what precise hour of the night, and at what distance and bearing, the

British lights of Lizard Point would be visible—at the hour appointed one was sent aloft, and they were descried from the mast-head precisely as stated. Indeed, when I look at the beautiful charts I have mentioned, and trace our lengthened way over them, I am forced to think that it has become mere poetry, to talk any longer about "a pathless ocean."

The discipline and police of the ship is worth notice. The crew is generally picked up at the docks, and are engaged for a single voyage, and when the crew is large, almost every civilized country is represented. When the ship is once fairly under weigh and the harbor pilot is dismissed, the "ship's company" is mustered to receive a word of caution and encouragement from the commander. Their number is then divided and the first watch is set. The twenty-four hours comprise six watches of four hours each, and one half the crew forms a watch. At the end of every half hour, marked by a nautical timepiece in the binnacle, the man at the wheel strikes a bell, which is answered by another bell in the fore-castle, struck by the man who has the look out at the bow. When at the expiration of the four hours, the bells have tolled eight, a signal is given and a call is made at the hatchway for the "larboard (or starboard) watch." These instantaneously turn out, and the watch on deck take their places below. The sailor's day may be deemed a day of eight hours, and never broken into evening and morning. The darkness and the light are alike to him. Four hours he works and watches, and four hours he rests; except, which is not very uncommon, a storm arises, when the whole company is summoned to the deck. The first and second mates are the officers of the deck and watch, in the absence of the captain, and one of them is always there. The commander of a packet ship is always selected for his skill and experience in seamanship, his address, and other excellent qualities. He must unite qualities somewhat opposite.—He must be a sailor and a gentleman. He is master of ceremonies in the cabin and at the table, where the passengers are received and treated as though they were his guests at his own hospitable mansion, and on the deck, he commands a crew with whom he must be as imperious and haughty as a despot. He must be as mild as May, and as rough as Winter.—The commander of this ship is a young man, who has just been promoted to this important office, and is now making his first voyage in this capacity. Of respectable family and connections, he commenced life fourteen years ago, as a sailor before the mast. He has made himself what he is, an accomplished and scientific sailor. He is, too, an agreeable gentleman, and has a turn for mechanical inventions. If you were to see him among his guests in the cabin, with his slight frame and figure, unassuming demeanour, mild voice, pale face, and small white hands, you would believe him any thing else than a sailor—but see him step to the deck, and especially when the wind and the storm are up, and observe how the rough mariner of twice his years quails before his eye and his tread, and hear the deep guttural of his voice, never strained, yet sent with ease above the voice of the tempest, to the man who hangs on the head of the topgallant mast, and you would scarce believe your senses for the change. I speak, of course, of the only commander of a packet ship whom I know; but I understand that whatever there may be of commendation in this account may be applied, almost without exception, to the whole class of these commanders. The captain is a monarch in his ship.—The subaltern officers approach him only with respect. His state-room, which is fitted up with great splendor, is his *sanctum sanctorum*. The quarter-deck is his promenade, and none of the crew ever presume to step a foot on it, except called there by duty. To preserve discipline he has the power of corporal punishment, or, if occasion require, he claps an offender in irons and in prison. There is much of etiquette, aristocracy, and even despotism on

shipboard, but, I am satisfied, no more than is necessary to preserve order and subordination.—The commander is answerable for the safety of his ship, and having a responsibility on him as important as property and life can make it, he must have power.

I have no room left to say all I intended of life at sea. But it is not important. With some exceptions, it is life at home. We go thro' the regular routine of breakfast, lunch, dinner and tea. At dinner, which is served at six o'clock and is truly sumptuous, all the etiquette of the table in polished society, is preserved. The ladies take a becoming part in the discussion of politics and the substantial viands before us, and help, in a modest way, to make the wit and the wine go round. No excess is indulged in, and all retire together from the table. Music, cards and reading, according to the taste of each, in the ladies' cabin, finish the day. You will readily imagine, that things are not always as smooth as might appear from this account, any more than the sea is always calm. Sometimes when the water is rough, one or more of us may be troubled with a qualm which will destroy the appetite; and then occasionally the ship gets such an ugly habit of rolling, that all hands are required to keep the dishes on the table. But life would have no spice without variety and incident.

We are now approaching our place of destination, and are promised that the light of tomorrow morning shall show us Havre. As we approach the French coast, the anxiety of all on board to learn what news of the revolution, is intense. God grant, that we may not find that the wheel has begun to roll back.

Adieu, till you hear from me at Paris. B.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST, On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany.

Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seeds-men, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist as well as profitable to the consumer. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York: for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance: while the canal conveys the seeds to the Lake Superior, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to business can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation.

ap 16 31

G. THOREURN and SONS.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Goadsell, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, &c. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Price's, and Parmentier's Long Island; Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co's, New York; Buell's, Albany; and Landreth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the canal opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragements in their power.

A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goadsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplanting.

mar 19 ROSSITER and KNOX.

The first section of the Danville and Pottsville rail road has been located, and is to be immediately commenced.

**THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

Published on Saturdays, at \$2 50 per annum, payable in six months, or at \$2 00, if paid at the time of subscribing, by LUTHER TUCKER, at the office of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

A diminution of temperature in the soil, is either caused by the contact of colder bodies which absorb a portion of its heat; or by radiating its heat, when colder bodies do not come in contact. With the first cause, every person is familiar, and it has been known from time immemorial; but the second cause is classed with the discoveries of modern chemistry.

A cool afternoon in spring or in autumn, portends a frost if the sky be clear and calm; but the fears of the gardener subside if he discovers clouds rising in the west, although no increase of heat is expected from that quarter,—because *neither frost nor dew is formed in a cloudy atmosphere.*

With a clear serene sky, however, so great is the radiation of heat that frost may happen at the ground when the air is several degrees above the freezing point.*

To many, this will seem a wonder. The principle of radiation is indeed a wonder which has not been explained. Its operation, however, is easily shown. Take a closed vessel with a polished metallic surface—fill it with boiling water—and note the time that it takes to cool. Pour out that water—give the vessel on the outside a coating of thin glue—and again fill it with boiling water. As the hot water is now shielded from the cool air of the apartment, it might be expected to cool more slowly; but so singular is the principle of radiation, that it will cool more than six times as fast. Again empty the vessel—remove the glue—apply a coating of lampblack—fill the vessel with boiling water as before, and the heat will pass off more than eight times as fast as it did from the clean polished surface.†

Professor Prevost|| of Geneva, (Switzerland) first suggested that “a mutual exchange of coloric takes place between all bodies, of whatever temperature, and this theory appears to be generally adopted.” It cannot therefore be expected that boiling water would cool in an apartment of the same temperature, because there could be no loss of heat by such exchange. Neither is the loss of heat from the soil so great as to produce frost in a clear calm night in summer, when that soil and every projecting object have a temperature far above the freezing point.

Winds are not favorable to the production of frost,—for though the radiation may not be diminished, the air which is warmer than the surface of the ground, by constantly changing its position, commingling and sweeping that surface, imparts a portion of heat.

The radiation of heat from the ground is intercepted by thick clouds, or rather the heat is radiated back; but from a clear sky at night there is no return. It is observed that at such times, any covering, however partial, lessens the quantity of white frost,—even the naked branches of leafless trees. It was also remarked before the cause was understood, that when the temperature is equal, there is less frost in smoky weather than in clear calm nights, when the stars are unusually brilliant.

* Scheele discovered that “radiant heat passes through the air without heating it.”—Libr. Useful Knowledge.

† Brande's Chemistry.

|| Conversations on Chemistry.

In the old volume on gardening by Lawrence, (printed in 1717,) I found a curious paragraph which evidently refers to this phenomenon. His skill as a gardener was successful, but his philosophy fell short of the mark.

“Most of our frosts and blasts, both in spring and autumn, *fall perpendicularly*;—and therefore the more any thing lies open and exposed to *this perpendicular descent of vapors*, the more will it be subject to be frozen or blasted. When a fruit tree has been [trained] against a *slope wall*, for the convenience of receiving more of the sun's rays, we always find that *that is the first and most blasted*, both in spring and autumn. This therefore being the true state of the case with respect to most of our destructive blasts, *horizontal shelters* are the best guard and defence against *perpendicular frosts*. Tiles or thin bits of board fastened in the wall [so as to project an inch and a half were] found to answer to a wonder, and to secure the fruit wherever they were placed.”

Here it is proper to notice, that bodies radiate heat from every point of their surfaces; that nearly half the radiated heat from a vine nailed up, would therefore be intercepted by the wall; and that a bud (or bunch) immediately below one of these projections (or “horizontal shelters,”) could scarcely radiate to any part of the heavens.

With these explanatory remarks, I wish to introduce a passage from *Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Agriculture*, which must be interesting to every intelligent gardener, and for a copy of which I am indebted to the New York Farmer.

“I had often, observes Dr. Wells, in the *pride of half knowledge*, smiled at the means frequently employed by gardeners, to protect tender plants from cold, as it appeared to me impossible, that a thin mat, or any such flimsy substance, could prevent them from attaining the temperature of the atmosphere, by which alone I thought them liable to be injured. But when I had learned that bodies on the surface of the earth become during a still and serene night, colder than the atmosphere, by radiating their heat to the heavens, I perceived immediately a just reason for the practice which I had before deemed useless.—Being desirous however, of acquiring some precise information on this subject, I fixed perpendicularly in the earth of a grass plot, four small sticks; and over their upper extremities, which were six inches above the grass, and formed the corners of a square the sides of which were two feet long, drew tightly a very thin cambric handkerchief. In this disposition of things therefore, nothing existed to prevent the free passage of air from the exposed grass to that which was sheltered, except the four small sticks; and there was no substance to radiate heat downwards to the latter grass, except the cambric handkerchief. The temperature of the grass which was thus shielded from the sky, was upon many nights afterwards examined by me, and was always found higher than that of the neighboring grass which was uncovered, if this was colder than the air. When the difference in temperature between the air several feet above the ground and the unsheltered grass did not exceed five degrees, the sheltered grass was about as warm as the air. If that difference, however, exceeded five degrees, the air was found to be somewhat warmer than the sheltered grass.—Thus upon one night, when *fully exposed grass was eleven degrees colder than the air*, the latter was three degrees warmer than the sheltered grass; and the same difference existed on another night when *the air was fourteen degrees warmer than the exposed grass*. One reason for this difference no doubt was, that the air which passed from the exposed grass, by which it had been very much cooled, to that under the handkerchief, had deprived the latter

of a part of its heat; another, that the handkerchief, from being made colder than the atmosphere by the radiation of its upper surface to the heavens, would emit somewhat less heat to the grass beneath, than what it received from that substance. But still, as the sheltered grass, notwithstanding these drawbacks, was upon one night (as may be collected from the preceding relation) eight degrees, and upon another eleven degrees warmer than grass fully exposed to the sky, a sufficient reason was now obtained for the utility of a very slight shelter to plants in averting or lessening injury from cold, on a still and serene night.

“The covering has more effect when placed at a little distance above the plants or objects to be sheltered. A difference in temperature of some magnitude was always observed on still and serene nights, between bodies sheltered from the sky by substances touching them, and similar bodies which were sheltered by a substance a little above them. I found for example, upon one night, that the warmth of grass sheltered by a cambric handkerchief raised a few inches in the air, was three degrees greater than that of a neighboring piece of grass which was sheltered by a similar handkerchief actually in contact with it. On another night, the difference between the temperatures of two portions of grass shielded in the same manner as the two above mentioned from the sky, was four degrees. Possibly, continues Dr. Wells, experience has long ago taught gardeners the superior advantage of defending tender vegetables from the cold of clear and calm nights, by means of substances not directly touching them; though I do not recollect ever having seen any contrivance for keeping mats, or such like bodies, at a distance from the plants which they were meant to protect.” D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. GOODSSELL—It is often said, and in many cases very justly, no doubt, that men fond of experiments, as well from mere curiosity or inquisitiveness, without any definite object, as when seeking knowledge for useful purposes, that the experimenter is in too much haste to announce the results. That I am always free from this error, I will not pretend to say, as that point will be left to the ultimate decision of others. I have been always fond of experiments, to which a large portion of my time and means have been devoted, even from infancy, in which I am very sure that something has been learnt, by experience. That the experience of one man is not that of another, is one of those things learnt; as also, that, in most knowledges acquired by experiment, the benefit is generally seized by others. This remark, however, has no relation to such cases as the one I am about to state to you, but has both a prospective and retrospective bearing, as will be seen by-and-by.

But to the point—the experiment—which I feel bound to communicate, in reply to some remarks in your number 14, on the “GRUB, OR PEACH BORER.” Two years ago last August—almost three years, remember—I discovered that some favorite fruit trees, in my garden, were sadly affected by the attacks of the borer, his chips and excrement, lying in heaps like saw-dust, around the stem of each, on the ground. On examination, I found that the wood of the tree, of an early and uncommonly fine sweet apple, was nearly eaten off, and its weakness could be perceived by the hands, giving the tree a waving motion. The tree, I considered past recovery, and now for an experiment on the borers.

The sun shown very hot, at mid-day. I cut open the holes through the bark, and ran in a sharp pointed pocket-knife blade of two inches in length, and could turn it, horizontally, quite round. Above, the wood seemed to be very rough and full of holes. The tree had

been bearing but two or three years, and these particulars will show how desperate the case was. The fruit fell off, the leaves were all rolled up, many of them almost dry, and all of them shrivelled, as if dying for sap. I knew that oil would instantly kill a great many insects, worms, &c., having tried it upon all that had fallen in my way; then why not now?*

Taking the amp-feeder, and a little crooked tin tube, I filled the whole cavity with oil, and in a few moments pulled out several dead borers. I left it full, and stopped the holes up with earth, and to make the story as short as possible, continued to pour in oil occasionally, common lamp oil, till the orifices were closed, by the growth of the tree, in the second summer. I supported the tree by a strong stake and fastenings of bark—it soon assumed an unusually healthy and vigorous appearance, put out new leaves, blossomed in autumn, and had apples as large as onion balls, of the second growth that year. It continues to grow admirably, a perfectly healthy, beautiful tree, fruitful each year.

This, I know, is a long story about one tree, but it is the tale of all my fruit trees of a large garden, except that I may add, that I every year, in spring and midsummer, continue to apply some oil to the bark of the stem, say for one foot above the ground, and that none of them have since been attacked by the borer.—*The oil does not injure the tree. I have applied it to the peach, pear, apple, plum, cherry, quince, and to my dwarf apple trees, and with perfect success.* The result has been shown, and told to hundreds of persons, and perhaps it may be time to publish it, of which you are to judge.

H. G. SPAFFORD.

Lansingburgh, N. Y. April 16. 1831—75.

* I very much doubt whether, if oil will so instantly kill these progenies, the progenitors be not repelled by its effluvia, while seeking places for the deposit of their seeds. Instinct, at all events, has much more of sagacity in it, as to its "likes and dislikes," as Gen Jackson says, or its appetites and aversions, than we are apt to imagine.

SELECTIONS.

From the American Farmer.

WOOL.

MR. SMITH—If any suggestions contained in the annexed communication are, in your opinion, of sufficient importance to interest the farmers and others who subscribe to your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish them for their perusal.

The farmers in this vicinity, as well as others interested in agriculture, are doubtless already aware that wool is becoming a very important staple of our country; therefore those who intend raising the article for market, should be in possession of all the information, which they can obtain, respecting the most suitable method of preparing it, so that it will meet with a ready sale; and at the same time afford the wool grower a fair compensation for the labour and expense in the care of his flocks. Many facts might be given on this subject, but I shall state only those which seem of immediate importance. During the past year, I have found from experience, that the wool which has been offered for sale in this market, has been, a great proportion of it, unwashed, and very heavy: those lots which have been washed are generally in a very bad condition, and the manufacturers of New England, to whom a large quantity of this wool has been sold, have very generally made complaints respecting the condition of wool shipped to them from this city.

Many farmers in New England, have, during several years past, devoted particular attention to their flocks, and at this time, the growing of wool among them has become an extensive and profitable business. The experience which they have had, and their daily intercourse with the manufacturers, have led them to adopt that method of sending their wool to market, which is best calculated to ensure a

ready sale, and at the same time give satisfaction to the manufacturer.

During ten years experience in dealing in the article in Boston I have found that, the practice is universally adopted of washing the wool on the sheep. The fleece, after sufficiently dry, is taken from the sheep with much care, in order to prevent its being torn to pieces; after which it is neatly rolled, with the sheared side out, and secured in that condition with a small cord or twine.

The manufacturer, or wool-sorter, who finds the fleece in this condition, is able to assort it much more accurately, and, with at least one half the trouble that is required when the different fleeces, and the different parts of each fleece are mixed together. If the wool is washed after taken from the sheep, without being assorted, as is often the case in this section of country, it is, in this condition, almost impossible for the best judges to do justice in assorting it: because washing in this condition mixes the heads of the fine and coarse part of the same fleece, and also the different fleeces together, and renders the different qualities almost inseparable. Therefore, I would recommend to every person who intends sending their wool to market, to have it washed on the sheep, similar to the manner adopted in New England.

The best method of sending the wool to market, is, to have the different kinds or grades packed separately in coarse linen bags of suitable size to contain about one hundred pounds. Those who adopt this method of preparing their wool, will obtain for it, if sent to this market for sale, at least ten or fifteen cents a pound more than they would if sent to market unwashed, and in the condition which it is now generally offered for sale.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Ballimore, Apl 13, 1831. LYMAN REED.

WILD RICE

We are indebted to Col. Stambaugh, Indiana agent at Green Bay, for the following notice of this singular vegetable. Col. Stambaugh has left with the editor a small quantity of this rice, which will be distributed to persons who may desire to experiment on its culture. Would it not grow on the margin of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal?

U. S. Tel

It is found in nearly all the streams and marshes north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude. I have not ascertained that it is peculiar to any particular kind of soil, but grows most luxuriously in still, sluggish streams, with bottomous having a proportion of sand and loam. Those who are best acquainted with its history at Green Bay, believe it to be a biennial plant, requiring the period of two years from the fall of the seed to bring it to maturity; but the Indians pronounce it an annual plant—the old chiefs who are now with me, are firm in the belief, and I have no doubt of the correctness of their opinion. That it grows from the seed and not from the root, all appear to be perfectly satisfied. The stalk is from four to fifteen feet in length, depending upon the depth of the water, to which element, I believe, its growth is exclusively confined. Shortest stalks, it is said, generally yield the most grain. I have seen it in great abundance, in water from three to ten feet deep. The Indians harvest their rice on Fox river and its tributary streams about the middle of September, and further north proportionably earlier. In the 47th degree of north latitude it is ripe, when it is but shooting into heads at Green Bay, about two and a half degrees south of that point.

The mode pursued by the Indians in gathering their rice is quite diverting. Two or

three of them take a canoe, and as one paddles it through the rice, the others hem the stalks into the canoe and beat off the grain with small sticks; in this way they collect their load in a few minutes. It grows so luxuriantly in Fox river, near the portage of the Ouisconsin, that it is difficult to find the channel for small boats, although it is a fine navigable stream. The portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers is only about a mile and a quarter. Yet I believe there is not a stalk of rice to be found in the Ouisconsin. I have not heard this circumstance satisfactorily accounted for; the Fox river, you know, flows into the Lake, and the Ouisconsin into the Mississippi.

From the New England Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

We all know that what is good husbandry for one kind of soil, or one location, or for one farmer, is not, of course, for another.

Corn may be grown and perhaps with profit, on different soils, with a proper tillage for each. Location, that is as to the value of the use of the land, the nearness to a market, and the facility with which manure can be procured, must be regarded.

A large forehanded farmer can often do to advantage what would be ruinous to one differently situated. But this should not deter us from drawing all the advantage we can from the experience and observation of that class of farmers, occupying the most feasible and level lands; and when we cannot imitate the course which has proved useful to them; to substitute, according to our best judgment, some method nearly resembling that which may be equally useful to us.

I was led to these remarks by reading in the New England Farmer Mr. Phinney's address, and therein his statement of his mode of raising corn on green sward. This I had before read in 1829, and it struck me, then and now, that we in this hilly country, with fields of a very uneven surface, could not imitate him exactly. But we had long before adopted a course of tillage, which I think possesses all the utility of his, and avoids much of the labor and trouble to which that is subject. My method with green sward, and I plant no other with corn, is this:—In the spring I feed my land intended for corn as close as possible, till within about a week of planting time, get on my manure, and spread it. The field then is, as we term it, plowed into ridges, that is, the slices of two furrows turned together, so that the edges of the two will about meet, leaving a narrow balk, or space of unploughed land, between the ridges. In about a week the corn is planted on the ridges, at the junction of the two furrows, without any regard to rows crosswise of the ridges, as they are not to be plowed across.

At the first hoeing the balk is plowed up, and the sward on it turned over, or broken in pieces. At each of the two other hoeings, the spaces between the ridges, or rows of corn, are very lightly plowed, and the ground, mixed with the manure left on them, drawn up by a hoe to the hills of corn.

By this mode of cultivation, the manure is all saved, being mostly covered with the furrows, and kept free from the weather, and that left on the balk, well mixed with earth by the first plowing and hoeing of the corn before the dry hot season commences. The sward is all decomposed, and nourishes the corn at the season when it is most wanted—that is, when the ears are setting, growing and filling out.—It is no objection that part of the surface of the ground is not cut up with the plough, but covered with furrows, for that becomes as mellow as the other, and equally useful to the crops.

If the sward be tough, the first hoeing will be slow and laborious, but the other two not more so than when the ground is, by plowing and harrowing, made mellow before planting.

and much time and labor are saved in preparing it for planting. In the early part of the season, the corn will not appear very promising, and will be uneven, and perhaps will not produce as great a crop of stalks as in the other way; but at the time of producing the ears of corn, both the decomposing sward and manure are doing their best to aid that process, and succeed to admiration. The extremes of drought or wet are much less injurious to land treated in this way than the other—the weeds are not more than half as troublesome, and the land is left in a better state.

The second year, the land is plowed and harrowed, sowed with oats or other spring grain and grass seed, and made smooth, and then laid down for mowing or feeding. Before planting I soak my seed corn and roll it in plaster, ash it at the first and third hoeing, and put plaster on at the second.

My method of gathering my corn and stalks, is to cut the stalks above the ears at the proper season, bind and stack or pike them in the field, and as soon as sufficiently dried cut them and put them under cover. If this can be done before any great rain falls, I consider a load of stalks worth as much for fodder as a load of good hay. My cattle this year did not leave uneaten a handful to a load. When the corn is ripe, I cut it up close to the ground, with a scythe or sickle, cart it to the barn or shed, and there husk it, and keep the stalks and husks under cover till winter, when it is thrown into the yard for litter or fodder. This does not cost more labor than to pick and husk the corn, except the carting of it, and it saves a great deal of good litter and fodder, which would otherwise be entirely lost. My cattle this winter ate at least one half of these stalks.

Perhaps I have been too minute, and stated nothing but what farmers in every town in New England knew before; but if any thing has been suggested by which, with the same expense, one more bushel of corn to the acre can be grown, one day's work in a year saved to the cultivator, or one dollar's worth of fodder or manure, my remarks will be worth all they cost. The farmers in this vicinity formerly made their ground mellow, by plowing and harrowing, before planting—but experience has taught them that the mode here described is much better in all respects, and it is now, for corn, very generally practiced; and I would very respectfully suggest to Mr. Phinney, whether, considering the saving of labor in preparing for planting, which I think must be at least one half, and the safe deposit of the manure under the sod, for the corn to make a draft upon effectually, in time of the greatest need, my method of raising corn, even on his smooth and even land, would not, when the succeeding crop is to be spring grain, be preferable to his: at any rate, I think it is a good substitute among our stones, hills, and heles. One one of my neighbors last year tried Mr. Phinney's mode on a level, moist piece of ground, and it being a wet season, he nearly lost his crops. Had either the weather or his ground been dry, it would doubtless have succeeded.

Since writing the above I have read in your last number some remarks and queries about dunging corn and potatoes in the hill. I have often been much surprised in learning from paragraphs in your numbers, that that practice should be continued when such great improvements were making in agriculture as in Massachusetts. I had before supposed it abandoned, as one of the worst of the old fashioned modes of tillage, calculated, with much labour and trouble, to obtain a little present advantage, at the expense of keeping the land poor.

Tillage should be so managed as to improve, not to impoverish the soil. If the ground is pretty well manured at broad cast, dunging in the hill is unnecessary. If not, then this mode, if it barely pay the labor and expense, which I much doubt, will leave the land worse. I may be thought an incompetent judge, hav-

ing never tried that course; nor have I ever tried feeding my children with cider-brandy to make them sprightly at the time, and good members of society afterwards, but should as soon think of doing one as the other: this I know is not argument, but strong opinion.

Plymouth, Conn. March 7, 1831. B.

STOCK FARM IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

A prospectus of such an establishment has been issued, to be "devoted to the important object of breeding and rearing the best breeds of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine; the receiving and selling on commission all kinds of live stock; and combining with these, the business of Agriculture and Horticulture, upon the most approved and economical system.—The business also of disciplining young and refractory horses," &c. A skilful veterinary surgeon will also be added to the establishment. The whole is to be under the care and superintendence of Col. Samuel Jacques, of Charlestown, so extensively known by those who have attended to the march of improvement in the husbandry of Massachusetts, as one foremost in its encouragement.—*Bost. Pat.*

The following letter from Gov. Lincoln on the subject, is from the New England Farmer.

Colonel Jacques: Boston, March 8, 1831

SIR—Having examined your proposals for the establishment of a Stock Farm, I take great pleasure in expressing to you my cordial approbation of the plan, with my best wishes for your success, in so important and interesting an undertaking. With the skill and experience which you possess in the rearing and management of stock, the public will have a reasonable assurance that there will be the best selection of domestic animals of every desirable race, and in the variety which such an establishment will present, the occasions and preferences of farmers for breeds of cattle suited to different objects, will be abundantly satisfied. I know of no arrangement in rural affairs more important than that by which the properties of the breeds of domestic animals may be fairly tested by comparison with each other, under the same course of keeping and management. No two breeders will be found to feed and treat their stock in the same manner. Hence the great uncertainty, as well as diversity, in the results of practical observation.—Inferior animals, by more care, are often made to appear better and give a greater product than others of decidedly superior qualities, with less attention. But by collecting individuals of different races into one establishment, and subjecting them to uniform treatment under the same careful inspection, their characteristic differences will be ascertained, and the peculiar properties which recommend them for different uses and purposes of economy, will become well understood. The feeder will learn how to select for the pasture and the stall. The husbandman, who looks for strength, activity, and hardihood under the yoke, will not meet frequent and mischievous disappointments, and the dairy will be sure of its products.

The benefit of such opportunity for comparison and for selection, in conformity with the particular interest of each purchaser, will be equally experienced by those, who are engaged in the rearing of horses, sheep and swine, with all which, as much as with horned cattle, it is now well understood, there lies the entire difference, in different breeds, between utter worthlessness, and great productiveness and value. Indeed I cannot but indulge much confidence, both in the utility of your scheme to the public, and in its rewards to your own excellent spirit and enterprise. I mean this remark should apply to your whole plan; as well to the part which respects the course of husbandry proposed on the land, as to the breeding and keeping of animals; although, as I am not acquainted with the precise character of the farm which you have selected, I beg to decline offering any opinion as to the particular purchase, or the amount of the investment,

which may be required for the establishment.
Your obt^d serv^t, LEVI LINCOLN.

ORANGE FARM.

We hope soon to be able to comply with the requests of numerous correspondents for a statement of the management, stock, &c. in detail, of the Orange Farm. In the mean time, we can assure those who have expressed surprise at the amount of sales stated in a late number of the Farmer, to have been made from this farm during last year,—amounting to about \$9,600,—that the fact there stated was literally correct. A remark made by a much respected friend at the south, however, has much truth in it. He observes, that a cow and an asparagus bed near a large city are valuable, while they would be worth but little in the interior. It is true, the Orange Farm is a dairy farm; but there are numerous other dairies in this vicinity, not one of which, we venture to say, can exhibit such a year's work.—It is not so much to the branch of husbandry pursued, as to the order and system of management, that all farms,—whether near to or remote from a large city,—are indebted for a large or a small amount of income. One great cause of the small profits of most farms may be found in the fact that they are all devoted to the cultivation of two or three staple articles—bread stuff, cotton and tobacco, comprise the great objects of agricultural attention in the United States. The farmer who cultivates wheat, never cultivates any thing else, the same may be said of the tobacco and the cotton planter, and let the state of the demand and the supply be what it will, from year to year the same unvaried routine is pursued. The result is what alone could be expected—very small profits. The merchant who should continually fill his store with a few staple articles, of which there was already an abundant supply, and disregard the demand for variety, would very soon have to shut up shop.—If it be asked, to what other objects can we turn our attention? We answer, to any of those articles which enter into the consumption of the country, and for which we are indebted to other countries, or with the use of which we are obliged to dispense for the want of ability to obtain them. A country such as ours,—with a diversity of soil and climate adapted to the growth of almost every thing that human necessity or luxury can demand,—ought not to complain of unprofitable farms while its agriculture fails to supply its actual wants. While we import silks, linen, wool, hemp, wines, oils, &c. &c. we ought not to complain of unprofitable agriculture—it will be time enough for that when we shall have rendered ourselves independent of other countries for necessary agricultural products. If the system and good management pursued at the Orange Farm were generally adopted, and the objects of agricultural attention varied to meet the wants of the country, complaints of depression in this branch of our industry would soon cease.—*Am. Farm.*

Captain George H. Richards has obtained patents in Europe, South America, and the United States, for a method of applying India Rubber to various useful arts and purposes. Several scientific gentlemen have certified that the improvement is practicable, of immense use, and will produce great pecuniary profits. The fluid Caoutchouc which Captain Richards uses can be obtained in any desirable quantity. The gum is produced in the greatest luxuriance in Asia and South America; and might be produced in the United States. Dr. Hewit has before his mansion, on the Hudson, a species of the Caoutchouc growing very vigorously.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1831.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Remarks on the importance to the farmer, of a good, cheap, and durable Threshing Machine, and a comparative view of the merits of those now in use.

It seems to be admitted on all hands, that nine times in ten, the fall market for the farmers' produce is altogether preferable, at least to those in the Western District, and who live within one or two days drive of any considerable market town, the canal, or other navigable waters; for it not only brings the better price, (this year is an exception, but wars and revolutions will not often happen as opportunely) but it furnishes him with ready means to meet his engagements, and enables him to lay in all the necessaries to go through the winter months, secures it against loss by vermin, and other casualties—gives him an opportunity to visit distant friends, which he has not leisure to do at any other season, and allows him time, during the winter months, to enjoy his home and fire-side, and attend to those duties and pleasures which compose the happiness and enjoyment of the whole human family.

If, therefore, it is important to the farmer, to get his grain to market before the closing of the canal navigation, or before the 15th of November, when the great flouring establishments cease operations—then it becomes of the utmost consequence that he should have some cheap, labor-saving machine, to perform the threshing operation; which, in the ordinary process of treading with horses or cattle, or beating with the hand-flail, is tedious and time-consuming, to get the grain to market in the fall, and during the great press and competition for wheat, seriously interferes with the farmer's most important avocations, of plowing and sowing, and gathering his fall crops; but if he has a machine that can daily thresh 60 or 100 bushels with one team, and do it well, it becomes important, as ordinarily one week's work will do all a majority of the farmers will have to spare.

In the first place, before we come to remark upon the merits of those now in use, we would observe, that one of the great and principal causes of failures, in many kinds of machines, is the flimsy, cheap, and do-for-the-present manner in which they are made. They are not unfrequently constructed by carpenters, or rather by those who are only an apology for a good one, and who could hardly construct a button to a barn-door, or as is frequently the case, by patentees, or their agents, a set of speculating cut-throats, alike ignorant of mechanical powers, of motion or matter, whose only talents consist in the *rigmarole* with which they recommend their wonderful discoveries.

By the operation of these causes the farmer often gets an ill-constructed, weak, and rickety machine, which needs wedging, nailing, and bracing, at every revolution, and as much power to drive it as would operate a run of mill stones; and I have known many tolerably good machines condemned, from having connected with it a weak, ill-contrived, and ineffective horse power.

The machinery that generates the motion, whether horse or water power, ought to be as well constructed, and of as good materials, as a flouring mill; and it is worse than useless to make the main wheel and pinion gearing of wood. Nothing but cast iron, and that of the softest and best kind, can be depended upon.—If the main and moving power is good, and of sufficient strength to apply as much power as is ever needed, almost any of the modern machines, if tolerably well made, will do a good business.

There seems to be but two principles, that now or ever has prevailed to any extent, in the construction of threshing machines, and upon these two principles, nearly all, of two hundred kinds which have been patented, (thirty-five of which have been granted within the last year) are predicated, viz—percussion—where the straw is passing over a sharp edge, or edges, is struck by a set of bars, or beaters, under rapid motion, with such force that the momentum it gives to the heavy body, or kernel, of the grain, forces it from its resting place, in the straw or chaff.

The other principle is a process analogous to rubbing, and is effected by a revolving cylinder, with more or less cogs, spikes, or teeth, of different shapes and lengths; which pass through corresponding ones, placed in a concave, or bed-piece, which is stationary. The number of spikes vary from 100 to 3000, according to the whims of the projectors.

Various modifications of these two principles have been brought forward, tortured into as many shapes and forms, as yankee ingenuity and the prospect of gain could invent; all of which have had their day, and "strait were seen no more."

One of the first that the writer of this article ever saw, was near thirty years ago; it was an upright hollow cylinder, about 4 feet diameter, and 10 feet high, with large wooden arms, or rounds, projecting to the centre; in which revolved a shaft, having the like projecting arms, like spokes to a wheel, its whole length, moving in the space between the others; the straw was put in at the top, and its weight carried it down; but it needed a caravan of horses to drive it, and did not do the work well at all.

There were many experiments tried for several years after, when a new contrivance was brought forward, in which a great number of beaters were made to rise and fall upon the straw lying on a grated table, in imitation of the hand-flail. This proved equally inutile, and was abandoned.

Another plan, for the success of which great expectations were raised, then had its "all the go" for a period; in which the bars or beaters were covered with rough punched sheet iron, and were attached to the cylinder by springs, which, by the centrifugal force of great motion, were caused to elongate, and press upon the concave; which was covered with sheet iron, in the same form as the beaters. Its operation was like rubbing, and not unlike the principle of snut mills; but from the complication of its construction, it soon went to pieces. It looked well upon paper, and a good deal of money was made by selling rights.

Soon after came the spike, or rubbing ma-

chines, and with them a prolific brood, which multiplied like Macbeth's witches, enter here, and exit there; and it is not uncommon to see a dozen different kinds in one town and neighborhood; many of which are brought to that degree of perfection, that they are able to do tolerable, and some of them excellent work.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion, on the subject of the comparative merits of the beaters and rubbers. It is urged against the beaters, that they require more speed, and consequently more power than the rubber or spike machines, and from the great motion required, the gudgeons, boxes, and bearings, heat and destroy the oils used to lubricate the machinery, and finally destroy both box and gudgeons, which has been an insuperable objection, until within a year past, an ingenious mechanic has, by using very long bearings for the gudgeons, on a large single friction roller, so reduced the friction as it is thought will remedy that defect.

Against the spike machines it is said that if a stone, limb, or root should pass through, that the machine is very much injured, if not totally spoiled; and which, undoubtedly, is a serious trouble.

The spike machines or rubbers, in our opinion, and we have had considerable opportunities of judging of their relative merits, and are not now, nor ever were interested in any kind, taking into consideration the lower speed, simplicity and strength of their construction, that under some one of the present or future modifications that they are capable of, will eventually supersede all others; although the beaters from the decreased expense of construction, and safety with which they allow all extraneous substances to pass without injuring the machine, will always recommend it to a portion of the farming interest.

Although both principles are the subject of a great number of patent rights; on neither of which, as relates to the simple principle, can one be maintained; as they have been used in some shape or other, a great many years, both in England and this country; and the patentees do not generally pretend to predicate their rights on any thing more than some peculiar application or modification of the same principles.

Allowing a good machine with horse power complete, to cost from 100 to 150 dollars—which it ought to do to be good, and allowing 10 per cent for cost, wear and tear; it will then only cost the farmer ten to fifteen dollars per year, for the use of the machine, and will be a great saving in time, labor, and the extra quantity produced by the perfect separation of the straw and grain, over any other method.

They are now constructed by a very simple and neat addition, in such a manner as to rake off the straw, separate the chaff, and deliver the wheat fit for market; which improvement may, at a small expense, be added to any machine now in use.

Farmers purchasing machines of any kind, ought to be particular to see that they are well and mechanically put together; with close joints, of good and seasoned materials; the gudgeons well and correctly turned, with sufficient shoulders to keep them from end chace and dancing in their sockets.

Farmers who are unacquainted with the op-

eration of machinery, are generally not aware of the importance of paying proper attention to oiling all the parts liable to friction, as on that depends their durability and safety. *

WORK FOR MAY.

This is a month in which good farmers are very busy. They should be careful that their oats are sowed before planting their corn, which should be in the ground before the 10th. Early potatoes should be put in as soon as the ground will admit. And here let us observe, that those who intend to save seed for producing new varieties, should plant two or more kinds in each hill, that the pollen may be more sure to mix. We hope every farmer will be induced to make the experiment this season, as it will not be attended with any cost, and may be of great advantage to him. For this purpose, mix such potatoes as have all the desirable qualities, as one may be very productive, another of fine flavor for food, and a third may be of desirable shape and color—by thus mixing up the qualities which are found separate in different potatoes, some one of the new progeny may be found to partake of them all. No plant is more worthy of experiments than the potato, and hundreds of dollars might be realized from one new and valuable kind, by the person who first introduces it.

Early in this month the garden requires considerable attention, and this should be done with the least possible hindrance to the farming operations; but it should by no means be neglected. Remember that not only many of the necessaries of a family, but many of the innocent luxuries of life, are the produce of the garden.

The season has now arrived for attending to the orchard. Do not neglect the cultivation of fruit, as it is attended with as much profit as any other branch of farming, besides a great proportion of pleasure. Cherries require to be grafted early; after these, pears, apples, plums, quinces, &c. Should business press, pruning your orchard may be omitted, without any injury, until after planting.

It is now time for putting down grape cuttings. If your cuttings have been buried all winter, take them up before the buds begin to break. It is well to cut the lower end of the cuttings off at the time of setting. This should be done about half an inch below the joint, as the roots are more apt to start from the joints than between them. If the cutting contains four buds, cut off the two lower ones, and also the roots of the tendrils which grow opposite the buds, as new scars or cuts throw out a lip sooner than old ones, and these lips act as roots until the roots strike. When the cuttings are thus prepared, set them in the ground nearly their whole length, leaving the upper bud near the surface. Let the ground be pressed very close about them, and if the ground should become very dry they should be watered. Gooseberry and currant cuttings should be put out, and do not forget to take out all the lower buds.

Early cucumbers should be planted, and one of the best preventives against insects in the roots, is to dig large holes and put in some turf from the streets or pastures, where the soil is strong. The same course will also prevent the grub about the roots of cabbage.

For planting watermelons, dig a hole as for cucumbers, and fill it with beach sand, where that can be procured; if not, use pit sand, in which should be mixed some hog manure.

Broom-corn should be planted the first week in May, at about the same distance as other corn.

Asparagus beds should be made as early as the first week in May, preferring rather moist ground. No family should be without a good bed of asparagus, as it is a matter of economy as well as a luxury. Very much depends upon the application of time, mornings and evenings, as to rendering things about the house, garden and orchard, snug and comfortable.—Therefore let the young farmer avoid the habit of sleeping too much, remembering the denunciations against the slothful man; for be assured, if that habit is indulged in, your fields and fences, now as of old, will tell the tale much to your discredit.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

There are few of the domesticated animals that contribute so much to the comfort and amusement of man as the Horse, and of course few animals in whose history we are so much interested. We propose, therefore, to give a brief history of some of the most important breeds now in use, that our readers may be more able to judge of the valuable points, in breeding horses for the several purposes connected with agriculture. For this purpose, we shall make extracts from one of the best modern English writers on domestic animals,—after which we propose to make some extracts from the American Turf Register, edited by J. S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore. This gentleman has commenced a work which will undoubtedly become one of the standard records of our country, as to the pedigree of horses. That such a work was needed in this country, no one will deny; and so far as it has progressed, it fully proves that Mr. Skinner is competent to the task. We hope that our gentlemen farmers and breeders of fine stock will consider this publication as indispensable to their libraries.

The Horse belongs, according to Linnæus, to the Class Mammalia, Order Solipedes, Genus Equus. This Genus is divided into five species, viz.—E. Caballus, or Horse, E. Hemionus, or Wild Mule, E. Asinus, or Ass, E. Zebra, or Striped Ass, E. Quagga, considered as a variety of the Zebra. There is also another animal, with a cloven foot, E. Bisulcus. This is a native of Chili, but is generally supposed to belong to a distinct genus.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

The common horse, justly considered as the noblest of animals, is found in a wild state in the deserts of Great Tartary, in the southern parts of Siberia, and in other parts of Asia, and in the interior of Africa. He is of the greatest antiquity, and has long been domesticated and cultivated in most parts of the earth, for the various purposes of war, hunting, parade, the saddle, or draught; and in some places, partly for his flesh and the milk of the female. The parts of a horse, when no longer endowed with life, are applied to various useful purposes: the blood for manure; the bones are broken and boiled, to produce oil, and afterwards are ground into an excellent manure; some of the bones are also used in the mechanical arts. The flesh supplies food for the domestic carnivorous animals, the cat and dog;

for carnivorous birds, as the hawk, eagle, &c. kept for amusement or curiosity; and for fish, and various similar purposes. We shall consider the horse, in regard to its varieties, organology, anatomy, physiology, diseases, breeding, rearing, training, feeding, and working.

VARIETIES OF THE HORSE.

The varieties of the domestic horse vary exceedingly in different countries. The Arabian horses are reckoned the best, and their inhabitants the most expert in horsemanship. The care taken by the Arabs in preserving the breeds of their horses is most remarkable.—None but stallions of the finest form and purest blood are allowed access to their mares, which is never permitted but in the presence of a professional witness or public officer, who attests the fact, records the name, and signs the pedigree of each. The Persian horses are considered next in value; and after them the horses of Andalusia in Spain. The Barbary horses are descended from the Arabians, and much esteemed. Jackson (*Empire of Morocco*, p. 42.) mentions one very fleet variety, used for hunting the ostrich, and fed entirely on camel's milk. In Algiers they are said not to like to castrate their horses, but only squeeze their testicles when they are about 3 months old, which renders them incapable of propagation. The horses of India are small and vicious, the climate being unfavorable to their greater development. Those of Tartary are of a moderate size; but strong, muscular, full of spirit, and active. The Tartars are considered skilful riders. Like the Kalmucks, they eat their flesh as we do that of oxen, and use their milk either in curd or fermented.

Of the European varieties of the horse, those of Italy were formerly in greater esteem than at present; but still, those of the Neapolitans shine both under the saddle and in traces.—Great numbers are bred in Sicily; those of Sardinia and Corsica are small, but active and spirited. The Swiss horses partake of the same qualities.

The Spanish horses are much commended; some make them second to the Arabians, and place them before the Barb. Those of the finest breeds are generally finely earcased and well limbed horses, active, ready, and easy in their paces, docile and affectionate to their owners, full of spirit and courage, but tempered with mildness and good nature; they are, for the most part, of a moderate size. Those which are bred in Upper Andalusia are deemed the most valuable. * The Portuguese horses, or rather mares, were famous of old for being very fleet and long winded; but of late it is said they are much degenerated.

France abounds in horses of all kinds, but does not excel in native breeds; the best of those fit for the saddle come from Limousin: they resemble the Barbs in many particulars, and like them are fittest for hunting, but they are supposed not to be fit for work before they are seven or eight years old. There are also very good "Bidets" or ponies, in Auvergne, Languedoc, and Burgundy. Next to those of Limousin, Normandy claims precedence, for a well formed and useful breed. Lower Normandy and the district of Cotentin furnish some very tolerable coach horses, and which are more active and appear more elastic in their motions than the Dutch horses. They have, however, a noble race of large draught horses equal to any seen in England, and, among which, the chestnut color seems to prevail. The French horses generally are apt to have their shoulders although oblique, yet too loose and open, as those of the Barbs are usually too confined and narrow.

The Flemish horses are inferior in value to the Dutch, having usually large heavy heads and necks; their feet also are immoderately large and flat, and their legs subject to watery humors and swellings.

Holland furnishes a race of horses which are principally serviceable in light draught work: the best come from Friesland.

Germany is not destitute of good horses, and such are proved useful for many purposes; but they are reckoned to be heavy and defective in wind. The Germans possess, however, finer breeds obtained from Turks and Arabs which are kept as stallions; they obtain also some good specimens from the Italians and Spaniards. As racers and hunters they are inferior to the Hungarian and Transylvanian horses.—The horses of Bohemia are not distinguished by any eminent qualities. The Hussars and Transylvanians are accustomed to slit the nostrils of their horses, under a notion of giving their breath a free passage, and improving their wind, as well as to render them incapable of neighing, which, in the field, would be often inconvenient. The Croatian horses are nearly allied in qualities and character to the Hungarian and Bohemian; these, as well as the Poles, are remarkable for being, as the French term it, "Begut," or keeping the mark in their teeth as long as they live.

The *Polish horses* are hardy, strong, and useful, but they are generally of a middling size. In the marshy parts of Prussia, and towards the mouth of the Vistula, there is a breed of tall, strong horses, resembling those of Priesland, but of inferior value.

The *horses of Russia* are not much regarded by other nations. They are small but hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Great attention is, however, paid to such as are very fast in their trot, and such a breed is much encouraged for trotting matches on the snow and ice. Those of the Turkish breed are handsome and finely shaped, but too slight and weak for heavy cavalry. The Kalmuck horses are somewhat higher than the Russian common horses, and are so lasting and constitutionally strong as to be able to run three or 400 English miles in three days. They subsist, summer and winter, solely upon grass in the great deserts which are between the rivers Don, Volga, and Yaik, where they are collected in great herds of four hundred, five hundred, or even a thousand. They are excellent swimmers, and pass the river Volga, where it is from one to two miles broad, with great ease.

The *horses of Sweden* are low and small, and the Norway breed may be comprehended under the same description, but they are strong, hardy, and active. Denmark, and also Holstein and Oldenburgh, boast a large variety of horses, which has long been esteemed as peculiarly adapted for heavy cavalry and carriage uses, though they are apt to fail with respect to elegance of limb and symmetry of parts; their heads being large, their shoulders heavy, their backs long, with croups too narrow to correspond with their fore parts. In the islands of Feroe there is a race of horses of small growth, but strong, speedy, and sure footed. They are never shod, and feed abroad without shelter, both summer and winter. In Svalderoe, one of these islands, they have a peculiarly swift breed, of great use to the inhabitants, who catch their sheep, which are wild, by hunting them with a dog, pursuing them at the same time with their horses. The horses of Lapland are small of stature, but active and willing; they are used only in the winter season, in drawing sledges over the snow, and transporting wood, forage and other necessities; but in summer they are turned into the forests, where they form separate troops, strictly confined to their own quarters.

[To be continued.]

Wm. H. Adams, Esq. of Lyons, has forwarded to the office of the Genesee Farmer, a quantity of roots of the sea kale, as a present to the members of the Monroe Horticultural Society. Those members who are wishing for any of the roots, will please call at the office.

P. S. Mr. Adams will accept the thanks of the Society for the same.

HORN DISTEMPER.

At this season of the year cattle are often troubled more or less with this complaint.—The symptoms are first, coldness of the horns, loss of appetite, followed by loss of strength. The treatment should be, to bore into the horn with a common nail gimblet, and inject a quantity of salt and vinegar mixed. The hole for this purpose should be bored about four inches from the head, on the underside of the horn, through which the separated matter can be discharged. Some have practiced sawing off the horns. This should not be done, as it injures the looks of the animal.

ROSE BUG.

This insect made its appearance in this neighborhood last year, about the middle of June, and did a little damage. They continued about three weeks and disappeared. Strong soap suds is said to be the best application for their destruction.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, FEB. 25, 1831.

Mr. Cowper, on recent improvements in Paper Making.

Antiguarian was formerly the largest sheet of paper that could be made, its frame being the utmost that a man could grasp with his extended arms (i. e. necessarily less than a fathom long); but now a single sheet of paper is often made three quarters of a mile long—nay, one sheet has been drawn off four miles in length! Long paper indeed! dedicated, we presume, to the especial service of the long robe; long enough for a Chancery suit, or for the exhibition of the talents of the most special pleader.

Until lately, one-sixth part of this quantity was wasted by the imperfect mode of cutting; for the paper being rolled in the making round a cylinder, the outer layers were of course much larger than the inner, and when cut through from the circumference to the centre, a second cutting was required to reduce the whole to one size, and this caused one sixth of the paper made to be made in vain. Now, however, a machine has been invented, by which the whole of this waste is saved; for instead of relieving the cylinder from its burden, by cutting its concentric circles through, the cutting machine unrolls and cuts the miles of paper into usable and equal sheets.

Paper of 12 yards long is chiefly used for paper-hangings, and now each piece is printed on one entire sheet, although for some time after sheets of this enormous length were made, the revenue laws compelled them to be cut into short small sheets, which the paper hanging manufacturers had again to join together—so much for the rigor of the laws.

AURORA BOREALIS.

On Tuesday evening, a remarkably beautiful and splendid Northern Light appeared in the Heavens. From the zenith to the horizon the sky was almost covered with a broad glare, excepting only a segment towards the N. formed by the arc of a large circle which rose about ten degrees, nearly under the pole star, and sunk towards the east and west.—That part of the sky appeared as if covered by a deep and well defined cloud, and showed neither the stars nor the light of the Aurora. Just above it scintillations and feeble flames appeared, which there, as well as in other parts above it, frequently varied in form an intensity. Broad circular spots occasionally appeared in different places, of superior brightness, which compared by an observer to the most glowing parts of sheet iron unequally heated; and now and then long rays or beams of light would

extend towards the zenith, with a few tending towards the moon, and soon fade and give place to others. Repeatedly also spots would suddenly brighten up in different parts of the sky, of well defined limits, as if a strong light had been thrown upon them through an open door or window. The sheets and rays of light extended a considerable distance south of the eastern and western quarters of the heavens, not diminishing in brightness, especially towards the east. In that direction was the principal display of light: a broad but ill defined column of brightness extending up that part of the sky towards the zenith. An observer informs us that he distinctly heard the sounds which not unfrequently accompany this phenomenon: a slight flapping sound, in quick succession, like that made by the waving of heavy drapery.—D. Adv.

GRAFTING.

Mr. PESSENDEN—In your paper of Dec 31, a new mode of grafting is described, which is said to be an improvement. I desire also to show you another new mode of performing this operation, which may prove equally valuable.

When trees begin to show their fruit, (no matter what kind) and it is made evident that grafting must be resorted to, or we must patiently put up with an inferior kind; instead of cutting off the top, uncover the roots, and choosing the most thrifty one, make a slit in the bark, cut your cion off with a slope, and thrust it in and cover the roots with earth. It will take well, and grow some the first year, much more the next, and the third year the old stock may be cut away, and the growth from that time on will be very rapid, and soon form a good bearing tree.

CALVIS.

Preston, Ohio, Jan 23, 1831.

In addition to the above, Mr. Wallace of Cincinnati writes, last fall, that out of more than one hundred stocks of the wild vine grafted by him the spring before, not one failed, and some of them had grown during the summer, more than forty feet, and it is further observed that they generally bear the second year after grafting.—N. E. Farmer.

By the Ontario, from London, and the Durham, from Havre Messrs. Buel and Wilson have received a valuable addition to their nursery assortment, comprising 50 of the choicest, and mostly new, French and Flemish pears, and 30 new roses, from the well known nursery of Narsitte, at Paris; 40 choice fruits from the Lond. Hort. Society's garden at Chiswick; 50 new roses and 40 splendid dahlias or Georgianas from the best London nurseries, and about 60 varieties of fruits, and several ornamental plants from correspondents and amateurs. The whole will be propagated with all dispatch, and soon added to the catalogue of plants, for sale at the Albany Nursery.—[Alb. Arg.]

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

It would seem from the London papers that this distinguished poet has abandoned the idea of visiting America. He is no longer connected with the editorship of the New Monthly Magazine, but has announced a new periodical, to be entitled "the Metropolitan."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th inst. says:—"We understand that the last letters from Mr. Randolph, announce his intention of returning to St. Petersburg at the end of April or the beginning of May."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IMPORTANT

Liverpool papers have been received in New York to the first of April. We have only time to say that all the accounts agree that WAR between FRANCE and AUSTRIA, is no matter of doubt, in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

No further intelligence beyond what we published yesterday, has yet been received in relation to this subject. It is almost needless to say that this circumstance, unprecedented in the history of our government, has caused no little speculation among men of all parties, and different views have been entertained by different individuals as to the causes which have led to it.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The Mercantile Advertiser of Monday morning says: We learn from a private letter received yesterday morning from Washington, that the new Cabinet is arranged as follows:

Livingston	Secretary of State
McLane	Treasury
Woodbury	Navy
White (Tennessee)	War

We are credibly informed (says the *N. Y. Gazette*) that the Hon P P BARBOUR will succeed Mr. Berriau as Attorney General

The Secretary of State to the Provisional government of Poland, says the *Salem (N. J.) Messenger*, is JULIAN NIEMCEWIEZ, formerly aid to Kosciusko, who married and resided many years in New Jersey.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.

James D. Jeffers, alias Charles Gibbs, and Thomas J. Wansley, convicted of the murder of the Captain and Mate of the brig Vineyard, underwent the last penalty of the law this day at 12 o'clock, on Ellis' Island. They were conducted from the prison at Bellevue at 8 o'clock this morning, in the steamboat *Bellona* to the place of execution. They both applied the throne of mercy with earnestness, acknowledging that they were unfit longer to remain in this world, and that the punishment which awaited them, was justly due to the horrid crimes they had committed.

They took leave of the spectators in the most affecting manner, entreating that others would take warning from their fate. They were launched into eternity simultaneously, and Wansley ceased to struggle in about a minute and a half. Gibbs died in great agony. *N. Y. Jour. Com.*

FROM GUADALOUPE.

We learn from Capt Shockford, of the schr. *Compeer*, (reported this morning) that the inhabitants of Guadalupe were very much alarmed in consequence of several families having been poisoned by the negroes.—About 300 of the latter have been imprisoned on Pigeon island.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

John A. Dix, esq. of Albany, was elected by the legislature on Saturday a regent of the university, in the place of Hon. E. P. Livingston, resigned.

On Wednesday, in Broadway, New York, Mr. Bryant, one of the editors of the *Evening Post*, attacked Mr. Stone, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, with a cowskin; a scuffle ensued, but the parties were separated without much harm on either side. The attack grew out of a newspaper controversy which those persons had carried on in which the terms "falsehood," &c. were freely used.

John Tappan, editor of the *Kingston Plebeian*,

left this world of care on the 20th inst. after having been a sojourner for 65 years, and conductor of that paper, 17 years. He was a man of talents and worth, and high in the confidence of his fellow citizens.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The *N. Y. Daily Advertiser* of Saturday remarks:—Our last advices are to the 25th March from Liverpool,—only a few days later than those noticed last week. They furnish nothing important to influence the market here. Business has been lively during the past week, and there is every prospect that the spring sales of dry goods, hardware and groceries will be extensive. The market has not undergone much change, except for flour, which has been declining from day to day, and is now from 25 to 50 cents lower than last week. This is attributed to the large supplies arriving from the south, and arrivals by the canal, which will begin to reach here in a few days. Exchange on England has advanced; still the money market is abundant.

Ashes—Advices to the 25th from Liverpool quote ashes lower. Prices have continued much the same here. Pots are selling steady at \$4 50 to \$4 60, and pearls at \$5 50. The supplies at market are getting reduced. Arrivals by the canal may be expected in all next week. We continue the quotations of last week—Pots 100lbs. 4 50 a 4 60. Pearls 5 50.

Flour—We have had a declining market since our last with considerable southern receipts, and the near approach of heavy supplies through the canal, which is now navigable. The reduction is nearly 50 cts per bbl. from our quotations of last week, according to the few sales we have heard of; among which are, 1200 Howard st. at 6 78; 4 or 500 Philadelphia, at \$6, and several parcels of North River at the same price. The stock of southern flour is large, mostly of the lower descriptions. Richmond city and Howard st are more enquired for. Prices are not established sufficient to quote with precision. Many of the holders decline selling at the present reduction, but buyers do not freely offer even \$6 for common descriptions. Corn meal is in demand, and has advanced. We quote—New York sup. 6 a 6 12, Western do 6 25 a 6 62, Troy do 6 25 a 6 37, Philadelphia 6 a 6 12, Baltimore city 6, do Howard st. 6 25 a 6 37, Richmond city mills — do country 6 Rye Flour 3 75 a 3 87, Corn Meal 3 54 a 3 62, do do bhd 17 50 a 17 75.

Grain—Wheat has been in some request for export to England; sales of 12,000 bushels good Susquehanna (via Baltimore), at 14 cts. early in the week; but has since been offered at 135 to 137½ cts.; 8000 bushels Albany, at 131 a 133, which is a reduction of 5 or 6 cts. Rye has also declined, and been offered at 78 for northern. Corn is in but little request. We quote, Wheat, Nor'n, bush. 1 25 a 1 31, do Western, — do Virginia. 1 25 a 1 30 do N. Carolina 1 35, Rye, Northern, 78, do Southern 70. Oats, Nor'n 37 a 38.

Provisions—There continues to be a fair business doing in both beef and pork. Sales of the latter at 11½ to 11¼ for prime; 14½ to 14¾ for mess. Beef 5 75 to 6¼ for prime, and 8¼ to 9¼ for mess. Considerable supplies arriving. Beef, mess bbl 3 75 a 9 50, do prime 5 75 a 6 25, do cargo — Pork, mess 14 a 14 75, do prime 11 12 a 11 25, do cargo — Butter, fir. N. Y lb — do Phila. No. 1, 6 a 7½, Hog's Lard 8½ a 10, Hams, Virginia, 10 a 11 do North River 10 a 11, Cheese, American, 6 a 7½.

Wool—Holders of every description con-

tinued firm, and the scarcity of mudding and low clothing wools is daily more apparent.—Sales of 1st quality pulled have been made at 50 cts the supply of which is very inconsiderable. A few bales Saxony lamb's were sold yesterday at auction from 37 to 97 cts. We note a further importation of 180 bales from Buenos Ayres, and a few bales from London. A public sale is announced for the 4th May at Boston of 130 bales Spanish and 100 bales English, just imported. Com. fleece, washed, lb. 35 a 45, Merino, do do lb 40 a 65, Lambs' 1st quality, lb 50 a 55. do do do 40 a 45.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

April 30, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs		Mink	12a31
Pot	\$85 00	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	95 00	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	50a100	Fisher	37a50
Ho dried	100	Wild Cat	18a25
Briettes, comb'd per lb	20a31	Gray Fox	18a25
Beeswax do	18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	12a15	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	\$2a9	Honey do	12
Do prime do	5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Notton do	02a05
Barley per bushel	44a50	Mustard Seed per bush	83
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	25a31
Candles, mould per lb	10 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	9 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	50a56	Pork, mess per bbl	\$12a13
Cheese per lb	5a8	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	\$4 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	6 00	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50a56
Flax Seed per bush	72a77	Rags per lb	03a04
Festhers per lb	31a37	Salt per lb	\$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a100	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	112 1-2
Fox, cross	100a200	Wheat flour, cwt.	5 06

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending April 23, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro	meter	Wind	clear	cloudy	rainy	high	winds	Observations
17	M	62	29.63	n	e						
	E	50	29.60	n	e	1					
18	M	65	29.50	e							
	E	42	29.35	n	w						
19	M	64	29.44	w		1					thunder shower from w
	E	64	29.38	w		1					15-10 in
20	M	52	29.35	n	w						
	E	52	29.30	n							2-10 inch
21	M	48	29.50	n							
	E	37	29.48	e							hard frost
22	M	47	29.35	e							
	E	46	29.42	e							2-10 inch
23	M	46	29.31	w							
	E	42	29.35	w							1-10 inch showers

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST,

On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany.

Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seedsmen, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No. 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five haiks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist, as well as profitable to the concerned. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its thriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York; for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance: while the canal conveys the seeds to the *Lake Superior*, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to husbandry can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation.

ap 16 31

G. THORBURN and SONS.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

LETTER III.

Paris, Dec. 31, 1830.

My dear H.—This must, of course, be a letter of first impressions. I have taken my position in a central part of the city, at a Hotel fronting on the famous *Rue St. Honore*, the scene of so much bloodshed during the recent revolution, and having an entrance on the *Rue Rivoli*, and looking out on the Palace and garden of the Tuilleries. From this position, during my brief stay in Paris, my excursions into the city and to the environs will be made, and from this, must be dated such crude speculations as I may offer you, on men and things. The first news which has greeted my ears on my arrival has been that of a very serious popular commotion, connected with an alleged conspiracy to subvert the government, which broke out a few days since, and which threw the whole city into confusion, and threatened, for a while, to renew the appalling scenes of former times. Happily the national guard proved themselves worthy of the high trust and confidence reposed in them, and order has been restored. The opinions which I have, as yet, heard expressed concerning the stability or instability of the present order of things in France, have been as various as the hopes, the fears and the prejudices of the persons from whom they have come, could make them. If I were obliged to make up a hasty opinion on this subject, or on that of a continental war, I would look to the Exchange.—I am satisfied, that with some few exceptions, the state of the political atmosphere here, may, generally, be pretty accurately ascertained by the great barometer which is hung up in the Bourse. Judging from this, it would seem most probable that France is to enjoy a period of internal quiet, and not the less so, because she is likely to be forced into a foreign war. But I will not suffer myself, at present, to speak of this subject. It is too intricate to be understood in a moment, and too important to be lightly treated of. At another day and before I leave Paris, I will give you my opinions fully, for better and for worse, on the leading political topics connected with this interesting country. At the present time, I trust it will not be wholly uninteresting to you, if I go back a little to review, briefly, the ground I have passed over since landing at Havre.—Let me, however, premise that I am not about to inflict upon you, in the usual manner of modern travellers, a detailed account of all my own movements, nor a minute and tedious history of every place, and every object, that met my eye. In short, I am not about to favour you with a geography, or a guide book. A hasty sketch of the most prominent objects, done in crayon, but taken from the most commanding positions, is all I promise, and all you will expect.

Havre contains fewer inhabitants than the city of Albany, though it is an important seaport, founded by royalty more than a century before the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, and has enjoyed, from that day to this the favour and patronage of successive kings under three different dynasties. As an evidence of what these important personages have done for it, its walls and moats and barrier-gates have been constructed at great expense, and are indeed exceedingly imposing; and yet for the purposes of military defence, I confess they seemed to me almost ludicrous when I looked at them from an elevation of five or six hundred feet, on the high bank of the Seine, within point-blanc cannon shot, constructed as they are around a settlement clustered on a low ground, scarcely rising above the level of the river, and evidently formed of alluvial deposits from it.

A more important work for Havre, and one much more creditable to the government, is the construction of the spacious basin and the numerous quays connected with it, which in truth give to the town all its importance.—

These are situated in the very heart of the city, which is built up around them as their adjunct, and it is no otherwise a sea-port, than it is made so by these works of art. The docks are kept full with the tides which flow into them, and which are prevented from escaping by means of gates which close, in a voluntary manner, on the imprisoned waters as they begin to ebb. In these docks the shipping being admitted from the basin at high tide, ridee at all times in its own element, while that which remains in the basin, twice every day, when the tide leaves it, is deeply embedded in the mud. The day of my arrival in this catholic country, being christmas day, I took occasion to witness something of the imposing ceremonies of their pompous religion.—The spacious Cathedral was thronged with worshippers, of whom, as is perhaps the case to some extent with worshippers in all religions, by far the greater portion were females. The music was splendid and ravishing, poaling from an organ of uncommon power, and from a numerous choir, with whom, at intervals, the whole congregation seemed to join in sending up a shout to rend the vaulted roof of the temple. The females present were generally of the middle and lower classes. These all, from the infant to the grandmother, wear caps, but no hats, and that, whether within doors or without. The weather at the time was wintry & severe—even the sleighing was good—and I saw hundreds and hundreds of these women and children enjoying their holiday promenade along the streets and in the boulevards, with nothing but their mu-lin caps to defend their heads from a biting atmosphere. Among these, I distinguished the *cauchoise*, the peculiar ancient head-dress of the women of Normandy rising several stories high, and arranged with the "front to the rear."

That which most attracted my attention at Havre, and which struck me as being almost the only thing worthy of peculiar note, was what is there called the *Cote*. Havre, on the right bank of the Seine, resembles, in its position, the city of Troy on the banks of the Hudson. On the north eastern side of the town, as at Troy, there rises, from the level of the city, a mountain elevation of several hundred feet, the acclivity of which is at an angle of nearly forty five degrees. The whole of this steep ascent, for a mile in length, and ascending to the very summit, is occupied with beautiful country seats. The entire mountain side, though of rock thinly covered, has been terraced. Excavations have been made for roads, of a width just sufficient for the passage of a single carriage, running along nearly parallel with the course of the mountain, and walled up with heavy stone mason work frequently to the height of twenty-five feet. Through the lower wall of these roads or paths, an opening will be made, leading to a beautiful mansion, which may show perhaps a single story on the upper side, while, from its position, it will exhibit four or five on the lower.—The upper wall is made to sustain the extremity of the terraced and hanging grounds and gardens which are the ornament of another mansion occupying a position higher up the steep. In this way, by excavations, walling and embankments, executed evidently at enormous expense, this whole mountain side has been brought into use and cultivation, and forms one of the most romantic and picturesque spots that the eye can rest on. Besides a visit to it in the day time, I was induced to mount it on a clear and beautiful moonlight night, and was amply paid for the exertion.—The spacious channel, the quiet river and the lights of the town, to which distance certainly lent enchantment, were all under my eye, and the chime of the cathedral bells sent up its peculiar peal to the top of the mountain, the music of which was heightened and varied by the varying strength of the breeze on which it was borne. I do not know that I ever enjoyed a scene in nature so much. Ever yours, B.

POOR LAWS AND INSANE PAUPERS.

The report by Mr. Potter, from the select committee to which was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to these subjects, is published in extenso, on our first page, to-day. It is so, from the conviction that the topics are of pervading interest, and entitled to consideration both as questions of philanthropy and sound policy, and that they have been presented in a perspicuous and interesting manner.

With regard to the lunatics, the committee state that there are about 1100 in the state, of which \$50 have the means of supporting themselves; the remaining 750 are either town or county paupers, or are supported by the charity of their friends. The aggregate annual expense, therefore, of the pauper lunatics, under the present system, even at the low estimate of \$1 each per week, is \$39,000; an expense which is likely to continue during the lives of these unfortunate persons; whereas under the proposed plan of a state asylum, as proposed by the committee appointed at the last session, and by the select committee of the present house, the counties would not only be relieved from the burthen of supporting them directly, but, in the language of the report, "would extend the blessings of Christian charity to these too long neglected objects of our compassion, illuminate their darkened understandings, return to their anxious and afflicted friends those who have been shunned and avoided as outcasts, and restore to society many of its once most valued and useful members." And the gratifying fact is added, that it is susceptible of demonstration, that in 90 out of 100 cases of a malady, once considered incurable, a perfect cure can be effected by a proper and judicious course of treatment.

Whether the subject can be sufficiently considered, and the plan completed at this late stage of the session, and under the present pressure of the business of the legislature, is uncertain; but that a state Asylum will be ultimately authorized, we have no more doubt, than it is apparent that it ought to be.—[Albany Argus.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Goadsell, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, &c. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Prince's, and Parmenter's Long Island; Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co's, New York; Buel's, Albany; and Lundroth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the canal opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragements in their power. A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goadsell, is now in progress, from which many first rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for his spring's transplanting. mar 19 ROSSITER and KNOX.

The President of the United States has recognized Henry Dagget as Vice consul of the United Mexican States for the port of Mobile,

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N. GOODSILL, EDITOR.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. EVERGREENS.

The tall Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) is a beautiful shrub, but I have some doubts whether it will abide our severest winters. The dwarf box is only a variety. Box edging should be trimmed very low (say two or three inches); and in this state our snows will generally protect it from the coldest winds. The upper branches of mine in several seasons have been killed. I have not found the common mode of propagating the Box, near the sea coasts, to succeed well in this climate; but some of the difficulty perhaps may be ascribed to our heavy loam. Some hundreds of cuttings planted on the north side of a board, have rooted freely—the shade protecting the plants and preserving the moisture.

The plants of Pontus ought to bear our severest winters, but the capacity to resist low temperatures may be gradually lost in greenhouses, or in warmer climates. *Rhododendron ponticum* though transplanted in the spring, was killed nearly to the ground in the succeeding winter. It has since partially recovered; and with a slight protection of leaves it has withstood the cold of two succeeding seasons.

The furze, gorze, or whins (*Ulex europaeus* et *nanus*) are natives of Britain, but are killed in severe winters even in that country. My plants may become hardier with age, but at present they require the best protection of a covered border. These shrubs have deep green shoots and leaves, and brilliant yellow flowers.

Ruscus aculeatus is also a native of Britain; its height about one foot; leaves pointed, dark opaque green as if painted. Its green flowers come out from the sides of the leaves, and not from the stalks. It stands well in a covered border.

The evergreen privet (*Ligustrum italicum*) is a poor thing in this climate, only a few leaves near the ground sheltered by the snow, constituting green through the winter.

Crataegus pyracantha from the south of Europe preserves its verdure beneath the snow, but not above it. The breath of our winters destroy every trace of vitality in the leaves.—Near the city of Washington, however, they only change to a purple, and revive on the approach of spring. Its large clusters of white flowers in summer, and of bright scarlet berries in autumn, render it ornamental.

Andromeda polifolia, indigenous to many of our marshes, is a very delicate little shrub, which retains its leaves, and well merits cultivation. It may be taken from its bed of wet bog moss and successfully planted in common garden soil. It will bear the summer sun. The leaves are an inch or more in length, linear and revolute, which with the young branches at this season, are of a pleasing pink color.

A gold dust tree (*Arbutus japonica*) has stood in a covered border, uninjured through two winters. Whether it would bear exposure in the open ground, is not certain. In severe weather, it has a most desolate aspect, but soon revives in warm sunshine. It requires shade in summer.

The branches of the English Ivy (*Hedera helix*) have been killed whenever they have been trained on wood above the common depth

of the snow. On the ground, however, it abides our winters; and perhaps might do so, on the south side of a stone wall.

The American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) is considered hardier than the English species (*I. aquifolium*) which it greatly resembles. It requires shelter while it is young.

Prinos glober, a native of New Jersey, is a pleasing evergreen. Its leaves are fresh and lively beneath the sod, where it has lain from the beginning of winter. One shrub of this kind was laid down, after being transplanted in autumn, and perished.

Ledum latifolium is a beautiful shrub in its native hemlock swamps; but I almost despair of preserving its beauty in an open garden.—It has been found near the Eighteen mile creek on the south side of the Ridge Road in Niagara county.

The English Yew (*Taxus baccata*) is beautiful, but rather difficult to transplant successfully. It requires shade till its roots are well established. In four attempts it has not grown, but the fifth is about to be made.

The American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*) grows in many parts of the Genesee Country, under the thick shade of hemlocks, more especially on steep banks along brooks and creeks. Many persons pass it unnoticed confounding it with the hemlock, which in the leaf it resembles; but the yew is a low shrub, not erect, but ascending. It grows freely, when transplanted on the north side of a board fence. Some of these plants are very beautiful in fruit; but the cold winds, and the hot sun, greatly discolour their most exposed leaves.

3 mo. 22.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SWEET POTATO.

My friend Dr. McChesney, proposes to take a little of the potato with the plant, in transplanting. I tried this, last year, on one row, and planted the others without any. There was no difficulty in the crop. It was a careful and fair experiment.

¶ If plaster, or gypsum be used, which may be, to advantage, use the white. The dark colored, here, does more harm than good.

¶ Two years' experience satisfies me that the white sweet potato is preferable, for this climate and my soil, a light gravelly mould, to the other two colors. The crop, here, is double in quantity, and the potato no way inferior in quality.

H. G. S.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SMALL ANIMALS.

[Continued from page 50.]

In my last communication, I made some selections and remarks in regard to the rearing of silkworms. I will now occupy a column of your paper on the rearing of

RABBITS.

Rabbit keeping was never so much practiced in Europe, as it is at the present day.—Not only do multitudes of young people keep common rabbits for their amusement, and others for the table, but many gentlemen have become rabbit breeders, to a considerable extent. The most extensive establishments, however, are devoted to the rearing of the white rabbits only, on account of the superior value of their skins.

Fancy rabbits are rarely to be met with in this country; and even in England, good ones are valued so high, that common dealers rarely have the means to purchase them. A rabbit, of whatever color, is certainly a beautiful little animal, but the common breed are far inferior in beauty of appearance, to the fine lopped-eared and long dew-laped animals, reared among the Fanciers. I am convinced that any person who sees a well ordered rabbitry, containing some good specimens of fancy rabbits,

will be so struck with their superior beauty of appearance, that he will not think of merely keeping the common kind, for pleasure. Still the white rabbits of this country, are the ones I should recommend for profit or food.

Those who have never had an opportunity of seeing Fancy Rabbits, will probably be surprised to learn the varieties which exist; and as I propose to give a short account of them, I will begin with a notice of the

WILD RABBIT.

Wild rabbits are considerably less than those which are kept in a domestic state. They are for the most part of a gray colour; but a few black, black and white, and even fawn colored rabbits are to be seen in some warrens. The flesh of the wild rabbit is in general preferred to that of tame ones, but the latter may be much improved in flavor by judicious feeding, and affording the animals good air, and sufficient room to exercise.

It is said that the rabbit will breed eleven times a year, and bring forth generally eight young ones each time; at this rate, in four years a couple of rabbits would produce almost a million and a half.

Notwithstanding the fecundity of the animal in its wild state, it is much more profitable when domesticated; for although a prudent fancier will not suffer his doe to have young more than five or six times in a year, the produce of the tame animal, on account of the care taken of them, will be greater at the end of the year than that of the wild one; for multitudes of the wild ones are destroyed by damp, the old buck, and by animals of prey.

THE COMMON DOMESTIC RABBIT,

is of various colors, white, grey, fawn, mouse, &c. &c. Their price vary according to their age, size, and beauty. In this village, (Rochester) a pair of half grown whites can be had for 50 cents. The chief objects in keeping the common rabbits are for the purpose of occasionally furnishing a dish for the table and for their skins. For the farmer, those who keep them, attend particularly to the sorts whose flesh is said to be the best; and when their skins is the object they look principally to the colour. The large bare-colored variety is much esteemed by some people, but the white or white mottled with black or yellow, are more delicate in flesh. The grey and some of the black approach nearer the flavor of the wild rabbit than any others.

LOP-EARED OR FANCY RABBITS.

Formerly, a fine rabbit of any two colors, however short its ears, was accounted a fancy animal; it is now very different. In the eye of a fancier, the lopped ear is an indispensable requisite. The first things which are looked at, are the length and fall of the ears; the dew lap, if the animal is in its prime, is next noticed; the colors and marks are then inspected; and lastly, the shape and general appearance. Rabbits, whose ears do not extend to fourteen inches from tip to tip, measured across the skull, would be reluctantly admitted into a fancier's stock, if they fell ever so finely; nor in case they exceeded that length, if they did not lop or fall downward in a graceful manner.

The dew-lap, which is only seen in fancy rabbits, some time after they have attained their full growth, adds materially to the beauty of their appearance. It commences immediately under the jaw, goes down the throat and between the fore legs; it is so broad that when the head reposes upon it, it projects beneath the chin, and on each side beyond the jaws; when the fur in it is of a beautiful color it produces a fine effect.

There are several grades between the up-eared rabbit, and the true and perfect fancy lop. The first remove from the common carriage of the ears is where they fall backward ungracefully over the shoulder, with the

hollow part outward. A rabbit that carries its ears in this manner, is not allowed to be a fancy animal, being worth but very little more than a common one. The next, and in fact, the most general position of the ears, is the *half-lop*. One of the ears lops outward, and the other remains upright. Sometimes the ear which lops falls close to the cheek; in this case, the other, instead of being nearly horizontal, is drawn over by the weight of the lopped ear, and when the animal is in a state of rest, rather inclines to the same side of the head as the ear that lops. Rabbits of this description, however beautiful in shape, and fine in color, are not considered valuable; but they are in general well bred, and often throw first rate rabbits.

Were all the young rabbits which are bred from fancy animals to be reared, one half of them at least, would carry one ear upright; a quarter of them would be entirely up-eared, and the rest would be ear lopped or horn lopped; and occasionally a perfect *fancy fall* of both ears would occur.

THE HORN LOP,

which is one degree nearer perfection than the half lop, is when the ears fall downward, and project forward in front of the head, like horns. It is frequently the case, that rabbits with this property are more perfect in other respects than any others; and it is also common for them to occasionally raise one ear. The variety, however, more frequently degenerates into the

EAR LOP.

The ears, in this variety of the lop, spread out horizontally from the side of the head like a pair of ears from a boat. A great many very excellent does are more or less ear lopped, and the best bred bucks in the fancy are generally entirely so. A rabbit frequently carries one ear in a correct position, while the other is raised sufficiently to constitute it an ear-lop. This, though by no means a capital carriage of the ears, is superior to all others, except the perfect fall; and rabbits whose ears both drop handsomely over the cheek are so rare, that those which are only ear lopped are valuable animals, if all their other properties are correct. We now come to the

REAL FANCY LOP.

The ears of the real lop fall from the roots down by the side of the cheek, slanting a little outward in their descent, with their hollow parts inward, outward, and a little forward, or partly backward; and their tips touching the ground, when the animal holds its head in the usual position.

For a first rate fancy lop, the hollows of the ears should be turned so completely backward, that the outer, or convex part of them may only appear in front; they should match perfectly in their fall, and the less they start outward in their descent from the roots, the more handsome they are considered.—These perfect lops are so rare, that a breeder with a stock of twenty does, of superior blood and beauty, and all of them nearly or quite perfect, may think himself very lucky, if they produce a dozen first rate lops in a season.

Fine bodied young rabbits are frequently sacrificed, because they are up-eared, while others are reared with scarcely one half the substance, and perhaps inferior in color, because their ears both fall.

Young rabbits seldom lop their ears until they are separated from the doe. It is best to put them at first in an open hatch for half an hour, so that they may be tempted to look over the edge of the bottom, toward the ground; this will make their ears drop. It frequently happens that a very promising rabbit, at two months old, whose ears lop perfectly, will raise one of them when he attains double that age; and others again, lop only one ear, until they are three parts grown, when the other falls, so as to render them a perfect match.

The color of a rabbit is of great importance. Grey is the worst of all colors; black is the

next; fawn, fawn and white and grey, are the next; pure white, with red eyes, is considered by many as superior to the last; but tortoise shell and mouse color, are the most admired by the fanciers.

In my next, I will enlarge upon the Rabbitry and Hatches, Feeding, Breeding, Diseases, and General Directions. * * * *

SELECTIONS.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

The proper time for planting Indian corn will soon arrive, according to the ordinary course of the seasons, and we shall, therefore, state some of the methods pursued by judicious and successful farmers for raising this very valuable product.

Judge Buel, of Albany, says, "If the soil is stiff or the sward stubborn, plough late in the fall, and harrow in the spring before you plant. If a sand or light loam, leave the grass to grow till near planting time. In either case the roller may be used to advantage. It compresses the sod, smother the growth of grass, and prevents the escape of the gases evolved in the fermentation of the vegetable matter buried by the plough. If you have manure to spare, (and you can use it no where better than with this crop,) spread it on the sod, and plough it under. Plant your corn in hills.—The distance will depend on the kind of seed and strength of the ground. I plant at three feet each way. Harrow at the first dressing, the more the better, provided you do not disturb the sod; and plough shallow and earth slightly at the second. But exterminate all weeds. By leaving the sod unbroken, the roots of the grain have a better supply of moisture and nutriment beneath it. * * *

"I am satisfied from several years' experience, that other things being alike, the clover sod, ploughed under in May, will give a material increase of corn, over land which has no sod. I think 20 per cent on an average, and the crop is much less liable to be injured by drought. The planting should be as early as the season and soil will admit.

"Failures and great inconvenience and loss often result from the seed not vegetated, from its destruction by the wire worm and grub, and from the depredations committed upon the young plants by birds and squirrels. As I have never suffered in either of those respects, I will state my method of preparing the seed.—I collect in the first place a quantity of the roots of the black hellebore, or itch weed, which abounds in swamps, grows with and resembles in its habits skunk's cabbage, except that the leaves are narrower, longer, and grow upon the seed stock; these I boil till I obtain a strong decoction. I then take out the roots, and add to the liquor, saltpetre in the proportion of four ounces to three gallons, and put in my seed corn while the liquor is yet warm. Thirty-six hours is the longest period it should be suffered to steep, as the nitre may destroy the vegetating principle of the grain. As a farther precaution the liquor is again warmed, and a gill of tar stirred in, and the seed again immersed in it anew. Thus prepared, I have not lost twenty hills in four years. The germinating process commences before the corn is planted, and unless the ground is too wet to grow this crop, (and it never pays the expense of culture on soils that abound in springs, or that are naturally wet and cold,) it will continue to progress. The hellebore is poisonous, and though the ground may partially extract the poison, neither birds nor squirrels will ever disturb a dozen hills. The tar impregnates the seed and protects it from the worm. The nitro and plaster, with which latter the seed is mixed before planting, combine their fertilizing properties to give vigor and strength to the young plants."

There can be no doubt, we believe, of the valuable properties of the steep above recommended. Whether it ought to be preferred to

that of a solution of copperas, which has been pretty extensively used, and with few exceptions met with entire approbation, we are not able to say.

Mr. Buel, moreover, states that "A gentleman in Madison county, who is said to have raised the greatest crop of corn ever grown in this state, ascribes his success principally to the circumstance of his having put four bushels of seed to an acre, instead of six quarts, the usual quantity; and pulling up all but the requisite number of the most thrifty plants at the first dressing of the crop; and that no stalk produced less than three ears. I do not know that the facts have been correctly stated to me; but I confess they appear to be rational. We scarcely ever notice a hill of corn, without observing a spear more vigorous than the rest, which maintains its ascendancy, and is always most prolific in its return. On the contrary, those plants which are pale and sickly when young, seldom produce much under the best care. My experience warrants me in the belief, that seed taken from a stalk which has produced two or three ears, is more prolific than seed which has produced but one ear."

A change of seed is advisable with this grain, as with all others. But let the farmer beware of taking his seed from too great a distance. If he should bring it, for instance, a hundred miles from the southward, his corn would fail of ripening; if as far from the north, he must expect a lighter crop; and in case of drought the latter will be more apt to suffer, as it has been proved by experiment. A farmer from the county of Bristol, took seed from the county of Cumberland, Maine. It came on well at first, but the summer being pretty hot and dry, it parched up, and produced next to nothing, though the seed he had taken from his own field turned out very well.

"If the farmer cannot conveniently obtain new seed; or if he be loth to part with a sort which has served him well, and choose rather to use it than seed he has not tried, let him at least shift seed from one field to another, and especially from one kind of soil to another.

"And in the choosing of seed, some regard should be had to the state of the soil on which it is intended to grow. If it be poor, or wanting in warmth, the yellow sort with eight rows will be most suitable, as it ripens early. A better soil should have a larger kind of seed, that the crop may be greater, as it undoubtedly will.

"Shell the seed gently by hand, that it may not be torn or bruised at all, rejecting about an inch at each end of the ear. And if any corns appear with black eyes, let them also be rejected, not because they will not grow at all, the contrary being true, but because the blackness indicates, either some defect in drying, or want of perfection in the grain."—Deane.

It was the opinion of Mr. Lorain that Indian corn is not generally planted sufficiently early. He observed that "when corn is planted very early it is commonly severely affected by frost, so much that many plants are cut off by the ground. This is unquestionably an injury to which no judicious farmer would expose the plant, if the advantages obtained by very early planting, could be had by planting later. Still if the roots remain uninjured, they are of consequence established and very soon repair the injury done above the soil, after the frost ceases to act on the plants. Of course they take the lead, and will maintain their superiority over later planted corn. The ears also fill and ripen much better in northerly climates from this practice.

The shooting and filling of them takes place when the heat of the sun is much greater; and when less cloudy, cold dripping weather prevails, and the crop is nothing like so liable to be injured by frost [in autumn]. The grounds are also sooner ready for crops sown in the fall. This mode of management will often enable the cultivator to grow the larger

and more productive crops, in climates where they have been abandoned from observing that they did not ripen when planted at the usual time.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A WORD TO BEE KEEPERS.

AN EFFECTUAL SECURITY AGAINST THE WORM.

As soon as your bees commence working in the spring, incline your box or hive on one side, and with a slab of wood having a thin edge, scrape the stand immediately under the hive, also around the inner edge of the box, taking care to remove all the web that may be attached to the stand or hive, as the whole secret is, in keeping them free from the web, formed by the moth or fly. Having completed this operation, provide yourself with four small blocks of wood, and place one under each corner of your box, so as to raise it about an inch from the stand, this will enable you to clean the stand without removing the hive; this scraping operation must be repeated every three or four days, if there should be any appearance of web forming on the stand or around the inner edges of the hive. It seems necessary to remark, that the moth or fly commences its attack by a kind of regular approach, first forming its web on the stand, then extending it up the sides of the hive, until it gets complete possession; by a little timely attention in removing the web as directed, the ravages of the worm may be effectually prevented. As an additional part of the plan proposed, it will be necessary to make an entrance for the bees, by cutting a perpendicular slit in the front of the hive a few inches from the bottom, say about two and a half inches in length and one fourth inch wide, with a kind of shelf under it, to serve as a resting place for the bees going and returning to the hive; after being a little used to it, the bees seem to prefer this entrance to the one at the bottom. In the winter remove the blocks from under the hive, and allow it to rest immediately on the stand; this will render the hive perfectly close at the bottom, and the entrance in front being purposely made narrow, will guard against the attacks of mice, who are sometimes troublesome.—*Am. Far.*

IMPROVEMENT OF CORN.

The Editor of the American Farmer, has been several years in the habit of improving corn by crossing different varieties, with decided advantage. If he has a variety with small ears, which he deems good in other respects, he plants it in the rows with another kind with large ears, that flowers at the same time; and, at the time of the tassels appearing, carefully cuts away the male flowers (or tassels) of the large eared kind. By this operation, large ears are produced of the small eared kind. There are some kinds of early corn, which though excellent in other respects for green corn, are very much injured by the coloring matter of their red cobs. This he attempted to remedy last summer by transferring the corn from the red to the white cob in the same way, and he thinks with success.—He planted some of the red cob Tuskarora, which he thinks the best early green corn, in the rows with the largest eared white cob sugar corn he could find, about half and half.—As the tassels of the sugar corn made their appearance, he carefully cut them away, leaving the whole to be supplied by the pollen from the tassels or male flowers, of the red cob Tuskarora. The result was, he had the Tuskarora corn on the white cob of the sugar corn, as he desired. From his experiments, the Editor concludes, that any variety of corn may at pleasure, thus be transferred to the cob of any other variety that flowers at the same time; and if a large eared kind can be found that flowers at the proper time, the smallest eared kind may be made to produce large ears by the above process. He has not extended his experiments to the improvement of the field corn; but, has no doubt, that, by the same process,

the thick cob of some kinds may be improved. Suppose the thick cob kind were planted in the row with some other that usually has a small cob, and the tassels of the latter cut off as above directed, would not the desired variety of corn be obtained on the small cob?—*American Farmer.*

HILLING CORN.

Erastus Ware, of Salem, Mass says of an excellent field of corn, which obtained a premium, that it was hoed three times, but not hilled, as has been customary; and upon a comparison of that not hilled, with a small piece which was in some degree hilled, after a severe gale, he is satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling, as was formerly practiced. His opinion is that there is no benefit to be derived by hilling corn; and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed, and the ground kept loose, is by no means so likely to suffer by the drought, or to have its roots impeded in the search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn up round the stalk in a high and steep hill.

SOARING SEED CORN, in Copperas water, has been heretofore recommended; and its success tested, in the advance and strength of the growth produced. Another plan of operation has been stated, the result of which is unknown from any personal experiment or observation. It is to soak seed corn in a solution of *Glauber's salts*. It is stated to hasten its growth three or four days sooner than if planted in its natural state, and that neither worms, nor fowls, nor birds will destroy it.

SPRING PREPARATION OF GROUND.

The only suggestions which we can make respecting field-culture, is to have the work done at the proper time, and in the best manner.—Seeds will vegetate readily in proportion to the favorableness of the circumstances. The ground should be well pulverized, so as to retain sufficient moisture to occasion immediate germination, and to afford the young roots a protection from the extremes of wet and dry, and heat and cold. The success of a crop depends more on the proper preparation of the ground than many farmers are apt to suppose. It is easy to conceive how much struggling for existence must take place in a young plant, the seed-germ of which has been deposited among lumps of earth, even if they are no larger than peas. It must be important, therefore, that the soil be finely pulverized, and that the earth be closely pressed to the seed. To accomplish these objects, much attention should be given to harrowing and rolling. We find the latter very strongly recommended by good farmers throughout the country.

Every effort should be made to have the seed in the ground at a time when the moisture and temperature are the most favorable for starting germination, and sustaining the development of the vegetating parts.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

TREES.

No pains and no reasonable expense should be spared by the farmer in setting out useful and ornamental trees around his house and the public road. He should do this for his own interest and from patriotic feelings. Our fathers made sacrifices for our country with sword in hand. It belongs to their children to make them with the spade. The necessitous calls of our country are so few, that a patriotic spirit is in danger of becoming too quiescent. It should be said of no farmer, in any part of the Union, that he has not patriotism sufficient to set out a tree to ornament his house or the public road. The good of the country requires that a mulberry tree should be planted in every unoccupied corner.

SPRING FEEDING.

The farmer should pay particular attention to prevent his horses, cows, and sheep, from

losing flesh about the time they are leaving their winter dry fodder for that of the green spring grass. Should there be a falling off about this time, and a scarcity of grass succeed, it will take the whole summer to restore them to a good condition. Owing to a scarcity of fodder in spring among many farmers, they are apt to scant their horses and cattle. But such a course is very injudicious and detrimental to their profit.—*N. Y. Far.*

A NEW BEAUTIFUL, AND VALUABLE FRUIT,
Brought from Council Bluffs, and bearing in New England. Extract of a letter from J. Winship, Esq. to J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore.

Brighton, April 2, 1831.

We have now growing in our grounds a tree ten feet high, the produce of the seed you were so kind as to send me eight years ago, called the Shephardia, or Silver Leaf Buffalo Berry Tree. The ensuing autumn we shall have a quantity of them, and some of them are very much at your service. It is one of the greatest acquisitions of the fruit-bearing kind our country can produce. For beauty of foliage, delicacy of appearance, and elegance of fruit, it is unrivalled by any new production; the fruit is about the size of the red Antwerp currant, much richer to the taste, and forms one continued cluster of fruit on every branch and twig.—*Am. Far.*

SILVER LEAVED SHEPHARDIA.

Shephardia elegnoides.

Buffalo Berry Tree.

Rabbit Berry Tree.

Beef-suet Berry Tree.

} Indian names.

This beautiful tree was first noticed by Professor NUTTALL, during his travels in the Missouri Territory in the year 1810, and named after his friend Mr. SHEPHARD, of Liverpool, England.

The seed of the trees now cultivated at the Brighton nursery, were collected by Colonel Snelling of the city of Boston, and forwarded about ten years since to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, whose public spirited exertions in the collection and introduction of new seeds and trees, are well known and appreciated.

The tree is perfectly hardy, grows vigorously in our climate; and has a near resemblance to the olive tree. Its fruit is sought after with avidity by the English and American hunters at the proper season. It is one of the earliest flowering trees in North America, having already shed all its blossoms, and set its fruit.

Plants of a good size will be ready for sale the ensuing autumn at a moderate price, at the Messrs. Winships' Brighton Nurseries.—*New England Farmer.*

MANURE.

Farmers should make it a point to get as much manure as possible in the ground in the spring. They thus save a great deal that is lost by evaporation, when the manure is left in the yard until summer, and then carted out into the fields. The decomposition, too, is more gradual in the spring, affording food to the plants according to their increasing wants.

PRESERVATION OF FLOWERS.

It is said that a few grains of salt dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, tends greatly to preserve them from fading, and will keep them fresh and in bloom double the period that pure water will.

Gainesville, in Georgia, a spot uninhabited only a few years since, and situated on the borders of the gold region, now contains nine or ten streets, and during the past year, 120,000 dollars' worth of gold, it is said, passed through the hands of merchants.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1831.

PURSLANE, OR GOLDEN PURSLANE.
(*Portulaca oleracea*, L.)

This is an annual plant which has long been cultivated in gardens as a pot herb, and also for pickling. For the last use it is little, if at all, inferior to Samphero. From the strong prejudice against the common purslane, which is so very troublesome, this plant has been much neglected. It may be raised from seed, sown in beds of rich earth, early in May.—When the plants have grown about an inch, they should be transplanted to the distance of one foot from each other, and kept hood.—After they have began to throw off branches, they may be cut off and put down as cuttings, when they will soon take root. The plants will rise to the height of eighteen inches; but when intended for boiling should be cut before they attain that height. The stalks are soft and succulent, and are the most valuable part; the leaves are very thick and wedge shaped, and some years are penetrated by a small insect like a maggot—but those leaves are readily distinguished and separated when prepared for boiling. The flowers are small and yellow, situated at the axil of the leaves, and followed by a capsule filled with small shining seeds, and as these open in succession, the saving of seed is rather tedious. We would recommend raising a few plants in every garden.

DANDELIONS.

(*Leontodon taraxacum*, L.)

This plant, which has hitherto been considered rather a noxious weed than otherwise, now bids fair to become a valuable occupant of our gardens, as some recent experiments have been made with it, which give it a new character.

General Dearborn of Massachusetts, who is one of the most scientific Horticulturists in the United States, has made an experiment, of which he speaks in the following manner:—"Last year in May I set out two rows of dandelions, which were taken up when in bloom, not being able to attend to it before. They were placed a foot apart, and the rows two feet asunder, and about one hundred feet in length. The leaves all perished, but having hoed the earth upon the roots, others sprang up in a few days, and continued to grow luxuriantly until autumn, and covered all the space between the plants. Just before the ground froze, straw was spread over them. In February they were opened, and my table has been supplied with an abundance of greens and salad since. They have been cut four times and some of them five."—May 7. "The rapidity with which they shoot out after cutting is greater than in any plant I have ever seen.—Some of them were covered with flower pots, after the 4th cutting, to blanch the leaves for salad; and they are nearly or quite equal to ardiv. In five days after the pots were put over, the leaves, which had previously been cut close to the crown of the root, shot up five inches in height. I kept the ground, which is very rich, hoed and raked between the plants during the last season and the present.

Thus at little trouble and expense, can a family be supplied with greens and salad from

February until sea kale and asparagus come in."

From the above it would appear that General Dearborn has a very high opinion of the cultivation of the Dandelion, and we hope that some of our readers will make the experiment in this section of country, and communicate the result to us. We see them daily brought into our village, and sold for boiling. They are collected from the field where they have grown without culture, and in this state make a very good dish. Should they improve by transplanting as much as many other plants have from their wild state, what may we not expect from this, which is desirable in its rudest shape.

THE WEATHER, AND PROSPECTS.

The weather for two weeks past has been uncommonly cold for this section of country, owing undoubtedly to the great collection of ice at the east end of Lake Erie, and to the westerly winds. The collection of this vast body of ice was owing to some heavy wind storms from the west, before the ice in lake Erie had dissolved, which drove it to the east end of the lake, in such quantities as to prevent its passing down the Niagara river. This drift ice has been supposed to be at least from twenty to thirty feet thick, and to extend at least twenty miles into the lake.

The effect has been to keep the waters of lake Ontario below the common temperature for the season, which taken in connection with the vast body of ice in Lake Erie, have so reduced the temperature of the atmosphere, through the district of Old Genesee, that vegetation has been kept back but not injured by it; in short, it may be considered a very favorable trait in the character of the climate of this district. The weather has been remarkably fine for wheat, which looks well both in quality and quantity. Fruit trees which begin to show their blossoms are thickly set for fruit. Grass lands look well for the season, and although the winter has been uncommonly severe, European vintages that were left standing have not been injured by the frost, and look equally as well as those which have been covered. Every thing looks encouraging to agriculturists.—We believe there has never been at any former season as much wheat on the ground as at present, and the prospects for price for the coming crop, so far as connected with European markets, is certainly favorable. We hope our farmers will not forget in this time of plenty that it is easier to lay up money when wheat is worth one dollar per bushel, than when it only brings fifty cents. Let them avoid one error that many run into—that is, when money is plenty they spend freely.

This is a favorable year for cancelling debts and making necessary repairs, but do not be elated with the prosperity of the times, for you know not how soon they will change.—Let the present prices excite to greater diligence, with all former economy, and with the common blessing, of Providence your increase in worldly goods is certain.

MELITOT.

Z. Barton Stout, Esq. Secretary of the Domestic Horticultural Society of the western part of New York, has deposited at the office

of the Genesee Farmer some seed of the *Melilotus officinalis*, to be distributed to the Members of the Monroe Horticultural Society.—This is the plant, the expressed juice of which is made use of to give the flavor to the celebrated Chapzeiger cheese of Switzerland.

GROUTING, OR PUDDLING.

These are terms made use of by experienced practical gardeners, for an operation with the roots of trees, shrubs and plants, after they are taken out of the ground. As this is of importance to those engaged in moving trees or plants, we will describe the best manner of performing it:

Immediately after taking up a tree, dig a small hole in the ground, where it is rather inclining to clay, and pour into it a pail full of water; then with a hoe, or some other instrument, mix in the soil until it is as thick as cream. Into this puddle dip the roots of any trees, or shrubs, and after stirring them about in it a sufficient length of time to have this thin mortar adhere to every part of them, withdraw them, and have ready some fine dry earth, in which roll them about as long as any will adhere to the roots, after which, the trees thus managed, may be laid in a shaded place, or packed up for transportation.

When prepared in the above manner, trees may be kept many days out of the ground, without receiving injury, as the damp earth adheres to all the small fibrous roots and prevents their drying. We have seen trees treated in this manner, even after the leaves were expanded, remain several days out of the ground, without having the leaves wither.

As the success of a tree for the first season, depends much upon the care used in transplanting, we would recommend the above method to our readers, as from experience we know it to be of great utility.

APRIL.

The mean daily temperature of April, as may be seen in our meteorological table, was 47°.45. A day has not passed, the comforts of which were not augmented, morning and evening, by a fire. The prevailing wind has been generally during the month west and north: and it is probably owing to this cause more than any other, that April of the present year, has been more cold and stormy than the same month in 1830; for it will easily be recollected that the spring of 1830 was, on the whole, unfavorable to gardening, spring and summer grains, and agricultural pursuits. The last of March and the entire month of April, was exceedingly fine. The whole garden of nature smiled through the lineaments of beauty, fruit trees were in full bloom, and vegetables in gardens were fast putting forth tender shoots to welcome the summer's sun, when, with the commencement of May, a change of weather occurred. Rains, long and cold, with little intermission during the whole month, were the sum of the meteorological observations; gardening was suspended, and the animated hopes of the husbandman began rapidly to wane.—Serious doubts were common, that the "vegetating season" would be too short for corn and potatoes, which, after wheat, are second to none in this country. Wheat, however, was probably benefited by the cold and rains, as

the harvest of 1830 was about second best the country ever produces. Corn and potatoes also, did remarkably well for the short period they had to perfect themselves; but much less corn than usual was planted, as the high price it now bears demonstrates. Fruit also, though not abundant, did well.

Without knowing the immediate effect on our temperature, occasioned by the huge masses of ice at the foot of Lake Erie, we think *a priori*, that the very low monthly mean for April may be attributed, in a great degree, to that cause. Its effects at Buffalo and the neighboring towns, must be very apparent, and we should feel gratified with knowing precisely the range of the thermometer, while it continues, and at what time last year and the years previous, the lake was clear of ice.

Although unfavorable to early vegetation, April has, we think, been propitious on the whole. Wheat is not benefited by an early spring growth, as it has no time to spread and take root, which are all important to the production of a great crop, and as this is decidedly the staple article of this country, there is much in the season to gladden the heart of the husbandman. * * *

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER. (*Trugopogon porrifolium*, L.)

This plant is a hardy biennial, which has, within a few years past, become a favourite with our gardeners.

It is cultivated for the roots, which are about the size of small carrots, of a dingy white color, with a milky juice. When cooked, they have a flavor not unlike oysters, from which circumstance is derived their common name. To cultivate this plant the seeds should be sown in the fore part of May, in beds of deep rich earth, prepared the same as for parsnips—their general culture and time of use being the same, and also their mode of preservation.—To save seeds, a few plants should be put in the ground in the spring, when they will shoot up about four feet high. The flowers are of a dull purple color, which are followed by seeds about an inch long, attached to a feather, like the seeds of the dandelion. The young stalks and leaves of this plant are sometimes boiled, and make an excellent dish.

We think this plant will be more generally cultivated, as gardeners become more acquainted with it, as it is the best substitute for oysters that has yet been discovered, and may be cooked in all the different ways in which they are, and in some dishes, it would be very difficult to distinguish the two. Having cultivated them for a number of years, we most earnestly recommend them to our western farmers and gardeners, as a vegetable deserving a place in every garden, as they are of easy culture, not liable to be destroyed by insects, and as giving a variety to the table through the fall, winter and spring months.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The following letter from Judge Bates, of New York, to C. Dardoff, Esq. of Dover, contains so many useful remarks on a subject in which the farmers, not only of this county, but throughout the state, are so deeply interested, that we deem its publication absolutely necessary. The opportunities afforded to the writer, as Chief Engineer of the Ohio Canal, of being acquainted with the nature and char-

acter of our soil, as an agriculturist, give his observations an additional claim to our attention.—*Tus. Chron.*

Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 7, 1831.

DEAR SIR—From the commencement of my acquaintance with your state, I drew an opinion that the interests of Ohio and New York were intimately connected, and that the course of improvement going on in Ohio, combined with that already completed in New York, would eventually open to the citizens of your state a market for their surplus produce, which they had previously been almost under the necessity of throwing away. I am now more than ever confirmed in the opinion, from the actual experience gained in the year which has but now closed. Your products of wheat, hemp, pork, and tobacco, and other articles, find a ready and sure sale, without incurring an exorbitant expense. The agriculturist may sow, and from the fertility of your soil, and the geniality of your climate, if he does, he is sure to reap, and not only sure of that, but from the facility of intercourse, he is sure of realizing a fair value for the result of his labour.

As a proof of this please to observe that between two and three hundred thousand bushels of wheat have, during the past season, been purchased in, and shipped from Ohio; and in addition, as much as perhaps fifty thousand barrels of flour.

It is found to be a fact that the greater part of the wheat raised in Ohio, is of a quality inferior to that which makes the first rate flour. This is not owing to a want of proper virtue in the soil, or to any unfriendly peculiarity of climate; but is attributable to the quality of wheat sowed, and, in many instances, to a practice of permitting the crop to stand in the field till it is dead ripe, before the sickle is applied. Much of the wheat which has lately been grown in your state, and found its way to this market, has been manufactured here, and the flour sent to New York market, where, I am sorry to say, some of it, under the rigid course of inspection there pursued, has been disgraced. This is a circumstance which has not happened to the flour manufactured from the wheat grown in this country. Some millers who have manufactured and sent into market the flour of the wheat of your State indiscriminately, with the flour made from the Genesee wheat, have had the mortification to have their brands condemned, and their high character partially diminished. Others who have taken the precaution to grind and send it unmixed, have only been able to obtain for it the character of second brand superfine. The inevitable result will be, that your flour must go into the market with a lower character than ours, to wit, second rate superfine. This circumstance, acting on a whole people, and that people so respectable as the inhabitants of Ohio, must be extremely unpleasant as well as unprofitable. Our best farmers, to enable them to furnish wheat of the finest quality for the mills, are particularly careful in the selection of their seed. They seldom allow themselves to sow more than two or three years in succession, the same seed which was on the same farm. They change often, and always gain by it, both in weight, measure, and quality. Some take the precaution to obtain their seed from a great distance, and always find their account in it. I would suggest the idea of pursuing the same course among you. I would even take the liberty to advise you to send to this country for your seed. I have observed that seeds of many kinds are improved by transfer from a northern to a warmer climate, and deteriorated by a contrary course. This may be said to be particularly the case with wheat. The wheat grown in the Genesee, Seneca and Cayuga countries, has long been acknowledged to possess a decided pre-eminence of character. The change, under the present facilities of intercourse, can easily take place, and should it, you alone will be the gainers. The Genesee wheat, among those I have men-

tioned, bears, perhaps, the highest character. The kinds most sought after here, as the best, and producing the best flour, are the flint wheat, the bald rod chaff wheat with a white berry, the bearded red chaff wheat with a white berry—and perhaps some others. All these kinds can easily be procured. The flour produced from them is a mellow yellowish hue, and soft feathery feel. That produced by the Ohio wheat of bluish white, and somewhat harsh sandy feel, subject to be under the most careful course of manufacturing, mixed with dark or black specks.

I have do interest in any mill or establishment for the purchase of wheat or flour, but still feel an anxiety that your productions should be as good and as fair in market as they can be. I have no idea that a change can be brought about instantly; but if only a few would adopt the practice, a short time would show the utility of it, and the community at large be benefited. Some wheat has been obtained from Genesee, Huron and Seneca counties, which can be called first rate. The grain from any other counties may be made as good. The wheat from Michigan is superior to that from Ohio; their seed was obtained almost wholly from this State. I am, respectfully, yours, &c.
DAVID S. BATES.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE. Continued from page 134.

The British varieties of saddle horse may be reduced into the racer, the hunter, the improved hack, the old English road horse, the gallopway, and the pony; the two latter of which we shall consider in another place.

The race horse is descended, some from Arabians and others from Barbs, but principally the former. Races or courses were very early a part of British sports; and it is natural to suppose that on this account, endeavors would be made to improve and enlarge the breeds of the native horses. Roger de Bellesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, is the first on record who imported a Spanish Stallion, whose progeny was afterwards extolled by Michael Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*. In the reign of Henry IV., public ordinances were made favorable to the improvement of the breeding of horses. The courses of those times were, however, probably little more than ordinary trials of speed between the *indigena* or the slightly improved breeds; and it was not until the days of Henry VII. and VIII., that the true Arabian horses were imported. During these reigns, stallions from Arabia, Barbara, and Persia were procured, their progeny were regularly trained to the course, and from these periods we trace that gradual cultivation of the English race horse, which has, at length, produced a breed unrivalled throughout the world for symmetry of form, swiftness of progression, and durability under exertion. The accounts on record of feats performed by some of our horses on the turf are truly astonishing. Bay Malton, ran at York, four miles in seven minutes and forty-three seconds. Childers, known by the name of the flying Childers, moved thro' a space equal to eighty-two feet and a half in a second. After these Eclipse, Highflyer, Matchem, Hambletonian, and others, have contributed to keep up the reputation of the English racer.

Climate has a great influence over the form of animals, and that form is found indigenous to each, which best fits it for the purposes required of it. In the arid plains of the east where herbage is scarce, a form is given which enables its brute inhabitants to readily transport themselves from one spot to another; and as in every situation the flesh of the horse is greedily sought after by the predatory tribes, so here, where those are peculiarly strong and active, the horse is formed peculiarly agile and swift to escape their attack, as well as peculiarly light, that his weight might not sink him in the sandy plains, nor retard him in his flight.

Removed, however, to more temperate climes where vegetation affords by its luxuriance more nutriment, and where the restrictions of danger have ceased to operate, we no longer see him equally small and slender, but with equal capacity for swift progression, we find him expanding into a form capable of keeping up that progression with a durability unknown to the original breeds from whence he sprang. Symmetrically formed as we now see him, he at once evinces his claim to great speed. His osseous or bony skeleton exhibits a base founded on the justest geometrical principles, presenting a series of lengthened levers, acting by means of a condensed muscular and tendinous organization of great power, on angles capable of great flexion and extension; while his pointed form fits him to cleave that atmosphere, from which his deep chest enables him to draw by extensive inspirations wind and vigor to continue his exertions. Purity of blood, by which is meant the result of confining to particular races or breeds the means of continuing their species, is observed with equal care and jealousy by the breeders of the English race, as by the Arabians: and turf jockies assert that they can discover a taint or departure from this purity to the sixteenth remove.

The hunter is derived from horses of entire blood, or such as are but little removed from it, uniting with mares of substance, correct form, and good action. In some instances, hunters are derived from large mares of the pure breed, propagating with powerful stallions of the old English road horse. This favorite and valuable breed is a happy combination of the speed of the Arabian, with the durability of the native horse. More extended in form, but framed on the same principles, he is able to carry a considerable weight through heavy grounds, with a swiftness equalled only by the animal he pursues, and with a perseverance astonishing to the natives of every other country. Hence the extreme demand for this breed of horses in every European country; our racing stallions being now sent to propagate in the eastern climes, from whence they were some of them originally brought.

The improved hackney is derived, like the former, from a judicious mixture of the blood bred with the native horse, but exhibiting a greater proportion of the latter. Hacknies are now, however, mostly bred from stallions possessing nearly the same proportion of blood with the hunter; but with a form and qualities somewhat differing. In the hackney, as safety is as requisite as speed, we look particularly to the fore parts to see that they are high and well-placed; that the head is not heavy, nor the neck disproportionately long or short; that the legs stand straight, (that is, that a perpendicular line drawn from the point of the shoulder should meet the toe); and that the elbows turn out: and although a perfect conformation in the hinder parts is necessary to the hackney, it is in some measure subordinate to the same perfection in the fore parts; whereas in the racer and hunter, but particularly in the former, the form of the hinder is even of more consequence than that of the fore part.

The old English road horse. This most useful breed is now nearly extinct, although some northern agriculturists appear to be making efforts to revive the race. It has so long been known in this country that it might almost be reckoned among its indigenæ: although it is probable that it originally sprang from a judicious culture from horses of Norman, German, or Flemish extraction which horses were very early imported to enlarge our smaller breeds, and to render them equal to the heavy loads they were accustomed to carry as pack-horses, and of which kind the old English road horse unquestionably is. Neither is it at all impossible, that in the more fertile parts of the island, an original breed existed of considerable power and bulk. Athelstan expressly prohibited the exportation of English horses, and

the "scythed chariots drawn by fiery steeds" of the ancient Britons struck terror even into Cæsar's legions. These accounts of the antiquity of the English horse, receive additional strength from the notices we obtain of the fossil bones of horses having been found, according to Parkinson, in various parts of the island. The old English road horse possesses great power, with short joints, a moderate shoulder, elevated crest, with legs and feet almost invariably good. The heights varied from fifteen hands to fifteen hands two inches: and the colors were frequently mixed.

The objection, however, to English horses, both of the original and of the more early improved breeds, and which is even still seen among them, is, that they want grace or expression in their figure or carriage; that they are obstinate and sullen, and that a certain stiffness in their shoulders, and want of suppleness and elasticity in their limbs, renders them unfit for the manege. As this is an important charge against the excellence of our breeds, it may be worth consideration how far it is founded in truth. Commerce requires despatch and England, as a great commercial country, makes every thing subservient to an economical use of time. Conformable to these principles, many of the qualities of our horses, but principally those of flexibility and safety in progression, are certainly sacrificed to speed, in which they undoubtedly excel all horses in the world. It is well known that all animals intended by nature for quick progression, are formed low in their fore parts, and have usually narrow upright shoulders; and which defects are too common in English horses in general. On the contrary, in most of the improved breeds of continental horses, the fore hands are elevated, and the shoulders wide and oblique; by which, flexibility and safety in progression are gained at some expense of celerity; for the strong lumbar muscles of such formed horses operating on the lengthened spinous processes of the dorsal vertebra with increased advantage, elevate the fore parts higher; and even in default of this form in the fore parts, yet a corresponding effect is produced in foreign horses by the great strength and expansion of their haunches and croups, and by the greater inclination in their hinder extremities towards the common centre of gravity of the body: for as speed depends first on the extent to which the angles of the limbs can be opened, and secondly, on the efforts of the body in its transit to counteract the tendency to the common centre of gravity, the earth; so it is evident: that the form which is the most favorable to speed, is less so to safety or flexibility in progression.

The Irish road horse, or hunter, coeval with or probably in some measure subsequent to the culture of the old English road horse, was a still more excellent breed. With similar properties, but an improved form, with a great acquired aptitude for leaping, it gained the name of the Irish hunter; and when the dogs of the chase were less speedy than they now are, this horse was equal to every thing required of him as a hunter; even now the possessor of the few which remain find, particularly in an enclosed and deep country, that what others gain by speed, these accomplish by strength to go through any ground, and activity sufficient to accomplish the most extraordinary leaps. As roadsters, these horses have ever proved valuable, uniting durability, ease, and safety with extreme docility. In form, they may be considered as affording a happy mixture of an improved hack with our old English roadster.

[To be continued.]

WOOL.

Within a week an agent has been in this town offering as high as sixty seven cents per pound for wool, not of the first quality.—N. H. Post.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Thursday says: "The number of vessels arrived at our port within a few weeks past, is almost unprecedented, and our custom house, during the whole of the month of April, has been crowded from opening till closing: the clerks have been occupied not only during the regular hours, but to keep up with the great press of public business, have been engaged till near midnight. On Saturday last 357 entries were made, and 78 vessels were cleared—being a greater number than ever was known in any one day before. When the account for April, of the duties secured and the business done, shall be made up, we believe it will be found to exceed that of any previous month in the annals of the Custom House."

CANAL COMMERCE.

The business on the canal, thus far, has been greater than in any former year. The collector at this place commenced clearing boats on the 16th of April and on Saturday the 30th, three hundred and fifty eight boats had been cleared, and about twenty eight thousand dollars collected for tolls; being an average of more than \$2000 per day. Last year the canal opened on the 20th of April, and the average daily receipts at the office in this place for the residue of April, was about \$1500.

The greatest amount of toll paid in a single day, was on the 23d of April, on which day the collector at this place received \$4443; exceeding the receipts of any single day before, by about \$800.—Albany Argus.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, N. S. to his correspondents in New York, dated April 16th, gives the following detail of the effects of the late severe gale:

"A small vessel arrived here this afternoon, bringing the melancholy account of a raft having come on shore near Shelburne, with a young child lashed to it, and also eighteen bodies, one of which was a woman with an infant in her arms. There is no doubt, from the wood, (cedar) that it is a vessel from Bermuda, with invalids, and the families from thence to this port to take in others for England. Our last accounts from that Island say, there were upwards of one hundred men, women and children, and two officers; but it is not known who are the unfortunate officers. A friend of mine who has a son in the 81st regiment, is much distressed and anxious, as every person must have perceived."

SHEET LEAD MANUFACTORY.

We are informed, says the Illinois Plough-boy, that Messrs. Tilton & Parker, of Galena, have put their sheet lead manufactory into operation near that place. They are able to roll 5000 lbs. per day. The lead is delivered from the rollers in sheets of fifty feet in length and three feet in breadth, and of any required thickness. There is no doubt that sheet lead will soon supply the place of shingles as a covering for the roofs of houses.

WHAT A COUNTRY FOR GOLD.

We learn from the most unquestionable authority, says the Salisbury (N. C.) Western Carolinian, of the 11th ult. that from 75 to 100 pounds of gold (the precise quantity not known) were lately found upon a tract of land in Mecklenberg county, about 20 miles east of Charlotte, belonging to two gentlemen in Virginia, whose names were not recollected by our informant. Several pieces weighed from 8 to 10 pounds.

THE REV ROBERT HALL.

The late intelligence from England announces the death of that celebrated divine, the Rev. Robert Hall, of Bristol, March 7th; the most distinguished Baptist divine of the age; the interment took place on the 9th. It is stated by a gentleman long and intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Hall, that he ascended the pulpit, and preached his first sermon when about 15 years old, attended by his delighted Father. No wonder he should have shone the most eloquent of preachers, when his extraordinary powers were thus early developed. Mr. Hall preached extempore, and was generally exact in the length of time taken up with his sermons. In his church was a clock opposite the pulpit, a necessary requisite to a preacher like himself; an hour glided rapidly, not tediously to his hearers; but as soon as it was expired, he always closed his vivid, impassioned, argumentative, or impressive discourse; without any superfluous subdividing, or spinning out, or applying and improving in all the tediously minute methods of mere school taught divinity. He had more of the flowing fulness and majesty of Cicero, than the dry technicalities of schoolmen. Without a timepiece, his exuberance of thought would have prolonged the exercises of the sanctuary beyond the limits usually appropriated to such services, and would have thereby subjected his feeble health to great exhaustion; and it was to economize his bodily powers and prolong his usefulness, that the Deacon, in a desk under his pulpit, gave out the hymns, and officiated during the sacrament of baptism. Those only who attended upon his preaching during the greatest vigor of his mind, can feel and justly estimate his fervid eloquence and astonishing copiousness in prayer; it was in the exercise of prayer that all the transcendent power and zeal of his soul was poured forth, in supplication before the throne of the Eternal; it was like the bright and glorious visions of St. John; with him, the contrite soul was elevated "amidst the splendors and fruitions of the beatific vision."

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

The April number of this Journal contains a number of valuable papers upon various branches of the arts and sciences, among others an article upon the "Protection of Persons from Fire," being an analysis of the Chevalier Aldini's art of preserving from the action of flame, &c. illustrated by three lithographic plates. Also an article on the means of safety in steamboats; one on the use of carburated hydrogen gas as fuel; and a description of an economical steamboat; all of which are quite apropos at this time.

There arrived at the American Colony in Africa, from 9th to 29th Jan. one ship, seven brigs, and three schooners, besides vessels belonging to the colonists. Among them was a brig from France, a ship from Liverpool, and three brigs and a schooner from the U. States. Some of the colonists are said to be worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Mr. Letcher, who has been for so many years an efficient representative in Congress from Kentucky, and who had declined a reelection, has consented to stand again. It is expected that he will be re-elected without opposition.

The Hartford Mirror says that a Fur Seal, weighing more than an hundred pounds, was caught in a small river setting up from the ocean, and not more than thirty or forty miles from Hartford, after the storm last week.

Among the donations to the American Colonization Society, acknowledged in the African Repository for April, is one of \$100 from ex-President Madison.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The steamboat *Sheldon Thompson* is advertised to leave Buffalo for Green Bay, on the 4th of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MILITARY.

At an election held at Seneca Falls on the 27th ult. Col. Joseph Pettit, of Cayuga co. was elected General of 2d Brigade of Riflemen, in place of Brig. Gen. B. Whiting, promoted to the office of Major General of the Division.

John W. Felder is elected to Congress, over Mr. Preston, in Columbia, S. C. by a majority of 260. Mr. Felder is a decided anti-nullifier.

Philip M'Loskey, Esq. resigned the office of President of the U.S. Branch Bank in Mobile; Jonathan Hunt, Esq. was on the 8th inst. elected to fill the vacancy.

John Quincy Adams and family, have left Washington, their winter residence, and returned to Quincy, Mass.

Henry Didier, Esq. of Baltimore, bearer of despatches from our Government to Mr. Rives at the French Court, has arrived in town, and sails to-morrow, in the packet ship *De Rham*, for Havre.—*N. Y. Mercantile Adv.*

The body of a young woman, supposed to have been drowned, was found at Musser's Fishery, in Chanceford Township, on the 14th inst. She had on a calico frock, lace boots, white cotton stockings, fastened with elastic garters, with silver clasps, and on her fingers two rings, one of gold, the other a metal unknown. She had no head dress.—There was nothing about her person to give any clue to her name.—*York Repub.*

UNITED STATES REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the United States Revenue, secured at this port for the year 1830:—

1st quarter,	\$2,287,045 68
2d do	4,009,478 24
3d do	4,781,128 33
4th do	3,934,906 04

Total, \$15,012,553 29

In the year 1829, the whole United States Revenue arising from the customs was \$22,631,965 91. For the year ending 31st Dec. 1830, the Secretary of the Treasury in his Report of Dec. 15, estimated the revenue or customs at \$22,293,122 74, and of this sum nearly three fourths have been secured at the port of New York. It is probable that the actual receipts of the revenue for 1830 will exceed the estimates; but it is certain that the receipts of the customs since the commencement of the present year have very much exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year. Several reasons are given accounting for this increase; among others that more importations have been made from England during the last two months, than any one expected. It is stated that English capitalists afraid of the "signs" in England, are very anxious to send out property here in the shape of manufactures, and have the proceeds invested in American stocks.—*N. Y. Cour.*

The Liverpool Packet Company will continue their operations, and they have ordered the keels of two first rate ships to be laid.—The number of arrivals from foreign ports up to the 20th ult. exceeded that for the same time last year by fifty six.

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Chronicle informs us, that the amount of duties at that port, for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at one million of dollars; being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830, of \$500,000. The duties for the present month, up to the 27th, amount to about \$600,000.

The same paper adds, that preparations are making to build extensively, and the prospect is, that mechanics' as well as every other kind of business, will be in active and profitable operation.

The Boston Patriot says—Some persons dressed as Indians, on Saturday night, went upon South Boston Bridge, broke the chains, let down the draws and made the bridge passable. The bridge had been barricaded by vote of the proprietors, who did not like to keep the bridge in repair and accommodate the public at their corporate expense.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

for the week ending April 30, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro-	Wind	clear	cloudy	fairy	high	low	Observations
24	M	56	29.35	w		1				
	E	44	29.30	w	1					
25	M	62	29.25	w	1					white frost
	E	44	29.30	n	1					
26	M	64	29.50	w	1					
	E	46	29.54	n	1					
27	M	56	29.65	w	1					
	E	40	29.55	n	1					
28	M	54	29.46	n	1					
	E	40	29.40	n		1	1			
29	M	42	29.18	n		1	1			E-10 inch
	E	44	29.15	nw		1	1			
30	M	52	29.12	nw		1	1			1-10 inch
	E	46	29.20	n		1	1			

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST,

On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany. Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seeds-men, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May, within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist, as well as profitable to the concerned. If they will keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York; for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the taste wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance; while the canal conveys the seeds to the *Lake Superior*, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to business can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation.

ap 16 31

G. THORBURN and SONS.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Goodsell, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, etc. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Prince's, and Parmentier's Long Island; Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co's, New York; Buel's, Albany; and Landrath's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the canal opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragements in their power. A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goodsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplanting.

mar 19

ROSSITER and KNOX.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
LETTER IV.

Paris, Jan. 2d, 1830.

My dear H—Normandy is the garden of France, and Rouen is its capital. This is an ancient town, having been of some note in the time of the Romans, and it is now important, not only on account of the number of inhabitants, (being about equal to Philadelphia,) but principally for its manufactures and trade.—To myself personally, however, I confess it was chiefly interesting from its associations. The Palace of Justice, as it is now called, was once the Palace of William the Conqueror, and is now used exclusively for the courts of civil and criminal law. The principal court room was the saloon of the Prince, and the old oak ceiling, curiously carved in crowns and pine apples and beautifully bronzed, remains in the very condition in which he left it, and in perfect preservation. A small room, to which the judges retire to consult together on the fate of the condemned criminal, just before putting on the black cap for pronouncing sentence, was the private bureau of the Duke, and often used by him for purposes not very dissimilar. The entire preservation of the chief ornaments of these rooms, at this distance of time, struck me with great force, when I reflected on the mighty changes which have since taken place in the world—the chapel belonging to the palace, which is very large, is at present a sort of lounging hall for the citizens of Rouen.—Nothing now remains of the saints which rested in marble around the altar and walls of the chapel, except the niches where they stood.—The old clock, out of time and tune, still however, retains its position, though in venerable ruins. It points now, but to an hour long, long past. There are probably no better displays of the rich carvings in stone, and the brilliant stained glass windows of the olden time, than are to be seen in the Cathedral of Rouen and the old Abbey of Saint Ouen. These are made to commemorate a great variety of scenes and events, both in history and in allegory. One cannot but be struck with a kind of awe at the grandeur and magnificence of these venerable piles. But what most attracted my individual attention, was the monuments they contain.—The visitor is introduced to some remarkable personages. Old Rollo, and Robert of Normandy, with others, are presented in marble; the latter, though reclining on his tomb, is in full life and vigour, and seems absorbed in thought. The remains of William Long-sword, with a "Hic positus est," and the heart of Richard Cœur de lion, are buried beneath the altar of the Cathedral. In one of the walls, which are of incredible thickness, is the sculptured body, as large as life, of one of the Archbishops of Rouen. In a fit of frenzy he murdered one of his slaves, and he was buried in the excavated wall, as being unfit from his crimes to rest within the church, and yet too sacred to be buried out of it.

Adjoining the Abbey is the Monastery of St Ouen, which has been repaired and modernized, and is now the Hotel de Ville, or the City Hall of the place. Attached to it is the garden, nearly in the same state in which it was occupied by the monks. The priests had once the entire possession of Rouen, and their churches and chapels, built at the expense of a deluded people, to gratify their lust of magnificence and to form depots for their extorted, ill-gotten and overgrown wealth, lined every street, and place, and lane in the city. Before the French Revolution of the last century closed, these leeches were forced to disgorge. Many of their monasteries and other religious houses were suppressed, and the edifices converted to useful secular purposes, so that there does not remain in Rouen one church or chapel at the present day, for ten which stood there in 1789, and yet there remain enough for the religious wants of the community.

You may be sure that I did not leave Rouen without paying a visit to the monument of the

too celebrated Jean of Aie, erected over the spot where "the maid" was burned by order of the Duke of Bedford. On one side of the little square where it stands, and which is appropriately named "Place de la Pucelle," is the palace of Bedford, with a small corridor of beautiful workmanship, from a window of which the noble Duke looked out to enjoy the spectacle of a burning heretic!

Of the residue of the country between Havre and Paris, I can only speak, from the passing view I had of it in the course of a rapid ride over it. As far as Rouen, the route, except to a stranger to whom every thing was new, was not particularly interesting. Until within a few miles of the latter place, the whole country was remarkably level, and all under the most perfect cultivation. Not a foot of ground is suffered to be lost or wasted. The eye wanders over immense fields, often without any thing, not even a fence, to break the uniformity. In the season of vegetation and growth, these fields are diversified with the apperances which the cultivation of the various crops of which the soil is susceptible would naturally present, but these artificial divisions are not as with us, marked with fences. Sometimes a ditch is made to serve the purpose of a fence, but for the most part, it is only the dwelling houses, with their court and inner yards, that are walled or hedged in. For miles and miles in extent, the macadamized or paved road is apparently made through the open and unenclosed fields of the country. The neat mansion, or the splendid chateau of the proprietor, may occasionally be caught by the eye of the traveller, at a great distance, standing in a thick copse of wood, to which a liberal avenue, bordered with double or triple rows of trees, conducts. The more modest dwellings of the tenants, farmers, and small proprietors, generally approach more nearly the great highway.

Between Rouen and Paris, our route was along the banks of the Seine, occasionally changing sides of that beautiful river. This route conducts through a picturesque and interesting country. The high banks of the Seine, receding for the most part on both sides to a considerable distance from the river, present on their declivities frequently, a curious diversity of chalky cliffs, and beds of rich earth cultivated like a garden. I saw more than one instance in which one of these beds, apparently of not more than three or five feet in width, where there happened to be a sufficient covering of earth, would run up from the base to the very summit of the steep hill side, or mountain, presenting a very singular contrast, even at this season, of green vegetation with the bare white rocks which bordered it on either side. This is the way in which "every rood of ground maintains its man."

In all this route, there was not, of course, wanting the usual variety of ancient towns and villages, time-worn abbeys and monasteries, and spacious mansions and chateaus.—Near Mantes we passed the Castle of Rosny, once the residence of the great Sully. Lately it was the property of the Dutchess of Berni, and formed one of the moderate number of twenty-seven baronial castles which the late reigning family possessed in France, while they had the power to thrust their hands into the pockets of thirty millions of people for the means to sustain them in the current expenses of their living.

The character of the Normans, thro' whose country I have passed, is very marked and peculiar. They are shrewd and intelligent; rather grave and given to taciturnity on general topics; curiously inquisitive in a sly way, and cautiously reserved when the conversation might disclose anything relating to themselves which they may imagine their interest would require them to conceal. They are industrious and fond of gain, yet generally restraining themselves within the bounds of honesty.—They love nothing better than to turn a peony

in the way of barter. Very many of this people, by their industry, shrewdness and frugality, have risen from the condition of poor tenants of other men's lands, to become themselves proprietors of considerable estates. In this hasty sketch, do you recognize nothing of resemblance to a singular race in our own country? You and I are both Yankees and ought to know. In short the Normao character, like the Yankee, might be broadly drawn in caricature, so as to present many points both ludicrous and despicable; but look at it as it is developed in the practical concerns of life, and it has as many, nay more, points to be admired and loved. Adieu. B.

MONTREAL MARKET, April 23.

Sir—When we issued our printed circular of the 1st ultimo, we did not anticipate being called upon by a sense of duty towards our numerous friends and customers, so soon again to publish another; but the recent succession of arrivals from Europe at New-York and Quebec, bringing advices down to the 24th ultimo, having (we regret to say) changed the prospects for the worse, as regards some of the principal articles of export, we feel bound to apprise you of it without delay.

ASHES.—We stated in our circular of the 1st ult., that the quantity on hand in this market was 3485 bbls. Pots and 1500 Pearls.

Received from 1st March to 1st April 270 bbls. Pots and 324 do. Pearls.

Received from 1st to 23d April 477 bbls. Pots and 462 do. Pearls.

Stock on hand this day, 4232 bbls. Pots and 2786 Pearls.

Our latest European advices are discouraging in the extreme, both Pot and Pearl having declined many shillings per cwt and tending to further decline, which in a great measure was owing to the arrival in the English markets of a number of shipments of New-York ashes, and being forced off at auction, the effect produced here is what might naturally be expected, a total want of confidence in the article, and therefore an almost impossibility of effecting sales at prices at all satisfactory, and indeed until many more vessels arrive, and cargoes are immediately wanted, we can scarcely form an opinion what the current price will be; some have been forced off here within a day or two at 30s for Pots, and unless our next European news is more favorable than the last, (and which can scarcely be expected,) we apprehend that 30s or something under for Pots, and 32s a 33s for Pearls, will be as high as can be obtained.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—The very high rates to which these articles had attained, causing the duty to decline to the lowest point, had brought from under the lock immense supplies of bonded grain and flour, which produced a decrease in price and demand; considerable parcels arriving here from U. Canada thus early, with little shipping to take it off, we are obliged to moderate our expectations a little, still we have great confidence in early shipments doing well, and if war takes place, (of which it appears to us there can be little doubt) we shall expect to see our most sanguine anticipations more than realized;—but under the present aspect of things, U. C. wheat of the best description cannot be quoted here over 6s 6d the 60lbs. whereas, a few weeks since, some parcels were contracted as high as 7s 9d a 8s. Canada free flour is generally held at 36s 3d a 37s 6d, but we believe it is difficult to get on with sales, at more than 35s. United States flour in bond seems rather neglected for the moment.

Yours, &c.

JIORAFIO GATES, & Co.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

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SELECTIONS.

From the American Farmer.

BAKEWELL SHEEP AND DEVON CATTLE.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1831.

MR. SMITH—Permit me to make a few observations on the subject of Bakewell sheep and Devonshire cattle; if you think them worthy a place in your useful paper for the benefit of the public, you are at liberty to publish them. It has been frequently requested of me, verbally and also by letter, from various parts of the United States, to give my candid opinion which is the best sheep and cattle for the American farmer to turn his attention to. I have for a number of years past given the preference to Devon cattle and Bakewell sheep, and I have turned my attention to them in preference to all others; and I still am convinced they are decidedly the best breed in the United States. I have information from a large proportion of the best judges which I have become acquainted with, for the two last fall and winter seasons in the New-York cattle market, in which I have spent about four months in each of the two last years, in making sales of fat cattle and Bakewell sheep to a large amount. When I say best judges, I mean the grazier, drover, farmer and butcher; most of them have come to the conclusion with myself, that they are the breeds which practical men ought to turn their attention to. The New-York cattle market is supplied from most of the states in the Union; for instance, Ohio sends annually from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars in fat cattle, Virginia a large quantity, Pennsylvania of itself in the four months which I attended, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, and I should say upwards of double that amount annually. New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island, their proportions; not uncommon to see on a market day upwards of fourteen hundred head of cattle of different breeds. This is the place for judgment and observation on the various kinds; you might stand on an elevated platform erected for the accommodation of the butchers and graziers, and view the different enclosures provided for the purpose of offering this large number of cattle for sale, and easily behold the beautiful dark red Devons, and point them out from all others; there is something peculiar in their color. I have the breed from black cows, in fact nearly all colors, and the calves of half and three-quarter blooded are generally red. I do not remember more than about four full-blooded ones in my time in this country being fattened for the market, but a vast number of halves, three-quarters, and seven-eighths; the four I have reference to, the two fed by Mr. Hurlbut, Winchester, Connecticut, and I cannot answer for their being full-blooded, my information

respecting these two being derived from butchers and drovers. For further information reference might be had to your paper, No. 52, Vol. 12th. I fattened a heifer four years ago, slaughtered in Philadelphia, admired for her beauty and fatness; also one fattened by Mr. Thompson of Baltimore, which excelled all for weight, agreeably to size and appearance when alive, exceeding the butcher's judgment in weight when slaughtered. Their good quality as milkers are highly spoken of; my own experience is not sufficient to state the quantity of milk they give at a milking. My full-blood calves have always been suffered to run with the cows until they generally weaned themselves. But surely Mr. Hurlbut would not keep bad milkers to make an hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cheese annually for Baltimore market, as stated in your paper, March 11, No. 52, Vol. 12. But I will state what Mr. Bloomfield, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, said when on a visit to this country, and at my house in Delaware, about six years ago. He had been living under Mr. Coke, Devonshire, Eng. Being his principal man to oversee his cattle, he (Mr. B.) stated, for several weeks previous to his leaving England, he had made from twenty cows, 200 pounds of butter per week—ten pounds for each cow, and I feel assured they must give rich milk, for the calves are always remarkably fat. No better proof for their giving good milk. Mr. Caleb Churchman, residing near Philadelphia, a considerable drover of lean stock, has been purchasing from the farmers called the Holland Company settlers in the state of New-York. He (Mr. C.) told me about two weeks ago, that Devon cattle had taken the lead in preference to every other breed in that country. I returned from New-York on the 22d inst.; while there I was told by the most respectable butchers and drovers in that market, that the two steers of Mr. Hurlbut weighed, one 1528, the other 1438 pounds nett beef, and were allowed by all I conversed with, to be the best pair of oxen ever seen in that city, not only for their weight proportionably to their size, but a beautiful color, small bone, and very fine, rich beef.

Thirty-seven of the forty-three Bakewell sheep I made mention of in your paper, No. 23, Vol. 12, were slaughtered last week in New-York, and allowed by good judges to be the best ever exhibited in that city. I sold them to Mr. John Perren for 12 1-2 cts. per lb., and the thirty-seven when dressed, weight, 4,045 lbs., total amount \$505,62 1-2, weighed in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen. When it is considered that twenty-one of these sheep were but one year old past, fifteen but two years old past, with one of four years old this spring, you will be ready to say with me, that this breed of sheep, and the Devon cattle, are worthy the attention of the American grazier, breeders, and keepers of sheep, in preference to all others. The New-York butchers will tell you they make the best lambs that come to that market. An objection has frequently been made, that "they make the mutton too fat;" this is remedied by killing them at early age. If the Bakewell can be made to excel the common sheep in weight at the age of one year, when you have to keep the com-

mon sheep four years to bring him to the same weight, surely the preference should be given to the Bakewell. Another good quality, they have always been considered to carry the greatest weight of flesh to a smaller proportion of bone than any other sheep in the world. I feel I shall be tedious with my subject on sheep and cattle at this time; but not seeing your paper of the 18th inst. till I had prepared the above to be forwarded to you, and feeling a desire to give a more minute statement of the several weights of my thirty-seven wethers for the information of our Chester county friends, and Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, their several weights are as follows:

1, 130*	11, 157*	21, 110*	31, 89
2, 119*	12, 106*	22, 116*	32, 107*
3, 132*	13, 107*	23, 116*	33, 99
4, 97	14, 108*	24, 100	34, 87
5, 120*	15, 103	25, 120*	35, 88
6, 126*	16, 83	26, 100	36, 89
7, 120*	17, 106*	27, 117*	37, 130*
8, 105*	18, 81	28, 95	
9, 98	19, 94	29, 133*	689
10, 132*	20, 92	30, 129*	

1,173 1,042 1,141

Take the twenty-two largest weights marked thus,* and you will find the average of each sheep is upwards of 30 lbs. per quarter. It must also be considered they were killed on Wednesday morning, which was the case, and not weighed till the Friday afternoon following, all this time hanging in an open shed, with their plucks taken out and heads off, exposed to a drying wind, which must have made the weight less, for each sheep at least from two to four lbs. than it would have been if they had been slaughtered, weighed the next and hung up in a cellar, which is the general method adopted in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Again, you will see they were not weighed by half pounds, but by good weight given by the pound; you will be inclined to conclude with myself, had they been weighed by other standards they would have been made to weigh considerably more. But their weight is sufficient to excel all other lots of sheep of the same number on record in this country, being all raised from lambs and fattened by myself. It has been admitted by a number of English gentlemen acquainted with the feeding districts in England, they never saw a greater display of fine mutton exhibited at any one time; I might include all the butchers and drovers; they said they far excelled all others ever slaughtered in the city of N. York. Mr. J. Perren, the gentlemen who purchased them, was of the opinion they carried ten pounds of wool each; if so, their skins were worth five dollars each. The weight of the loose fat I neglected to obtain; but one of their cauls was weighed at the time of their being taken out of the sheep, which weighed twenty pounds; this was considered a great curiosity, exceeding all they had ever seen. The mode of feeding these sheep was nothing more than common, running with others on good pasture during the summer, no grain given to them till taken to the sheep yard about the 1st of December: their food principally the ruta бага turnip, and good upland hay, with a small proportion of corn and oats per day.

Yours, most truly, JOHN BARNEY

From London's Encyclopaedia of Agriculture.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

Concluded from page 142.

The British varieties of saddle horse of more inferior description are very numerous, as colts, galloways, and ponies. Cobs are a thick, compact, hackney breed, from fourteen hands to fourteen hands two inches high, in great request for elderly and heavy persons to ride, or to drive in low phaetons, &c. Galloways and ponies are lately in much request also for low chaises; a demand which will lead to a cultivation of their form; the number bred requires little increase, as several waste districts or moors throughout England are already appropriated principally to the purpose of rearing ponies.

The British varieties of war or cavalry horse, and of carriage and cart horse, are considered to have been derived from the German and Flemish breeds, meliorated by judicious culture. Most of the superior varieties contain a mixture of Arabian or Spanish blood. Cavalry horses are found amongst the larger sort of hacknies; and the observations made in the late wars, sufficiently show the justice of the selection. Except in a few unhappy instances, where a mistaken admiration of the Hulus had led to selecting them too light, the English cavalry horse possessed a decided superiority over the best French horses in strength and activity, as well as over the Germans, whose horses, on the other hand, by their bulk and heavy make, were incapable of seconding the efforts of the British dragoons. The coach, chariot, and stage horses are derived, many of them from the Cleveland bays, further improved by a mixture of blood. Others are bred from a judicious union of blood and bone, made by the breeders in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and other midland counties.

The varieties of draught horse were originally as numerous as the districts from whence they were bred, each having its favorite breed; but since the intercourse among farmers and breeders has been greater, those in common use are so mixed as to render it difficult to determine of what variety they partake the most. At present, the principally esteemed draught horses are the Suffolk punch, the Cleveland bay, the black, and the Lanark or Clydesdale. The native breeds of draught horses of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, are much too small for the purposes of agricultural draught as now conducted; but by cultivation, the improved breeds pointed out, have furnished such animals as are equal to every thing required of them.

The black horse, bred in the midland counties of England, is a noble and useful animal; and furnishes those grand teams we see in the coal, flour, and other heavy carts and wagons about London; where the immense weight of the animal's body assists his accompanying strength to move the heaviest loads. But the present system of farming requires horses of less bulk and more activity for the usual agricultural purposes, better adapted for travelling, and more capable of enduring fatigue; consequently this breed is seldom seen in the improved farms. The black cart horse is understood to have been formed, or at least to have been brought to its present state, by means of stallions and mares imported from the low countries; though there appears to be some difference in the accounts that have been preserved, in regard to the places from

whence they were originally brought, and to the persons who introduced them. (*Culley on Live Stock*, p. 32, and *Marshal's Economy of the Midland Counties*, vol. i. p. 306.)— Marshal, under too confined a view, and probably prejudiced against the breed on account of its fancied want of spirit, as well as for the alleged tendency to become flat and pommiced in the feet, is most unreasonably severe on it, when he says, "the breed of grey rats, with which this island has of late years been overrun, are not a greater pest in it than the breed of black fen horses; at least while cattle remain scarce as at present, and while the flesh of horses remains to be rejected as an article of human food." (*Marshal's Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 164.) The present improved sub-variety of this breed is said to have taken its rise in six Zealand mares, sent over from the Hague by the late Lord Chesterfield, during his embassy at that court.

The Cleveland bays, which owe some of their most valuable properties to crosses with the race horse, have long been celebrated as one of the best breeds in the island; but they are said to have degenerated of late.— They are reared to a great extent in Yorkshire, the farmers of which county are remarkable for their knowledge in every thing that relates to this species of live stock. In activity and hardiness, these horses, perhaps, have no superior. Some capital hunters have been produced by putting full-bred stallions to mares of this sort; but the chief object latterly has been to breed coach horses, and such as have sufficient strength for a two-horse plow. Three of these horses carry a ton and a half of coals, travelling sixty miles in twenty-four hours, without any other rest but two or three halts upon the road; and frequently perform this labor four times a-week.

The Suffolk punch is a very useful animal for rural labor, and is particularly esteemed by the farmers of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, but the merit of this breed seems to consist more in constitutional hardiness than in any apparent superiority of shape.— "Their color is mostly yellowish or sorrel, with a white ratch or blaze on their faces; the head large, ears wide, muzzle coarse, fore-end low, back long, sometimes, but always very straight, sides flat, shoulders too far forward, hind-quarters middling, but rather high about the hips, legs round and short in the posterns, deep-bellied, and full in the flank. Here, perhaps, lies much of the merit of these horses; for we know, from observation and experience, that all deep-bellied horses carry their food long, and consequently are enabled to stand longer and harder days' works. However, certain it is, that these horses do perform surprising days' works. It is well known, that the Suffolk and Norfolk farmers plow more land in a day than any other people in the island; and these are the kind of horses every where used in those districts." (*Culley on Live Stock*, p. 27.) Since Culley's time much pains have been taken to improve this useful breed, and to render them, by cultivation, fitted not only for heavy but for light work. So great has been the estimation of this breed in Ireland, that Beresford of —, procured from Suffolk a cart stallion, for which he gave a hundred guineas; and which he allowed to cover all the Suffolk mares brought to him gratis.

The Clydesdale horse has been long in high

repute in Scotland and the north of England; and, for the purposes of the farmer, is probably equal to any other breed in Britain. Of the origin of this race, various accounts have been given, but none of them so clear, or so well authenticated as to merit any notice. They have got this name, not because they are bred only in Clydesdale or Lanarkshire, for the same description of horses are reared in the other western counties of Scotland, and all over that tract which lies between the Clyde and the Forth, but because the principal markets at which they are sold, Lanark, Carnwath, Rutherglen and Glasgow, are situated in that district, where they are also preserved in a state of greater purity than in most other parts. They are rather larger than the Suffolk punches, and the neck is somewhat longer; their color is black, brown or grey, and a white spot on the face is esteemed a mark of beauty. The breast is broad; the shoulder thick, with the reaching cartilaginous portion of the blade-bone nearly as high as the withers, and not so much thrown backwards as in road horses; the hoof round, and usually black, with wide heels; the back straight and broad, but not too long; the hucks visible, but not prominent, and the space between them and the ribs short; the tail heavy, and well haired; the thighs meeting each other so near as to leave only a small groove for the tail to rest on. One most valuable property of this breed is, that they are remarkably true pullers, a restive horse being rarely found among them.

The Welch horse bears a near resemblance, in point of size and hardiness, to the best of the native breed of the highlands of Scotland, and other hilly countries in the north of Europe. It is too small for the present two-horse ploughs; but few horses are equal to them for enduring fatigue on the road.— "I well remember," says Culley, "one that I rode for many years, which, to the last, would have gone upon a pavement by choice, in preference to a softer road." (*Observations on Live Stock*, p. 35.)

The galloway, so called from its being found chiefly in that province of Scotland, has now become very rare; it is a little horse, of much the same size as the former, or rather larger; the breed having been neglected from its unfitness for the present labors of agriculture. The true galloways are said to resemble the Spanish horses; and there is a tradition, that some of the latter, that had escaped from one of the vessels of the Armada, wrecked on the coast of Galloway, were allowed to intermix with the native race. Such of this breed as have been preserved in any degree of purity, are of a light bay or brown color, with black legs, and are easily distinguished by the smallness of their head and neck, and the clearness of their bone.

The still smaller horses of the Highlands and isles of Scotland are distinguished from the larger breeds by the several appellations of ponies, shelties, and in Gaelic of garrons or gearrons. They are reared in great numbers in the Hebrides, or western isles, where they are found in the greatest purity. Different varieties of the same race are spread over all the Highland district, and the northern isles. This ancient breed is supposed to have been introduced into Scotland from Scandinavia, when the Norwegians and Danes first obtained a footing in these parts. "It is precisely the same breed that subsists

at present in Norway, the Feroe Isles, and Iceland, and is totally distinct from every thing of horse kind on the continent of Europe, south of the Baltic. In confirmation of this, there is one peculiar variety of the horse in the Highlands, that deserves to be noticed: it is there called the *eel-backed* horse. He is of different colors, light bay, dun, and sometimes cream colored; but has a blackish list that runs along the ridge of the back, from the shoulder to the rump, which has a resemblance to an eel stretched out. This very singular character subsists also in many of the horses of Norway, and is no where else known." (*Walker's Hebrides*, vol. ii. p. 153.) "The Highland horse is sometimes only nine, and seldom twelve hands high, excepting in some of the southern of the Hebrides, where the size has been raised to thirteen or fourteen hands by selection and better feeding. The best of this breed are handsomely shaped, have small legs, large manes, little neat heads, and are extremely active and hardy. The common colors are grey, bay, and black; the last is the favorite one." (*General Report of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 176.)

From the New England Farmer.

SPAYED COWS.

MR. FESSENDEN:—Some years since, I passed the summer at Natchez, and put up at the hotel then kept by Mr. Thomas Winn. During the time that I was there, I noticed two remarkably fine cows, which were kept constantly in the stable, the servant who had charge of the horses, feeding them regularly three times a day, with *green Guinea grass*, cut with a sickle.

These cows had so often attracted my attention, on account of the great beauty of their form and deep red color, the large size of their bags, and the high condition in which they were kept, that I was at length induced to ask Mr. Winn to what breed of cattle they belonged, and his reasons for keeping them constantly in the stable, in preference to allowing them to run in the pasture, where they could enjoy the benefit of air and exercise, and at the same time crop their own food and thereby save the labor and trouble of feeding them? Mr. Winn, in reply to these enquiries, stated that the two cows which I so much admired were of the common stock of the country, and he believed of *Spanish origin*—but that they were both *spayed cows*, and that they had given milk either two or three years.—Considering this a phenomenon (if not in nature, at least in art), I made further enquiries of Mr. Winn, who politely entered into a very interesting detail, communicating facts, which were as extraordinary as they were novel to me, and supposing that they will prove equally as interesting to your numerous agricultural readers, as they were to me, I am induced, on the request of a friend, to offer them for publication in your very valuable journal, in the hope that some of the farmers who supply our large towns with milk, will deem them of sufficient importance, to make experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether the results which they may obtain, will corroborate the facts stated by Mr. Winn, and which should they be fully confirmed, may lead to great and important benefits, not only to farmers but to tavern keepers and inhabitants of cities, and villages who now keep cows, in

order that they may be sure of a constant supply of *pure and unadulterated* milk.

Mr. Winn, by way of preface, observed, that he had in former years been in the habit of reading the English Magazines which contained accounts of the plowing matches which were annually held in some of the southern counties of England, performed by cattle, and that he had noticed that the prizes were generally adjudged to the plowmen who worked with *spayed heifers*—and although there was no connexion between that subject and the facts which he should state, it was nevertheless the cause which first directed his mind into that train of thought and reasoning, which resulted in the *discovery* of the facts which he detailed, and which I will relate as accurately as my memory will enable me to do it after the lapse of more than twenty years.

Mr. Winn's frequent reflections, had (he said,) led him to the belief, *that if cows were SPAYED soon after calving and while in a full flow of milk, they would continue to give milk for many years, without intermission or any diminution of quantity, except what would be caused by a change from green to dry or less succulent food.*

To test this hypothesis, Mr. Winn caused a very good cow, then in full milk, to be *spayed*; the operation was performed about one month after the cow had produced her *third* calf; it was not attended with any severe pain or much or long continued fever; the cow was apparently well in a few days, and very soon yielded her usual quantity of milk, and continued to give milk freely for several years, without any intermission, or any diminution in quantity, except when the feed was scarce and dry—but a full flow of milk always returned upon the return of a full supply of *green food*. This cow ran in the Mississippi low grounds or swamp, near to Natchez, got cast in deep mire and was found dead. Upon her death, Mr. Winn caused a *second* cow to be *spayed*; the operation was entirely successful, the cow gave milk constantly for several years—but in jumping a fence, stuck a stake in her bag that inflicted a severe wound, which obliged Mr. Winn to kill her. Upon this *second loss*, Mr. Winn had two other cows *spayed*, and to prevent the recurrence of injuries from similar causes with those which had occasioned him the loss of the two *first spayed* cows, he resolved to keep them always in the stable, or some safe inclosure, and to supply them regularly with *green food*, which that climate, throughout the greater part, if not all the year, enabled him to procure.

The result in regard to the two last *spayed* cows, was, as in the case of the two first, entirely satisfactory, and fully established, as Mr. Winn believed, the fact, that the *spaying* of cows, *while* in full milk, will cause them to continue to give milk during the residue of their lives, or until prevented by old age.

When I saw the two last *spayed* cows, it was, I believe, during the third year that they had constantly given milk, after they were *spayed*.

The character of Mr. Winn, (now deceased) was highly respectable, and the most entire confidence could be reposed in the fidelity of his statements, and as regarded the facts which he communicated in relation to the several cows which he had *spayed*, numerous persons with whom I became acquainted, fully confirmed his statements.

At the time to which I alluded, I endeavored to persuade Mr. Winn to communicate the foregoing facts to the late Judge Peters, then President of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania. But he was restrained from complying with my request by an extreme unwillingness to appear before the public, and *peradventure*, his *discovery* might prove not to be new, as doubts in regard to the facts, might, *where he was unknown*, subject him to some degree of ridicule.

The many and great advantages that would result to the community from the possession of a stock of cows that would be *constant milkers*, are too obvious to require an enumeration.

Should gentlemen be induced from this communication to make experiments, they will find it better to *spay* cows which have had several calves, rather than heifers; as at that age, their bags are usually large and well formed, and are capable of carrying a much greater quantity of milk (without pain and inconvenience) than younger animals.

Keene, N. H. April 1, 1831. VIATOR.

ROUGE PLANT AND GUACO PLANT.

Dr. Hamilton has received a letter from Mr. D. Fanning, the proprietor of the Botanic Garden at Caraccas, including some rare seeds from that country, among which was one, a *Convolvulus*, which furnishes a striking example of the great power of vegetation within the tropics, as Mr. Fanning mentions his having trained it 5000 feet in the space of six months. Some seeds of most beautiful *Crotalaria*, and a few seeds of the *Ravina tinctoria*, or rouge plant, which cannot fail to come into high repute among the fair dames of fashion. It is believed by the secretary to be a nondescript species; and he has, therefore, given it the provisional name of tinctoria, from its peculiar properties, as a means of distinguishing it till an opportunity offers of determining it botanically. It is much used as rouge by the ladies of Caraccas, one berry being sufficient for the service of the toilet at one time. It possesses two qualities which will strongly recommend its use in preference to any of the rouges commonly employed, that of not injuring the natural complexion, and that of not being affected or obliterated by perspiration, while its color equals that of the finest carmine. From the account given by Mr. Fanning, we should conceive this fine pigment capable of being usefully employed in the arts. A few of the seeds have been given to Mr. Pontey. Dr. Hamilton is promised a supply of twelve bottles of the juice of the Guaco plant, so celebrated as an antidote to the poison of snakes, and an infallible cure for gout, rheumatism, and a multitude of other distressing maladies.—The abundance of this supply will enable it to be tried upon a large scale. It may be expected by the first vessel from Lagaira that touches at Cowes.—*Plymouth Journal*, Sept. 16.

Canal!—Sixty one boats with heavy cargoes of merchandize, for the west, cleared at Albany on the 7th of May; and the sum of five thousand and three dollars and fifty nine cents was paid on them for toll.

History informs us that the siege of Canadia cost the Venetians 366,743 cannon balls; 48,119 bombs, and consumed 50,317 barrels.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1831.

POTATOES.

We are convinced, that according to the real value of this crop amongst us, there is none so neglected as Potatoes. According to the table of nutritive matter contained in different vegetables, given by us at page 20, we calculated the produce of an acre of Potatoes at 12,500 lbs. Now every farmer knows that to be far below the actual produce of an acre when well managed, and yet by the same calculation it would appear that one acre of Potatoes afforded as much nutritive matter as two acres of Indian corn, calculated at forty bushels per acre, or as three acres of wheat at twenty bushels per acre. Thus the cultivation of Potatoes, as far as regards the support of animal life, is of greater importance than that of Indian corn or wheat, as two or three to one. Now all these crops are raised as food either for man or beast, and the one that will produce the greatest profit, of course is the one which will be cultivated by economical farmers.—In order to make a comparison of the profit of these different crops, we must assume some standard price for the produce, allowing the rent of land to be the same, and for the convenience of calculating we will allow the expense of raising each crop and carrying it to market to be equal. We will assume prices which will correspond with the market prices of this village for the last season, viz.: Potatoes 25 cents, Corn 50, and Wheat one dollar per bushel, and the rate of produce to be—Wheat 20 bushels, Corn 40 bushels, and Potatoes 250 per acre. The amount of each acre will stand thus:—Potatoes \$62 50, Wheat \$20, Indian Corn \$20; making the produce of one acre of Potatoes greater than three acres of either of the other crops.

We are aware that many will say that this calculation will only hold good in the neighborhood of large towns; to which we reply, that if it is profitable to fatten hogs with corn, which most of our farmers do, then it must be trebly so to feed them with Potatoes, and the pork can be carried to market at the same price. Again, it may be said that wheat, when raised and thrashed out, is ready for market. This we grant; but calculate this is generally fifteen months after the crop was sown, and eighteen months after the preparatory labor for the crop was commenced, and of course the land for wheat can only produce a crop once in two years, whereas for corn or potatoes one crop can be produced annually. As for the situation in which land is left after taking either of the three crops from it, no one will hesitate to pronounce in favor of that which produced the Potatoes. Much has been said in favor of turnip husbandry, but as we are convinced that one acre of Potatoes is equal to ten acres of turnips, we shall never trouble our readers

much with that subject, unless it is for raising them for the table.

We are not able to inform our readers at what precise time Potatoes were introduced into the gardens in what is now the United States, but the following extract from Lewis' history of Lynn will give perhaps as correct ideas as to the time and size of the tubers at the time mentioned, as any thing that can be found on the subject:—

“About the year 1718, Potatoes were first introduced into Lynn. A man received two or three, which he planted; and when he gathered the produce a few of them were roasted and eaten merely for curiosity; the rest were put into the shell of a gourd, and hung up in the cellar. The next year he planted them all, and had enough to fill a two bushel basket. He knew not what to do with so many, and gave some of them to his neighbors. Soon after, one of them said to him—‘Well, I have found that Potatoes are good for something. I had some of them boiled, and ate them with fish, and they relished very well.’ It was several years after this before Potatoes came into general use, and then only in small quantities.”

Dr. BELKNAP, in his *History of New-Hampshire*, states that the first Potatoes ever raised in New-England, grew in the garden of NATHANIEL WALKER, of Andover, in 1719. From the agreement of these records, we may suppose that that was about the time of their introduction, and they are described by all as being very small—agreeing with Lewis' account that the produce of several might be put in a gourd shell. Every person of observation has noticed the great improvements that have been made with this valuable root within a few years, both in size and quality; and we know of no good reason why these improvements may not be continued, if proper attention is paid to the introduction of new kinds from seed. The idea that Potatoes run out or die by old age, we conceive to be incorrect, as we attribute the disappearance of old varieties to the introduction of new and improved ones; and the theory that the tubers will become mixed by being planted together in hills, is equally unfounded, as it is only by the mixture of the farina or pollen of the blossoms that new varieties are produced.

The best method of planting Potatoes for field culture is in drills, as the produce will be from one quarter to one third greater than when planted in hills, and the expense of cultivating is not increased; in short, we think it does not require as much labor for planting and hoeing an acre in drills as when they are in hills, as the trenching and covering may be done with a plow, when the ground is mellow, as perfectly as by hand. After the ground has been planted sufficient time for the sprouts of the Potatoes to have nearly reached the top of the soil, they should be harrowed with a light harrow lengthwise of the rows or drills; this will loosen the top of the soil and kill all the weeds as effectual-

ly as hand hoeing, and a man with a pair of horses may dress out ten acres in one day—after which one dressing with a plow will be all that is required. But where land is full of sods and grass, we would recommend planting in drills and allowing them to remain unhoed until the tops are at least six inches high, then turn in sheep and allow them to remain until they have eaten all the grass and weeds close, which they will do before they feed upon the Potato tops; after which they should be well hilled up with the plow, and the hoeing is completed. By either of the above methods of cultivation, an acre of Potatoes can be raised with less labor than an acre of corn.

In selecting varieties of Potatoes for cultivation, regard should be had to the uses to which they are to be applied. If they are designed for market or for family use, the quality should be considered of greater consequence than the quantity; but when they are for feeding of stock, quantity enters largely into the calculation. We subjoin a list of some of the most valuable varieties cultivated in this section of country, with their common or local names, and their qualities which recommend them. First, we will select a few kinds for the table, omitting some of the early frame Potatoes, which we consider rather as a matter of curiosity than profit, as we consider old Potatoes well kept superior to any of the small early ones we have ever seen, as they are generally watery and insipid.

The Mercer Potato.—This is one of our best Potatoes for family use. It was first produced by a Mr. Gilkey, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. It is rather long and flat in shape, with many eyes. Its color is white, tinged with a pale purple on the tip end, from which circumstance it has been called by some the blue nose. When cut in two, a circle of the same color of the tip end is discovered round the centre. It produces very well, and is one of the most valuable kinds for the supply of the kitchen during the spring months. When boiled, it is white and mealy and of excellent flavor. It has been called by several names, as the Nephannocks, Moshannocks, Blue Noses, and Chenango— all meaning the same Potato.

The Pink-Eye.—This is a Potato which was lately introduced into this country from Ireland. In shape it somewhat resembles the Mercer, but not quite as long—perhaps might be called kidney shaped. It has but few eyes, which are not deep, but are surrounded with a delicate pink color. They are very smooth on the skin, and are liked by the cooks as being easy to clean. In this section they produce tolerably well, and arrive at double the size they do in Ireland, but we do not think them so fine in quality as in that country, but they are certainly a first rate Potato here.

The Sault St. Marie, or Black Kidney.—

These are local names given to a middle sized Potato, recently introduced into this section of country from the place after which we have named it. It is one of the finest Potatoes with which we are acquainted. In shape it is a flattened cone, with very few eyes, which are small and but little indented; the skin, which is a dark purple, becomes considerably checked and rough, from which circumstance we have been led to conclude that is the same one cultivated near Boston, called there the Black Rusty-Coat. It produces well, the vines continuing green until killed by frost. Having cultivated more than thirty kinds of Potatoes, we recommend the three above as being the best assortment for the table that is grown in our country. For feeding to stock, we would recommend the Orange Potato, which is so generally known that it needs no description, and the large round flesh-colored, which bears a close resemblance to the former except in color.—They are both early Potatoes, and we think will produce more than any other kinds with which we are acquainted. Either of these two kinds can be taken off the ground in sufficient season to follow them with a crop of wheat. They are both very good early Potatoes for the table, but are apt to become hollow at the centre when kept late.

PEACH GRUB.

Our valuable and intelligent correspondent, Dr. Spafford, in our 17th number, has given the public some valuable facts, justified by his own experience; and his suggestions on the same subject, as they are on all others, are entitled to great consideration.

We have some misgivings, however, on the subject of his application to expel the peach tree grub in all cases, but having no experience with his remedy, we beg leave to give our readers what facts, pro and con, which the subject recalls to memory, without referring to any direct authorities on those points.

Sir George McKenzie, a distinguished Scotch Horticulturist, gives some very satisfactory results, on anointing the limbs and bodies of trees with oils, to destroy the eggs and pupæ of insects, but cautions against touching the leaf or flower buds, in any case. He further states that the only trees he found injured by the use of oils, was the apricot and cherry. A writer in the *Plough Boy* for 1823, after stating the troubles he had met with from the peach grub, says that he found lamp oil effectual in expelling them; but that the remedy was as bad as the disease, as it invariably killed his trees.

In an old almanac published in Hartford, Conn. there is a communication which states the circumstance of the preservation of a single tree, among a great number that were destroyed by the grub, by the accidental throwing of a quantity of rags about the root,

which had been used to absorb some lamp oil which had been spilled.

If oil does not prove deleterious to the peach, or any of the stone fruits, it is truly a most valuable discovery; as it is of easy application and within the reach of every one, and we shall not fail to make the experiment, and give our readers the result.

We are disposed to think that the *apple tree borer* and the peach grub are of two different species, as the latter only wounds the bark to cause the tree to gum; while the former perforates the solid wood in every direction. We are perfectly aware, that the oils are bane to all the insect tribe and their *larvæ*; one drop of which will instantly destroy the largest of the species.

We would suggest the use of thick rancid oils, which have lost their fluidity or had India Rubber dissolved in them, or turpentine from the pine tree. All essential oils are repugnant in the extreme degree to the whole insect race.

We should have no fears of using any of these as an unguent, to simply anoint, or oil the tree as a preventive to impregnation, in such a manner as not to allow it to reach the roots.

The grub is often so encased with the outer bark and gum, that we should advise the removal of the earth and gum, before any application could be profitably made. *

FORMATION OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It has been peculiarly gratifying to us to observe the excitement which has prevailed in this county since the last autumn, for introducing choice varieties of seeds and fruits amongst our farmers and Horticulturists. One year ago this county was rather destitute of the choice varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Grapes. A few gentlemen had furnished their gardens with trees and shrubs from New-York, but these were unknown to the public, and the names of most of them were to the individuals who possessed them. Since that time there has been introduced into this town about twenty new kinds of Pears, forty of Peaches, fifteen of Plums, and fifty of Grapes. These, in addition to the kinds growing before, make the assortment of fruits now with us as extensive as can be found in any inland part of the United States. These varieties have not been procured to be locked up in gardens, but for the purpose of distributing scions to different parts of the county. Perhaps much of this spirit of improvement has been owing to the formation of an Horticultural Society in this county the last year, by which the exertions of those individuals who were disposed to make them for their own comfort and the benefit of others, were systematized so that the least expense might produce the greatest good.

By the formation of such societies, we are convinced that lasting benefits will result to

society generally; for when valuable fruits are once introduced into any section of our country, there will always be found individuals who will continue them, who perhaps would never made exertions for their introduction. Again, the organization of such societies forms rallying points for the concentration of information on such subjects as are connected with them, from which each individual may be benefitted by the united experience and exertions of the whole. Another advantage expected from the formation of such societies, is to reduce to order the confusion which now exists with regard to the names of fruit. At present, one kind of fruit may be found under a dozen different names; and, again, a dozen kinds may be found under the same name. This subjects every cultivator to serious and frequent disappointments. The yearly exhibition and comparison of fruits will be very beneficial, as many new kinds will be brought forward which have been raised from seeds in this district, some of which perhaps will be found equal if not superior to old varieties—in short, several such have been discovered which promise to be of importance to the Horticulturist.

We hope many of the adjoining counties will be so far convinced of the utility of our society that they will form similar ones, until our whole country will be furnished with the choicest fruits of the earth. If we look around us in our own country, we find that such societies have almost invariably succeeded; and in Europe they have been found so useful, that the good men of every nation have honored them with membership, and that neither sectarian nor political jealousies have ever affected them. Men of science have patronized them, and philosophers have allowed that the contemplations of the farmer and Horticulturist are more elevated and sublime than those of any other class of people, their vocations tending directly to lead the mind from Nature's works to Nature's God.

APHIS, OR PLANT LOUSE,

A small insect which infests almost every species of tree or plant which is cultivated; and in many cases becomes a serious hindrance to the advancement of vegetation and perfection of the fruit—infesting the young and tender branches and the under side of the leaves: without eating or perforating the leaves, they cause them to curl, dry up, and die. By some process they destroy the functions of the leaf which operate as the lungs do in the animal economy, and cause a saccharine matter to exude on which they exist, and there is no doubt but their depredations, under some particular circumstances, are the cause of the production of the honey dew. The small Black Ant is often observed very busy among the leaves infested with Aphides, travelling over and among them with great eagerness and activity, and by some observers it was thought that they preyed upon their

young, but later and more accurate observations have shown that they protect and even act as nurses to them, in order that by their operations, they shall cause the production of the sweet exudation of which they are so fond.

Great quantities of flies are also observed about plants and trees infested by the Aphid, and on the same errand; which induces us to think that the Aphid, by its peculiar operations, causes a disease in the leaf whereby an ichor or serum is thrown out, which constitute not only theirs, but the food of many other insects.

Almost every vegetable has its own particular species of insect, of various description, colors and sizes, on most of which their colors are green—on the cabbage they are white or grey, on the cherry jet black, on ranzy red, &c. &c. They multiply with astonishing rapidity. The males are winged, and the females without wings. The female possesses the property of producing her young alive in a perfect state during summer, and and in the autumn of laying eggs for the purpose of continuing the species through the winter; they may be observed at the joints of branches, and on the small limbs, of the size and color of particles of black sand from the sand box. The male in autumn attaches itself to those leaves which are downy on the under side, where it passes the winter in perfect shape; while the female contracts into a small black globule full of a soft granulated matter, the final issue and destination of which has not as yet been determined.

In green-houses they are destroyed by tobacco smoke, and it has even been applied to out-standing trees and shrubs, by means of tents or coverings of cloth; but from the expense and trouble, cannot in common cases be applied. A decoction of tobacco, injected by a syringe, or even a boy's common *Squirt-gun* with a small aperture, or lime-water, or soap suds, are effectual remedies. Tobacco juice is the most efficient—destroying every living thing but *man*, when properly applied, and doing no injury either to the leaf, root, or body of any vegetable substance. Caterpillars, worms, grubs, nor flies, are proof against it. One sixpenny paper of coarse tobacco will make liquor enough to depopulate a whole territory of these noxious and destructive creatures.

From the Hartford [Conn.] Mirror.
THE PEACH TREE.

From a desire to encourage the culture of the Peach Tree, we offer the following as the result of experiment and observation.

It is generally known that worms near the surface of the earth, destroy them by eating the bark; the object is therefore to find a preventive in order that the trees may become aged in a healthy state.

It is evident that these worms pass through the common change, and assume the form of millers, early in the summer, and deposit their eggs in the bark as low as they can

find access to it, and that the worms proceeding from them begin to operate in the latter part of the summer when they have been found the size of a common pin. If suffered to remain, they grow to the thickness of a rye straw, each of them girdles the tree about an inch, and the wood from the wounds to the heart dies. Hence it is, that a single wound impairs the vigor of the tree, and a number of them kill it. The point to be gained, is to protect the tree from the millers, and by a simple method, we have succeeded for several years, which is recommended with full confidence.

About the first of May remove the earth from the body of the tree, and shift it to the height of fifteen or sixteen inches, in such manner as to exclude the millers, burying the lower part of it in the earth: we have used straw cut to the length and about half an inch in thickness, bound on with twine. This should be removed about the first of September, as we have sometimes found the young worms in the upper part of the straw, being then readily discovered on the surface of the bark, covered by a little gum. The process should be commenced when the tree is young—they have been found in a rapid growth the first fall after it sprouted. Thus a few minutes in a year devoted to a tree, will protect it against this cause of decay—a very trifling expense compared with the value of this healthy and delicious fruit.

JONATHAN BRACE,
JOHN I. WELLS,
WM. H. IMLAY.

Hartford, Conn. Sept. 8, 1830.

The above recommendation is from persons of the first respectability, and is therefore entitled to full credit. It accords with the suggestions made by us a few days since, and is predicated on the same ground—to fence out, or raise a defence against the attacks of the insect laying the eggs. We however think our recommendation of using tan bark instead of earth, the preferable course: it is easy to procure, easy to remove for examination, and no insect or vegetable is ever found to live in it; it acts on the surface to keep the ground moist and open, and if kept around the tree by some kind of box, it may be used in gardens and borders, without being blown or scattered about. It is of the utmost importance that the collar of the root should be laid bare a few days and a thorough extermination of the grub made, before using either earth or bark.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Baron Humboldt says, that timber should be left standing on the tops and sides of hills, for three very good reasons:

- 1st. Affording a shelter during high winds.
- 2d. Affording better fuel than timber from low lands.
- 3d. Preserving the subterranean water courses, which pursue the uneven tenor of their way up the steep woodlands; but when the sun is let in, the parched earth drinks up, retards, and finally destroys them.

New York Post Office.—From the first of April to the first of May, forty-two thousand ship letters have been received at the Post Office, in that city.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

First exhibition of the Society for the present year, April 19, 1831.

Judge Buel presented 3 bunches pie plant, Rheum tartarum, foliage 2 to 2 1-2 feet in length.

Spencer Stafford, 1 fine bunch asparagus, George Wilcox, 2 fine bunches radishes; 2 heads celery.

D. B. Slingerland, 3 heads celery, and a splendid collection of flowers, consisting of a variety of hyacinth, narcissus, jonquils, double violets, Persian and dwarf violets.

Thomas Churnsides, 2 fine bunches radishes; 1 fine bunch asparagus; 2 bunches celery.

Stated premiums were awarded Spencer Stafford, George Wilcox, D. B. Slingerland, and Thomas Churnsides.

Honorary premium to Judge Buel for rheum tartarum.—*Albany Argus.*

Second exhibition of the Society, May 3, 1831

6 fine large parsnips.

12 fine heads Silesian lettuce.

1 fine boquet exotic flowers, from the garden of Stephen Van Rensselaer, sen.

7 heads spinage.

7 heads lettuce.

6 parsnips.

1 bunch 25 heads asparagus.

2 dozen large rich flavored apples, Swart. Newtown Pippins and Spitzenbergs, from the garden of D. B. Slingerland.

1 large boquet, consisting of a great variety of splendid exotic and indigenous flowers, from the garden of Jesse Buel.

1 fine bunch, 25 heads asparagus, from the garden of Spencer Stafford.

1 fine bunch radishes, raised in the open ground from the garden of James Wilson.

Stated premiums were awarded to Stephen Ven Rensselaer, sen., D. B. Slingerland, Jesse Buel, and Spencer Stafford.—*ib.*

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

Editor of the Genesee Farmer—Observing that a portion of your useful paper is devoted to the language of Botany, I take the liberty to make a few remarks.

The *specific character* includes only such features of a plant as are sufficient to distinguish it from every other species of the same genus. The specific character therefore is not a *description* but a *difference*.—Of a genus "where only one species exists, a *differentia specifica* is an absurdity."

It will then appear that where there are only two species of a genus, it is necessary only to mark the points of difference between those two species; and their specific characters therefore cannot agree in any point. So in the genus *Vanguiera*, which has only two species:

V. edulis. Stem unarmed, leaves large, ovate, stalked
V. spinosa. Stem spiny, leaves small, nearly sessile.

But where there are three or more species in a genus, the *specific character* of two of those species, may agree in several particulars; but these particulars must *differ* from some other species. Thus in the genus *Borbonia*, which has many species:

B. trinervis. Leaves lanceolate, three nerved, entire.
B. lanceolata. Leaves lanceolate, many nerved, entire.

Here by omitting those parts in which the

* Smith's Grammar of Botany. Allow me to remark, *en passant*, that no practical notice of this rule is found in Eaton's Manual of Botany. The only species of a genus, there appears to have a specific character like other plants. See *Adoxa*, *Cannabis*, *Dionca*, *Droca*, *Frasera*, *Galax*, *Humulus*, *Hydrastis*, *Mitchella*, &c. &c. &c.

species agree, the student sees at a glance wherein they differ. Or if we take from the same genus

B. { *cordata*. Leaves cordate, many nerved, entire.
crenata. Leaves cordate, many nerved, tooth lotted.
 the difference between these two species is equally plain. Again, if we take

B. { *lancoolata*. Leaves lanceolate, many nerved, entire.
cordata. Leaves cordate, many nerved, entire,
 the two species are at once distinguished by their cordate, and lanceolate, leaves.

It may be observed that the specific characters before us, are rendered much clearer by the beautiful simplicity of using the same terms to express the same things. Had the language been varied, according to the practice of rhetoricians, the student would scarcely be certain that different words, so near together, could mean the same thing, and his ideas would be vague and indistinct.—Of this bad taste, I select two samples from Eaton's Manual :

Bignonia { *erucigera*. Leaves conjugate, cirrhose. [rills*
capreolata. Leaves conjugate, bearing tend.
Elymus { *virginicus*—Spikelets, in pairs.
villosus—Spikelets, gemminate.

A specific character may also be rendered less perspicuous and less convenient by a confused arrangement of its parts. In the same book, the specific character of *Erigeron integrifolium* begins thus: "Stem simple," &c. but in *E. compositum* the stem is placed in the rear of seventeen words, and is the last thing mentioned. This want of order in the specific characters, occurs in many pages of that valuable work; but I observe with pleasure that exceptionable variations in the language are not numerous.

Q.

* An eminent botanist with more propriety begins those specific characters thus:

Bignonia { *erucigera*. Leaves conjugate, cirrhose.
capreolata. Leaves conjugate, cirrhose.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF FEAR.

The following facts are related by Mr. Young, in the Edinburgh Geographical Journal:

A blackbird had been surprised in a cage by a cat. When it was relieved, it was found lying on its back. Its feathers fell off and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white.—A grey linnet happened to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk: he instantly tore the creature from its cage, and plucked off all its feathers. The poor animal survived the accident, (the outrage we would rather say) and had its feathers replaced, but they were also white.

To these we would add the case of a gentleman who was in the Lunatic Asylum at Glasgow, a few years ago, who had his intellect impaired, and his hair turned suddenly grey, by a paroxysm of fear.

A BLACKSMITH'S STUDY.—What would the reader say to an invitation to visit the study of a journeyman blacksmith? Ladies and gentlemen walk in; don't be frightened; blacksmiths were in fashion before dancing masters, and steel was used for many purposes of utility previous to the invention of corsets. In one of our editorial peregrination we took some pains to call on a subscriber and correspondent, whose zeal in the cause had procured us a number of subscribers, and

whose pithy productions in our columns had drawn the attention of the conductors of some of the first literary periodicals. On arriving at the village inn, we inquired for A. B. and was directed to a blacksmith's shop, where we found our friend busily engaged at his usual occupation.—Without useless apologies or ceremonies, he politely introduced us to his residence and to his study. It was a comfortable and snug upper chamber, neatly plastered, and provided with a fire stove, a bed, a writing desk, a book case and shelves, with other corresponding conveniences. His library consisted of upwards of a hundred well selected volumes, comprising some standard works on history, civil government, science, law, theology, and general literature. It must have been in such retirements that the Benjamin Franklins and Roger Shermans of a former age conceived and planned the movements which resulted in the establishment of our free institutions.—*Cadiz Gazette*.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NATIONAL LYCEUM—A convention, for the purpose of organizing a National Lyceum, assembled in New York on the 4th inst. There were about thirty delegates present. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. was elected President, and John Neal, and A. J. Yates, Secretaries.—The object of this institution is "to constitute a sort of literary congress, where the great interests of literature and science, from the alphabet up to the highest branches of science, may be represented in the natural progress of things hereafter." At the last dates the convention were discussing the provisions of a convention, reported by a committee for the government of the society.

THE CABINET.

The following person are announced as composing the new Cabinet:
 Mr. Livingston, Sec'y of State.
 " Woodbury, " Navy.
 " McLane, " Treasury.
 " White, " War.

The two, first-named, have accepted their appointments, and there is no doubt of the acceptance of the two last named gentlemen.

There does not appear to have been any change made in the Attorney General.

The son of Gov. Desha, of Kentucky, who murdered Baker about eight years ago, and who escaped the gallows through the insufficiency of the evidence and the technicalities of the law, lately died at Texas; confessing as he was about to depart, that he did kill Baker, and was guilty of other atrocities about 'equal thereto.'

HENRY SEYMOUR, Esq. has resigned the office of Canal Commissioner of this state. Mr. Seymour was appointed in 1819, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Ellicott.

The Governor, by virtue of the power vested in him by the revised statutes, has appointed JONAS EARLL, jun. Esq. late a member of congress from Onondaga county, Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Seymour.

THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday, remarks:—We are without any later intelligence from Europe. The market, generally, has undergone but little alteration. The supplies of Flour are greater than were ever before known: at least fifty thousand barrels

have already been received by the canal, during the last two or three weeks. The market, all things considered, has been very firm for flour, and prices have left off nearly the same as our last. The shipping interest has improved at least 25 per cent within a few months. Freights continue good; and ship building is more active than for many years.—Ten or fifteen ships are now on the stocks, and preparing to be set up; every yard has as much as it can do; and carpenters are getting two dollars a day wages. The money market continues abundant.

THE CROPS.

The Fredericktown Herald states that it hears from all parts of the country the most cheerful hopes expressed of a rich harvest. The wheat crop, especially, promises to be abundant—the FLY having as yet done very little damage.

FREDERICKTOWN, (Md.) April 30.

THE CROPS.—We are gratified to state that, from all quarters of the country we hear the most cheering hopes expressed of a rich harvest. The wheat crop especially, is so far very fine, and "the fly" has done but little damage—the other kinds of small grain also promise well; and should it please the great "disposer of events" to afflict the European nations with war, our farmers will have a large quantity of grain for the new market which will be thereby created. But the best and surest dependence of the farmer is on the 'homemarket;' and it is only in the security and extent of which that he can hope to receive a just compensation for his labors on the soil. The low price of produce is solely attributable to the want of consumers; and with the present policy of all foreign nations, they cannot be increased, unless among ourselves by the diversion of a portion of those who raised bread to those who will eat it.

Lieut. McMurdo, of the British Horse Artillery, was killed in a *Tiger Hunt*, at Jaulnah, near Madras, East Indies, on the 11th September last. The animal sprang upon his victim from a cover of bushes, broke his leg, and tore his arms and shoulders terribly. Two other officers were with McM. who immediately despatched the tiger, but the poor man died before medical aid could be procured.

FIRES.—The store of Smith and Moore, Andes, Del. co. was burnt on Sunday morning last. Loss \$1500—insured.

On the 23th ult. two children were burnt to death, at Norway, in the house of a Mr. Davis. The fire originated in the absurd practice of drying flax about the fire in the house.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
 for the week ending May 7, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro-	meter	Wind	clear	cloudy	rainy	high	winds	Observations
1	M	56	29.46	w	1						
	P	49	29.15	w	1						
2	M	60	29.18	w	1						
	E	48	29.15	w	1						
3	M	68	29.10	w	1						
	E	54	29.05	s			1				2.10 thunder shower
4	M	58	29.16	s	w	1					
	E	42	29.36	w	1						
5	M	50	29.40	w	1						
	E	36	29.55	w	1						
6	M	55	29.55	w	1						
	E	42	29.50	w	1						
7	M	68	29.38	e	1						
	E	52	29.25	s	1						

MISCELLANIES.

Yellow Locust, *Robinia pseudo acacia*.—Mr. Wm. Buckminster of Framingham, encouraged by a premium of fifty dollars, offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, sowed some seed in 1828. He first poured boiling water on them and let them soak three or four days. He then sowed them in his garden. In the spring following, he transplanted them in worn-out land, in rows eight feet apart, and four feet distant in the rows. On an acre he has one thousand trees, some of which are four and a half feet in circumference. Many a farmer would add to the value of his farm by following this example.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Currying Cows.—Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they too often swallow the hair, and receive injury.—*ib*.

The Newtown Spitzenberg Apple, Matchless.—A great reputation attaches to a class of American apples called the Spitzenbergs, of which this is the best; but they are not to be compared with such fruit as the Ribstone Pippin, the Cornish July-flower, the Golden Harvey, and others of our fine English varieties. This is, however, an apple of merit. It bears well, is a pretty good bearer on a standard, and will keep to the end of January.—*Pom. Mag.*

Plaster for Trees.—The cheapest and most suitable remedy for wounds upon trees occasioned by pruning, is Spanish brown paint, a little thicker than painters generally use. Lay it on with a brush, and take care to cover the wounded part thoroughly. This will effectually exclude the air and weather, and Nature's healing process will soon perform the cure.—*N. E. Farmer*.

Prevention of the Mildew on Peach and Nectarine Trees.—Sir, the following preventive of the mildew on Peach and Nectarine trees has simplicity, as well as the experience of many years, to recommend it:—Take of sulphur and rain or river water, in proportions of two ounces of sulphur to every four gallons of water. Put the quantity which may be required into a copper or boiler, and let it (after it commences boiling) boil for half an hour: after which it may be taken out, or suffered to remain until it becomes of a tepid state, when it ought to be applied to the trees by means of the garden engine or syringe, as in a common washing with water. The time for applying it is annually, as soon as the fruit is set and considered out of danger.—*Loudon*.

A Sweet Chestnut of a very superior sort, well deserving the attention of nurserymen is a source of scions for grafting, stands in the garden of Capt. Clemens, in the parish of St. Peters, Jersey. Mr. Donald of the Goldworth nursery, and Mr. Roy of Aberdeen new nursery, expect to have plants for sale in the autumn of 1831.—*Gar. Mag.*

Propagation of Grape Vines.—The enterprise and experience of Mr. Longworth, are worthy of notice. He has a variety of vines which he raised from the seed, producing different varieties of Grapes, which bid fair to be excellent wine Grapes. His mode of propagating the vine on the wild stock, has in no instance failed, and merits description. Late in the fall he selects a wild vine, about

the size of a walking stick—cuts it about three feet from the ground, and digs it up with as much root as he conveniently can, and transfers it to a hole, in which are mingled, fine manure and light rich soil; thus the root is placed until March. He then cuts it close to the ground, and inserts neatly the Grape scion, in the same manner in which an Apple tree is grafted. He then applies a paste made of clay and fine dry horse dung, then scrapes the loose rich earth around into the top of the graft. So luxuriant is the growth, that it is necessary, the first season, to protect them from the severity of the frost, by covering them with earth. They bear plentifully the second year, and are more hardy and fruitful than if raised from cuttings. Next season, we may expect to see Mr. Longworth in our market, with Grapes worth looking at, worth buying, and worth eating.—*Zanesville Gazette*.

A method of accelerating the maturity of Melons.—This consists in spreading under and around the melons, a bed of pulverised charcoal two inches deep. Lampodias, at Freiberg, attempted this experiment in 1815, and he succeeded in ripening melons in a box filled with earth and not covered during the cold summer of that year. The surface of the charcoal attained a temperature at noon of from 115 to 133 degrees, while elsewhere it was only from 85 to 88 degrees.—*American Farmer*.

Bee Hives.—Mr. Abijah Alley of this city, has exhibited a model of a Bee house, which appears to us to combine many conveniences, and to render the care of Bees much less troublesome than the usual mode of keeping them. Mr. Owen's system of communities in parallelograms, is, with some modifications, adopted for the plan; which is to congregate a large number of families, or swarms of Bees, into one building, which is so constructed that the owner of it may, at his pleasure, go into the rear of the hives and expel the Bees from one of the four rooms or divisions, into which each hive is separated, and take from it one fourth (or half, as the case may require) of the honey laid up for their winter stores. The model will be exhibited at Mr. Parkhurst's agricultural warehouse, on Lower-market street, and the inventor will also exhibit it at the meeting of the society, to-morrow. We submit his own remarks on the subject.—*West. Tiller*.

Discovery of Indian Corn.—This record of history is going the rounds of the papers, and though we believe the first discovery of the nutritious food is well known to all familiar with the early story of New-England—we may as well repeat the particulars which first led to the use of Indian Corn among the settlers. Captain Miles Standish, who was called the "Hero of New-England," previous to the settlement of the puritans, commanded one of the parties bent on exploring the country, amounting in all to sixteen men. In their progress they met with several hillocks, supposed to be the burial places of the Indians, but as they advanced, finding many more, they closely examined them, and discovered that they contained what they afterwards knew to be Indian Corn. Being buried in the ear, it excited their curiosity, and by some of the party it was

thought a valuable acquisition, while others, who ate it in a raw state, did not relish it, and thought it worth little or nothing. They secured, however, some seed. In the ensuing spring, a Squanto, a friendly Indian, instructed them in the culture of it, and it was probably the means of saving them afterwards from famine.—*N. Y. Mer.*

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	EASTERN STATES.		
	1820	1830.	Increase.
Maine	298,335	339,462	101,127
New-Hampshire	244,161	269,533	28,372
Vermont	235,764	280,665	44,901
Massachusetts	523,287	510,100	86,813
Connecticut	275,248	297,771	22,463
Rhode-Island	83,059	97,211	14,152
	1,650,854	1,954,682	297,828
	MIDDLE STATES.		
New-York	1,372,812	1,934,496	561,684
New-Jersey	277,575	320,779	43,204
Pennsylvania	1,049,458	1,331,034	280,576
Delaware	72,749	76,737	3,986
Maryland	497,350	446,943	39,563
	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015
	SOUTHERN STATES.		
Virginia	1,065,366	1,186,297	120,931
North Carolina	638,829	738,470	99,641
South Carolina	502,741	581,478	78,832
Georgia	340,989	516,567	175,578
	2,547,925	3,032,812	474,887
	WESTERN STATES.		
Ohio	581,434	37,679	356,245
Kentucky	564,317	688,844	124,527
Indiana	147,178	341,585	194,404
Illinois	55,211	157,575	102,364
Missouri	66,586	137,427	70,842
	1,414,726	2,263,117	848,391
	SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.		
Tennessee	422,813	684,822	262,009
Louisiana	153,417	215,275	62,168
Alabama	127,901	309,216	181,351
Mississippi	75,448	97,865	22,417
	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
	TERRITORIES.		
Dis. of Columbia	33,039	39,559	6,819
Michigan	8,896	31,696	22,802
Arkansas	14,246	30,380	16,134
Florida		34,725	
	56,181	136,611	80,430
	RECAPITULATION.		
E. States	1,659,851	1,954,682	297,828
M. States	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015
S. States	2,547,925	3,032,812	474,887
W. States	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381
S. W. States	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
Territories	56,181	136,611	80,430
Total	9,637,299	12,796,649	3,158,450

ROMANTIC—Augusta, Geo. Feb. 14. —Report says, that lately the Sand Bar Ferryman picked up in the river floating down, a nice mahogany cradle, closely canked, so as to exclude the water. It had the usual cradle clothing, and its quilt was neatly spread and tucked beneath its soft bed of feathers. The ferryman towed it ashore and began to examine the value of his prize. He raised the covering, and behold! a beautiful infant, handsomely dressed, lay beneath in undisturbed slumbers. He carried it to his mistress, where it has found that protection denied by an unnatural mother.

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, MAY 21, 1831.

NUMBER 20

JEFFERSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are aware that the publication of addresses delivered at agricultural festivals and exhibitions may be objected to by many of our readers, and for very good reasons; as many of them are mere quotations from foreign authors and delivered by men unacquainted with the practical parts of husbandry, and of course many things recommended which are not calculated for our soil and climate. Such examples were common during the existence of our State Agricultural Societies, and it is rather problematical whether they had a good or bad effect upon our farming interest. In offering to our readers the address of V. Le Ray De Chaumont, we assure them that it is of a different character. It may be said that he is a foreigner, and unacquainted with our course of tillage. This is not correct but in part. He is a foreigner by birth, but an American by adoption, and the county of Jefferson is proud of him as an agriculturist. His investments in landed property in that county have made it for his interest to understand the agriculture of our country, and with such success has he applied himself to study and observation, that he is now looked up to as one of the most correct farmers in that section of the state. The Agricultural Society of that county is also a monument of the correct judgment and persevering efforts of its members, among whom he stands conspicuous, and furnishes a noble example of the benefits of such societies, when conducted upon proper principles. Notwithstanding the general downfall of them in most of the counties through the state, the Society of Jefferson has held on its way, distributing its beneficial influence to community.

Their breeds of cattle and horses have been greatly improved under the directions and by the exertions of the leading men of the Society; and having attended one of their exhibitions, we are justified in saying, that we believe there are few counties in the state that can surpass them in the number of fine animals. These exertions have also been attended with corresponding ones on the part of the manufacturers, as they can boast of having one of the best cotton manufacturing establishments, not only in the United States, but in the world. We refer to the one built by Mr. L. Bebee—which, in point of location as to water power, proportions in construction, and finish of machinery, so far as it has progressed, will compare with any, we are confident, in Europe or America.*

It is with due consideration for the agricultural and manufacturing character of Jefferson county, that we offer the following address, which will be found replete with useful instruction and observations, and which

will, we trust, be read with satisfaction by all classes of community.

Gentlemen of the Society, and Fellow-Citizens;

We meet on this annual occasion under the most favorable auspices. This has been an unusually healthy and productive year.—Our Society, the second in age in the state, is now “the only existing monument of its kind that enlightened legislature, which so judiciously appropriated a portion of the funds of the State, for the noble object of promoting agriculture.”†

Far from being dispirited by the withdrawal of its support, we have drawn new energies to our aid—we have kept alive the sacred fire, and will keep it still brighter and brighter, until it shall again extend over the State; we have held out to our fellow-citizens an example by which they may see the benefits to be derived from it, and in progressing steadily in usefulness and prosperity. We have improved our rules and regulations, and thereby acquired the support of many who before had objections to join us. The spirit of liberality which had presided over the subscriptions has increased, but not so much in proportion with other classes among our farmers, and particularly those of the south part of the county. Their distance from our place of meeting is not however a good excuse, since we have allowed an extra compensation in such cases, and at any rate, it would not apply to the most important premium, that upon farms. It is the Viewing Committee who suffer by the distance, and they have cheerfully travelled to the most northerly parts of the county, where they have seen a zeal that was as unexpected as it was pleasing to them, and which the south ought to imitate.

The labors of this Viewing Committee, composed of some of our most intelligent farmers, who go every year through those parts of the county where farms are offered for premiums, collect and interchange information, and afterwards embody part of their observations in a report which is read to the society, appear to me to be among the most important results of our institution, and sufficient in themselves to justify and repay all we do to sustain it. The individuals who have at different times composed those committees, deserve our warmest thanks. Their influence, considered as a channel of information, as a connecting link between the different parts of this county, would be far greater if more towns should invite their attention. Their able reports have generally encouraged us by the account they gave of the improvement we make every year, and I feel pleasure and pride in adding the flattering testimony of one of the most enlightened landholders in the state, whose property lies principally in St. Lawrence county, and who in answering an application for a subscription, says, that “no person can travel through the county of Jefferson with-

* The above manufacturing establishment is situated on an island of rock in the Black River, in the village of Watertown. The building is 250 feet in length by 50 wide, and 5 stories high. The river here flows through a bed of compact limestone, with high banks; the race which conducts the water to the wheel, which is under the building and secure from frost, is cut through this rock, and seems to bid defiance to any thing but time to affect it.

† New-York Farmer, Sept. 1829.

out remarking the change which has taken place in our agricultural condition,” and that it is indisputable that our society has given an impulse to these improvements.—This compliment was not a mere show of words, as it was backed by a remittance of fifty dollars.

It can hardly be suspected at this day that intelligent farmers, even if they should yet see some points in our society which might be improved, have great doubts upon its general utility, or believe that such societies cannot do much good, because they are sometimes conducted by persons who are not laboring farmers. No mistake could be greater than this. To cultivate well your farms, and raise the greatest possible quantity of the productions which have been raised by your fathers, are undoubtedly important objects of improvement; but among an intelligent and industrious people they cannot fail of being attained, and they will, without an agricultural society, make a good country, producing plenty of food and raiment for the population, and perchance for a little exportation. But will this ensure the prosperity and growth of the country under all the vicissitudes which the world is almost daily undergoing? Far from it. Look at the cotton, tobacco and rice, the principal articles of exportation of these United States; the wines of France; and in short, almost all the agricultural products which now form the basis of the riches and power of civilized nations. Were they known to our ancestors a few hundred years ago? Who introduced them where they seem to be indigenous? Not only they were not farmers, but they have sometimes been opposed most strenuously by the very class who were to derive most advantage from the introduction of a new plant. Such reproach I know could not be incurred by the American farmers.—They show themselves ready to adopt what appears advantageous, and therefore agricultural societies are calculated to be very useful in this country, since their object is not only to improve the mode of cultivating the common products of the country, but to introduce new ones. To the great staples which I have above mentioned, it is probable that in a few years two will be added, or perhaps even by another change in some other country, will take the place of one or more of those.

Hemp, one of those articles to which I allude, has been cultivated with great success in many parts of the United States. It is a fact well ascertained by numerous experiments and confirmed by the navy commissioners in their reports, that American hemp is preferable to Russia. I see in a publication from one of our most enlightened agriculturists, (Judge Buel of Albany,) that “the United States pay annually to the foreign cultivators and manufacturers of hemp, more than two millions seven hundred thousand dollars. There is therefore little danger of gutting our markets with this necessary production. Most of the states from Tennessee to Maine already grow hemp, and in this state it is successfully and profitably cultivated, particularly in the counties of Orange, Saratoga, Washington, Tompkins, &c. upon most of the soils which yield a profit in the ordinary productions of agricul-

ture." After some farther remarks upon soils adapted to hemp, Judge Buel adds, "It will do well on any soil that will grow good flax," and he concludes that it will be profitable to the American farmer from the following facts: the quantity grown among us has greatly increased and probably quadrupled within the last four years. Few have abandoned its culture who commenced it under favorable circumstances, while many are annually turning their attention to it.— Foreign hemp has increased in price on account of the tariff: one half of the ordinary expense in cleaning and preparing it for market may now be saved by the newly invented machine for separating the lint from the fibre; and the process of water rotting increases the value of the article, and renders American hemp equal in value and quantity to Russian or Piedmont. A select committee of the legislature of Ohio, made an elaborate report last winter, in which they speak favorably of the climate of our part of the United States for its cultivation, and conclude their remarks upon the soil adapted to it, by saying, "any land however, that will bring a good crop of flax, corn, or potatoes, will bring a good crop of hemp." This report, published in the *New-England Farmer*, is a good treatise upon the cultivation of hemp, and would alone repay a year's subscription to an agricultural paper. I will however endeavor to obtain the information it procures in some shape during the winter, so that those who have good grounds for it may if they chose try it next spring. On that head I would not be understood, in quoting what I have said above of the grounds which produce hemp, nor is it either the meaning of those papers to recommend its being sown on lands, such as would but strictly come under that designation, at least in any thing like large crops. On the contrary, I think it is important to try it first under the most favorable circumstances. I am dispensed from giving you estimates of the probable, and accounts of the actual benefits of this new staple, by referring you to our neighbors of Lewis county, who have been before us in this branch. On the same principle that I avoid exciting you by highly promising statements, I would warn you against drawing conclusions too hastily from what you see yourselves. Inquire well into the nature of the soil and the state in which it received the crop. Examine such lands as you have to devote to that plant when they have been well prepared. You need not think of putting hemp in an indifferent soil, half tilled and already overgrown with thistle. Failures in such cases prove nothing. The question of the soil being exhausted by it, I should think to be in a great measure relative to its natural quality and the price of the land. We might afford to let any of ours which would bring a net profit, such as I have seen mentioned under the most respectable authority, lie dormant for ever thereafter: and even under ordinary circumstances it is probable that with a proper rotation of crops, the injury done to the soil will be repaired. I do not find this subject treated in the writings I have consulted, or if it is, it has escaped my notice. One article, however, I have met with in the *Troy Sentinel*, which contradicts the received opinion on this head, and I believe in fact that it will be found to be exaggerated.— Hemp has now been raised sufficiently long in this country to have an opportunity of

judging the question, and it is well worthy the observant agriculturist. It has been observed that our lands hold their quality remarkably well without manure. There are not far from this village, lands which have been cleared more than twenty years ago, and which have given and yet give without manure, very good crops of wheat. A large establishment for the rotting and dressing of hemp has been made at Copenhagen, in Lewis county, and is a credit to its proprietors and to the country. One for the same purpose has been made at Jubelville, opposite this place, but unfortunately was never in operation on account of the failure of the person who put it up. There can be no doubt of its being placed in activity next year.*

The second article above alluded to as likely to be added to our products, is *silk*, for which we pay annually above *ten millions* of dollars to foreign countries, but which will probably be produced in the United States in sufficient quantities for consumption, and even exportation, and will partly be manufactured here. It is now ascertained and acknowledged in France, that the quality of the raw silk is superior to that of other countries, and no difficulty exists in producing it to any extent. The white mulberry tree, on which the worm feeds, will succeed well here, so far as we can judge by analogy and the short experience we have had.† The leaves may be gathered by children after school hours, and females from twelve to fifteen are amply sufficient to attend to the worms within doors. Mr. Rapp, in a letter dated Economy, Pa. 30th June, 1830, says, "Adhering to the instructions given in the *American Farmer*, and books treating on the culture and manufacture of silk, we find no difficulty in keeping the worms healthy, unwinding or reeling the silk, or weaving it." In 1828, the industrious society directed by him, made a small beginning: they have now made *stripe* for female apparel, vesting, and one hundred handkerchiefs, of a good quality, and feel sufficiently encouraged to have erected a *two-story building*, 21 by 44, for the worms and the various operations of the silk manufacture. It appears, however, that the finer textures of silk require a *more delicate* process for reeling, so much so, that it is only in the south of France and north of Italy that it is well understood. Congress will probably next winter pass a law, which they had no time to pass upon last session, providing for the *teaching of skilful reelers*, and meanwhile the family reel will answer for family use, and our ladies may shortly attend our anniversary in silk dresses of their own manufacture.‡

* A Mr. Wedge of Lewis county, sowed last spring fourteen acres of hemp, and had delivered a part of the crop on a contract with the owners of the works at Copenhagen, who had agreed with him and others to give fifteen dollars a ton. Judging from what he had delivered, his fourteen acres will yield fifty tons, or a fraction over three and a half tons per acre. The preparation of the ground was the same as for corn. I quote this, not because I have reason to believe that it is a favorable specimen, but merely because I happened to have heard of it, and of no other. Some of my neighbors had small pieces which gave a far greater produce in proportion.

† It grows luxuriantly in Massachusetts, where it was introduced forty years ago. It is no uncommon thing there for the plants to be cut down by the frost during the first winter; but they shoot out again and grow with fresh vigor the following spring.

‡ See on the subject of silk, "Practical Instruc-

It was a most gratifying surprise for me, on my return to the United States, after a year's absence, to find the great improvement which had been effected in the morals of the people in the use of ardent spirits.— If there was one cause capable of checking and arresting the unexampled prosperity of this country, it was the frightful increase of the vice of intemperance. For the last thirty or forty years, a great melioration had taken place in the customs of the richer classes in that particular. A fashion, imported from England, was prevalent in our cities at that period, of sitting at the dinner-table many hours after the cloth was removed, and it was no uncommon thing nor was it esteemed derogatory, for men of respectable standing, to drink to an excess on these occasions, which would hardly be credited here. The more refined custom of soon joining the ladies or even of accompanying them to the drawing-room, is now prevalent; and this has been aided in its good effect by the more general introduction of the lighter French wines, of which the influence upon the sobriety of a people is so universally acknowledged, that it has been urged upon Congress as a reason for diminishing the duties upon them. The low price of whiskey, since the fall in price of grains, is probably the great reason for the alarming increase of intemperance among the poorer classes. But where wine, not stronger than cider, as the common French wines, is generally drunk, intemperance is universally admitted to be prevalent. Those wines are also healthy; and it is the opinion of enlightened and good men, that the most effectual and lasting mode of reducing the use of ardent spirits is the one recommended last year by your President, of introducing generally the cultivation of the grape. I know that this will be controverted by men very intelligent and very good too. But my little experience tells me that moderation is the more sure way of proceeding in amendments, and that we must mistrust, in this country particularly, an eagerness of zeal which has carried too far almost all the objects to which public attention has been called.

In thus recommending the culture of the grape, (for family use only, either as wine or for the table) we are encouraged by one more year of success. That plant is subject to injury by late frosts in the spring, even in its favored abodes of the south of Europe. We cannot complain, therefore, if after the uncommonly warm month of April of this year, the grape was hurt in the succeeding month. But those which have escaped this partial injury, show that in proper situations and with due care, this plant is destined to find a congenial country among us. I have

reasons for the culture of Silk and the Mulberry Tree, by F. Pascalis, M. D." and "Essays on American Silk, by John D'Homergue and Peter Stephen Du Ponceau." The latter work shows satisfactorily that silk ought to be worked at present in this country only to that state when it is called raw silk, and then exported, and that this would afford more profit than to make sewing silk, as they do in Connecticut. But as the preparation of raw silk requires some knowledge and machines which we do not yet possess, I think it will be found advisable to begin as soon as possible to raise the trees and get experience in the management of worms: we may reach even immediate benefits therefrom; for no doubt the inhabitants of Connecticut would not have persevered in making sewing silk for seventy years, (even with the whole of the cocoons, altho' M. D'Homergue says that this is a great waste, since the refuse cocoons only are used for that purpose) unless there was a profit in it.

great pleasure in quoting the grape vines of Major Brown, one of which, particularly, a mere cutting, planted three years ago. It is of a valuable kind, (Early Morrillon) and has produced this year one hundred and twenty clusters, of good size, which came to perfect maturity about a fortnight ago, notwithstanding the unfavorable season.*—Many parts of this county produce a kind of wild grape. It would be perhaps the surest way, as it is the easiest and quickest of obtaining good fruit, to graft upon those stocks. The grafting of the vine was long considered extremely difficult. My brother has tried the experiment upon the wild stock of this country, and it has perfectly succeeded.—The best mode of grafting appears to be that described by Dufour, of the Vevay Swiss vineyards, in the "American Vine-dresser's Guide," and is thus described by Mr. Horatio Gates Spafford, (author of the New-York Gazetteer) who says, that every one in the neighborhood of Troy practises upon this plan, and that he has found it by experience perfectly successful. "Saw off the root of the stalk into which you would insert your graft, under ground; bore a small hole into the end of the root-stalk, and insert the graft, with one or two buds; then, keeping the root covered with mellow earth, and the upper bud just even with the surface, and the whole process is accomplished. Some care is necessary in rubbing off the superfluous shoots, but the operation is easy, and as sure as the inserting of a graft into an apple or plum tree. If the root-stalk is of a vigorous growth, and the graft well chosen, having the wood of the two last year's growth upon it, and from a bearing vine, the graft will always bear fruit the first year, and of the quality of the graft."

* As this exceeds any account of the kind I have seen, I deem it proper to add that I hold it from a person on whom I place the utmost reliance.

[Concluded next week.]

From the New England Farmer.

BEEES.

Mr. Fessenden—In a communication made for your paper a few days past on this *inexhaustible* subject, I regretted not having received an answer from a gentleman in the western country, to whom I had written last autumn on the method of keeping Bees in the upper part of a house, or any other building. I do not enter into any controversy concerning these valuable insects, or the best shaped hives. My object is to obtain *honey* in the safest and easiest way, with little trouble or expense, and also I hope with a greater certainty of keeping clear of the bee-moth, from the greater elevation from the earth than the usual method.

I have this week received the letter I had so long been expecting, and now give it to you for publication. Yours, &c.,

Roxbury, April 12, 1831. J. PRINCE.

Versailles, Woodford co. Ky. April 30, 1831.

John Prince, Esq.

My Dear Sir—Your friendly letter of October last was forwarded to me at this place, but did not reach this until my departure for the southern counties; consequently this is the first opportunity I have had, and must plead my excuse for not attending to your request sooner: and now, as I have to regret that my friend Doct. Parker has not furnished me with *all* the information I require, concerning the management of bees; but he has kindly afforded me an opportunity of

examining his bee-house, and if I possessed the power of description, you should certainly have it, intelligibly. This much is certain, that he has in his garret a great number of bees. He thinks about forty swarms at this time, all proceeding from one hive, put there about ten years ago. He placed the hive near the brick wall or end of his garret, leaving an aperture or small hole in the wall, through which the bees passed out and in. A tight room was then made for them, such as may be made in the end of any house, leaving a door, which may be locked or bolted. The room must be tight, admitting neither air or light, or very little of either. A large box was then put into this room, say eight by four feet, one half sawed in two, with small hinges on it, and fastened at the bottom by a bolt or lock, for the convenience of raising up and getting the honey whenever you may want. The hive being placed on the top of the box, and the latter having five or six holes bored in it by a small auger—as soon as the bees have filled the hive, they go down into the box, and never swarm until they have completely filled it. But you must have room enough in your house to keep them always at work.—And this you may do by adding box to box; *and they will even then proceed to deposit their comb on the rafters of the house.*

Doct. Parker told me the other day, that he could now take from 50 to 100 weight of honey-comb without disturbing, or even seeing a bee. We have also a bee-house in the yard—three sides planked up, as other framed houses are; we have framed a box the whole length, say fourteen feet; this box is eighteen inches wide and about twelve deep, with holes bored all along the top, over which the hives are set or placed—the front part of this box is full of holes for the egress and ingress of the bees—they directly go up through the box into the hives, fill them, and then go to work in the large box, so that you may take the hive off as soon as filled and place another there, so that there is no necessity of ever killing a bee. You can fasten the hives on the box, by running a bar of iron or wood through each end of the house and putting a lock on it so as to prevent robbery. The lock is placed in the end of the bar, outside of the house.

We have several other plans, or methods of raising bees in this neighborhood—such as small brick buildings, and putting the hives in them, leaving holes in the wall for them to go out and in at, having a door in the back or front, as you please. We also have the hives placed in the top of the porticos or porches, boring small holes in the plank for them to go through. In truth, there can be no difficulty in having plenty of honey, if we devote any time to making a house for the bees.

I am, &c. &c. P. N. O'BARNUM.

GRAPE SEED—NEW VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

The Editor of the American Farmer has received from N. Herbemont, Esq. about a gallon of grape seed for distribution among those persons who are willing to attempt the production of new varieties of grapes.—There are three parcels of seed; one from Herbemont's Madeira, one from the Lenoir, and the other from the Blands Madeira, the Isabella, and the Arena mixed. The first is a well known hardy variety, and the prospect is very fair for producing from the several varieties many valuable new seedlings,

and we invite gentlemen who have facilities for the experiment, to call and obtain a portion of the seed. The editor has planted half a pint of each parcel, and should the remainder not be called for during the ensuing week, as the season is getting late he will plant the whole, and distribute the plants at a future season, at a price which will merely defray the expense. But it is hoped that the patriotic intentions of Mr. Herbemont will be seconded by gentlemen more competent, both in means and skill, for the accomplishment of the object. It is by such means alone that the vine countries of the east have obtained so many excellent varieties of grape adapted to their various climates; and it is by such means alone that the United States will be able to do the same. Mr. Herbemont by this means has produced one of the best, if not the very best wine grapes now cultivated in the United States, (the Herbemont Madeira;) it possesses the important quality of withstanding all the severities and vicissitudes of our various climates; is a full and sure bearer, and its fruit inferior to no other for wine.—The production of one vine of equal value would be a rich reward for the trouble and expense of the experiment now recommended. As the season is late, we would recommend persons who may plant the seed to soak it in hot water for twelve or twenty-four hours previous to putting it in the ground. We would also recommend trenches to be dug two feet apart one inch deep, well rotted stable manure put in six inches deep, the trenches filled with sandy loam mixed with chip manure, and the seed sown in drills, like radish seed, along the top of them. A pint of the seed might thus be put in six or eight square rods of ground.—*Am. Farmer.*

THE MARKET.

New-York, May 14.

The New-York Daily Advertiser of Saturday, remarks:—A few days later intelligence from France has been received since our last, which is considered by most people as more warlike. This had an effect to strengthen the confidence of the holders of flour, who have been able to advance their rates in the face of an unprecedented supply from the North River and Canal. Business continues brisk, and the sales of sugars, molasses, flour, and some other articles, have been extensive. The demand for vessels continues; and whenever the shipping is actively employed, our city presents a flourishing appearance.

FLOUR—There has been more activity since our last, and a slight improvement, particularly in western, the receipts of which are considerably reduced. Common brands of this description have been selling within a few days at \$6 1-8 up to \$6 3-8 for choice marks, principally for the eastern states and to the city dealers. Shipments to England continue to be made by the holders of western contracts, and occasional new purchases are made to a limited extent also for that market. Common southern has met with a better demand and rather higher prices. Holders have acquired more firmness since the arrival of the Havre packet, from the increased probability of a war in Europe. N. Y. sup bbl 5 87 a 6 Troy sup 6 a 6 12 Western 6 12 a 6 37

FIRE. The furrier establishment at Albany, of Messrs. Packer, Prentice & Co. was burnt on the 12th inst. loss, besides the building, which was insured, about \$15,000, insurance \$10,000.

A child was burnt to death lately, at Longueuil, Canada, from its clothes taking fire while near the stove.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1831.

PROSPECTS.

Although we have been visited with a cold storm of wind and snow the week past, yet we cannot discover that any damage has been done to fruit in this neighborhood.—On Tuesday morning there was considerable ice, and the ground in ploughed fields was frozen sufficiently hard to bear a man; but on examining the leaves of young plants at sunrise, we could not discover that they were frozen; Oranges, Lemons, and several other green-house plants, which had been removed to the garden and remained without covering, were not injured. During the storm, the large body of ice which had been driven to the east end of Lake Erie by a previous one, was broken up and drifted into the lake, and the vessels which had been cooped up at Buffalo were able to leave the harbor.

Wheat continues to look well, and now gives fair promise of a bountiful harvest.—The increased prices of the past season have stimulated the farmers so that the exertions and preparations for summer crops bespeak an increase of industry. Never did business put on a more healthy appearance than the present season. The number of emigrants leaving the eastern for the western states, is greater than in any former year, and our canal affords them a cheap, easy, and safe way of transporting themselves and their effects. Should the present tide of emigration continue a few years, it would be difficult to make a calculation on the amount of produce which will have to be carried to market thro' the Erie Canal.

DOOR-YARDS.

As the season of the year has arrived for cleaning houses, yards, &c. we cannot but give an extract from a Springfield paper for the use of housewives, as it relates to jurisdiction, and may save many "family jars." Some people pretend that a man's character may be learned from the shape of his nose or the shape of his head. Honest people may be permitted to doubt whether this is so; but that a man's character in some particulars may be learned from the appearance of his door-yard, no reasonable man will doubt. It is suggested in the new Williamstown paper that one of the reasons why so many door-yards are neglected, is that it is a spot of doubtful jurisdiction, neither falling exactly within the scope of the word "farm," which it is the province of the man to oversee, nor being properly in the house, where the woman reigns; but if there is any question of this sort, it ought to be settled without delay—for a slovenly door-yard is a pretty infallible indication of a slovenly farmer, a slovenly wife, and a slovenly house. Old leaves, sticks, chips, bones, and old

weeds, a broken falling fence, in short any thing but a neat door-yard, is a suspicious circumstance. The paper aforesaid suggests that, "without entering on the delicate question of right, this province be made over to the ladies; and that they have the full power to call upon any idle man or boy about the house, to aid and abet them in its due regulation." We think this a good proposition; for where there is neither an idle man or an idle boy, the door-yard is "as neat as wax-work." We hope our readers will endeavor to keep clear of all those suspicions; for to be suspected of being lazy, or quarrelling with one's wife about jurisdiction, is bad enough—but to have a dirty door-yard into the bargain, is insufferable.

GRAFTING.

On employing travelling or quack Horticulturists.—Notwithstanding our advice to our readers not to employ those men who go about the country offering their services to graft or inoculate fruit trees, one of our friends called on us the other day and said he had employed a couple of them, as had also his neighbor; that he came off better than his neighbor, as he had but few trees for them to graft, for which they charged him about eighteen dollars, but his neighbor about eighty—all for what they did in less than five days. It remains to determine what improvement they have made in the fruit. We believe these men calculate upon charging about ten dollars per day; and if they would be honest, we do not pretend but the farmer would be benefitted, provided he could not get it done any other way, but we do say that he should either do it himself, or have it done under his own superintendance; as for what he would have to pay one of these quacks for one day he might hire a good laborer for a month, and one who could do the same business with a little instructing. These things are worth looking to by those who wish to be economical.

TREES--INSECTS.

Attend to your Fruit Trees.—This is the season for destroying insects on fruit trees. A little attention bestowed upon them at this time will be of great advantage to them throughout the season. Now the aphid or plant louse begins to multiply. Those eggs of insects which were deposited upon the bark last year, are hatching into life to feed upon the young leaves and fruit, and may be destroyed with more ease when young, than after they have spread themselves upon the leaves; as when young they may be found mostly upon the bark, and washing the trees with strong soapsuds will destroy a very great proportion of them. Grafting for the season should be finished, and trees pruned as soon as time will permit.

WILD CHERRY TREE.

It often happens that farmers cut down Wild Cherry trees which have been left to

grow up for shade. They should be very careful about cutting them when in full leaf, for if cattle are allowed to get to them they will eat the leaves, which will be sure to kill them. When it becomes necessary to cut down one of these trees in summer, the limbs should be cut off and burned.

GINGER OR SUMMER BEER.

To every gallon of water add one pound of sugar or one pint of molasses, one ounce of cream of tartar, half an ounce of ginger, and a table-spoonful of yeast; put it by to ferment, and as soon as the fermentation ceases bung close or bottle, and in two or three days it will be fit for use.

CUCUMBERS.

To secure Cucumbers against Bugs.—We have tried various experiments for preserving Cucumber and Melon plants against the bugs, but have found none so useful as a box with glass in the top. The following we have found the most convenient way of making them:—Take of common fine clapboards about eight inches wide in sufficient quantity—with a small plow such as the joiners use, plow a furrow in one edge one quarter of an inch deep—then cut this clapboard into suitable lengths to form boxes of the desired size, according to the size of your glass and the number of lights intended for each box. For many uses one light is sufficient; but a better size for Melons and Cucumbers is to have two lights to each box. When the box is to be nailed together, either cut off the plowing of one piece or have one that is not so wide as the others by the width of the ploughing, in order that the glass may be slipped in and out at pleasure. When boxes with glass in this manner are placed over hills of green plants, they not only effectually keep off all bugs and flies, but greatly accelerate the growth of the young plants. After the season for bugs is past, the glass may be taken out and packed in boxes, and kept until the succeeding year. The making of boxes and their application requires less time than is necessary to prevent the bugs from destroying the plants, in any other way with which we are acquainted.

INDIAN CAKES, OR PONE.

For making Indian Cakes.—To one quart of milk add three eggs—beat them well—then add as much meal as will make a batter of the same consistency as is used for buckwheat cakes; pour it into a bake-kettle and bake as for other cakes. When sour milk can be had it is to be preferred, into which put some pearlsh as for making biscuit.

When cakes are made according to the above directions, most people prefer them to wheat bread, and no doubt they are more healthy. They should be eaten warm, and with a cup of coffee make an excellent breakfast. In addition to all other recommendations they are—economical.

HORSES.

Horse Godolphine.—As it may be interesting to some of our readers to know something of the history of the celebrated Arabian horse Godolphine, we subjoin the following from the *American Turf Register and Sportsman's Magazine*. The Darley and Godolphine were two of the most celebrated horses in England, and from them have descended all the present famous breed of race-horses. These swift horses in England are what are denominated blond-horses, although in this country, unless it is among sportsmen, all imported horses are called blood-horses.

"The *Godolphine Arabian* was imported into England about five and twenty years after the Darley Arabian. They were the most celebrated and valuable for their blood and high form, as stallions, which have yet appeared, and are the source of our present best racing blood. There are sufficient reasons, however, for the supposition that Lord Godolphine's horse was in reality a *Barb*. The public has been in constant possession of the true portrait of this famous horse, so remarkable and striking in his form.

"This Arabian was fifteen hands in height, of great substance, of the truest conformation for strength and action, bearing every indication of a real courser, a horse of the desert. His color was entire brown bay, with mottles on the buttocks and crest, excepting a small streak of white upon the hinder heels. He was imported into France from some capital or royal stud in Barbary, whence it is suspected he was stolen, and said to have been foaled in 1724. So little was he valued in France, that he was actually employed in the drudgery of drawing a cart in the streets of Paris.

"Mr. Coke brought him over from France and gave him to Williams, master of the St. James coffee-house, who presented him to the Earl of Godolphine. During the years 1730 and 1731, the Arabian served in that noble sportsman's stud as teaser to his stallion Hobgoblin; which horse refusing to cover Roxana, she was in consequence put to the Arabian, and produced a colt foal, the famous *LARI*, the most elegant and beautiful, as well as the best racer of his time.—He died in 1753, the most successful as a stallion of any foreign horse before or since imported."

INDIAN CORN AND PUMPKINS.

The following is taken from the *Plough Boy* of Dec. 1820, and we would invite the attention of our farmers to it. We are convinced that the farina from one half of the blossoms of corn is sufficient for fecundating the whole of the silk or female part of the blossoms. The following experiment was founded upon that principle, which we believe is rather a novelty in agriculture.—We hope some of our readers will make the experiment upon a small scale and communicate the result to us, that we may lay it before the public.

"There was raised on the farm of R. H. Rose, at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Pa. the present year, (1820) Indian corn at the rate of 136 bushels per acre. It was the short white eight-rowed corn, planted in rows three feet apart; the stalks nine inches

from each other in the rows. Rather before the usual time of topping, the stalks of every other row were cut off just above the highest ear. The tassels were suffered to remain on the other rows till the crop was harvested. The corn was planted on the third day of June, and gathered on the sixteenth of September. It requires a rich soil."

In order to take any advantage of this operation, the stalks should be cut as soon as they are up, and before the blossoms appear; because after the blossoms have shed their pollen then their functions are performed, and all the stalks might be taken off as well as half.

This might not be applicable to garden culture, where only a few hills are raised,—as we frequently find in such situations that the kernels do not all become fecundated, even where the tops are left on. This may be owing to the prevalence of winds at the time the blossoms opened, which carried the pollen away from the silk; for unless some of the dust or pollen from the tassel falls upon the point of each particle of silk, which is an elongated pistil, the kernel or seed will not fill out or arrive at maturity.

The writer further observes—

"The produce of a field of Pumpkins on the same farm, was at the rate of 27 1-2 tons per acre. They were planted in hills, three feet one way, by six feet the other. The soil in both these instances was a sandy loam, and in fine order."

Was it not that Pumpkins are liable to be destroyed by the yellow-striped bugs when young, we think they would be found of great importance to the farmer, and even as the chance is, we would recommend them in preference to Turnips or Mangel Wurtzel. Allowing an average crop to be half the above quantity, we think they would be as profitable for fattening cattle or hogs, as any crop the farmer could raise.

BONNETS.

We are heartily glad to see something like domestic economy among the ladies.—Now, straw bonnets are all the go; a few years since, and nothing short of a Leghorn would answer for mistress or maid—by which fashion some millions of dollars were sent out of the country for an article of dress which might have been made at home, which would have given employment to a great number of poor people, not to say anything about the higher class; but we can well remember when it was fashionable in Connecticut for ladies of respectability to carry the straw for braiding to afternoon parties, in the same manner that our good mothers used to their knitting work—and we should be apt to draw the conclusion, from the quantity of bonnets imported into this section of country from those states this spring, that their females had been amusing themselves the winter past in the same way. We hope our young females will take the hint and be a little industrious in that kind of manufac-

ture, as we think a little more industry would stop many of our prudent young men from going east in search of wives.

BUTTER.

Butter forms an important item in the produce of the farm, as well as the necessaries for the table. It is of the utmost importance to the farmer who resides near a large town, to establish his reputation for bringing to market fine Butter. This is not only profitable of itself, but gives a comparative recommendation to every thing he has to dispose of. How often do we hear the expression in families, "that they bought such an article of Mr. C. who make the best butter that is brought into our market." When a man has established his reputation for an article, he not only finds a readier sale for it, but gets a greater price. This is particularly the case with Butter. Who among us does not prefer paying two or three cents a pound for a fine, fresh, well-flavored article, over the rank, marbled, greasy-looking stuff which is seen daily in our markets? Now the milk for the one was as good as for the other—the only difference being in the manner of making. From the advanced price of this article of common consumption in our market the month past, we trust that a few observations on the making of it will be read with interest by those in our neighborhood, if not by our subscribers at a distance. Having been acquainted with the course pursued by some eminent dairymen and women who preserve their butter through the season fine and fresh, we give the following directions:—

1st. Let your dairy-room be kept cool, and not only the room but every utensil used in it be kept from any rancid, sour, or unpleasant smell.

2d. Let the milk with the cream be put in the churn as soon as sour, before any putrid fermentation takes place.

Butter is found to be of better flavor when churned with the milk, than when the cream is churned separately. Let the churning be continued until the butter is well collected, after which it should be taken out with a ladle and set in a cool place to harden; it should then be worked over with the ladle until perfectly freed from the buttermilk. In no part of the process should the butter be touched with the hands, but be handled entirely with the ladle and paddles. In hot weather it is sometimes worked with paddles in clear cold water, which assists in extracting the buttermilk. After the Butter has been worked a sufficient time to give it, as the dealers say, a "good grain," salt it moderately. If to each pint of salt one oz. of fine sugar is added, it improves the flavor. If the butter is designed to be taken soon to market, let it be worked in small cakes of half and one pound each, handsomely marked or stamped and put by in a cool place, and taken to market in the morn-

ing. But if it is designed to be kept through the season, let it be packed in a firkin and set by in a cool place for a few days, when the butter will be found to have shrunk from the sides of the firkin: the head should be put in, and through a hole bored in it, the cavity should be filled with strong brine, the hole stopped, and the firkin reversed—by which the butter will cleave from the head which was at the bottom, and become perfectly surrounded with a streak of brine; in which situation it may be kept sweet through the season.

MILCH COWS.

The attention of farmers is invited to the consideration of the character and condition of our milch cows.

How much milk ought a cow to yield to be worth her keeping? What is the average time that our cows are in milk? Is there much, if any, waste of fodder among us by keeping animals that yield little or no return of profit? Questions like these, and there are many such, ought to be put and answered in the *New-England Farmer*. It may turn out that our dairy stock is extremely low in character and its management wasteful.

If something like an average quality of milch cows could be settled—to effect a standard—and it should be understood that no good farmer would keep an animal for milk that fell below it; all the cows in the country would soon come up to that standard and go beyond it.

A milch cow of *medium quality* in this state will give, it is supposed, twelve quarts of milk per day for two months after calving, and about seven quarts per day on grass feed for the next four months, and four qts. per day for the next following two months, and perhaps two quarts one month longer. Altogether 1500 quarts in a year.

It takes nine quarts of milk to give a pound of butter, and four quarts to yield a pound of cheese. The skim milk and dairy whey may be valued at three dollars a cow per annum.

Now a cow that gives 1500 quarts of milk in a year, will produce 166 pounds of butter, worth, at sixteen cents per lb. \$26 56
Skim milk, say 3 44

\$30 00

Nothing is said of the worth of the calf, as all the milk the cow gives is credited.

A milch cow's keeping one year cannot be short of twenty-five dollars in the interior.

Suppose a farmer to resolve that he would keep no cow that did not hold out as a good milker nine months in the year—and that did not give sixteen quarts of milk per day for two months after calving, and twelve quarts per day the next three months, and two quarts per day the month following.—Such a cow would yield per annum 3000 quarts of milk.

Here it may be remarked, that with the addition of five dollars per annum as estimated for a common cow, the neat profit would probably be four fold.

It is not practicable to have throughout the country, as common dairy stock, animals as good as the last described?

This question is submitted to farmers for consideration. The probability is that in

taking some pains to get stock as good, they would get even better.

If the various modes of obtaining this object were resorted to at once and with zeal throughout the country, there would be a prodigious improvement in a very short time. No young animal of promising appearance for milk would go to the butcher. More care would be taken of young stock. More young stock would be retained to insure a better selection for milch cows. Farmers would think more of the advantages of employing bulls of the improved breeds. Heifers should be milked with great care and very thoroughly, to get them in the habit of holding out as long milkers. If they once dry early, no care and keeping afterwards will correct this fault. Heifers with the first calf will be fed well with some additional care the last three months they are in milk, to make them hold out.

The profit of a milch cow is not generally understood. Milk is not only the most nutritious but cheapest article of food. The food necessary for a cow in full milk, does not exceed in price, one third of what is necessary in feeding for the butcher.

These few remarks are hastily made, to draw out farmers, and particularly scientific farmers, on this subject. These are a great many facts to the purpose, which should come to light.—*Mass. Agri. Rep.*

From Reports of the Mass. Agricultural Society.

POTATOES.

The 4th premium of \$20 was awarded to Mr. Payson Williams, of Fitchburgh, an old customer from the county of Worcester, for his crop of Potatoes—about 570 bushels to an acre.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products.

Gentlemen—As a claimant for the premium offered by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the largest crop of Potatoes grown on the acre the present season, I will state, that the ground on which my crop was grown, inclines to the morning sun, is of a deep reddish loam, somewhat rocky. In 1829 an abundant crop of winter rye was taken from it, preceded by turnips, for the successful culture of which, the sheep (100) were nightly folded, for two previous years, after the hay crop was taken off. The rye stubble was turned under immediately after reaping that crop. The process of preparing the ground for the potato crop was as follows, viz. In May, 1830, fifty cart loads, thirty-three bushels each, of unfermented sheep and other manure, was evenly spread on and immediately plowed in ten inches deep, furrows struck three feet each way at right angles. Twenty-five bushels of the River of Plate Reds and Philadelphia Blues, were used for seed; the reds planted whole, one in a hill; the planting finished the last of May. The plants had two good hoeings; the last when in the bud, the plant or stalks being ten inches in height. The harvesting finished the last of October. The amount of the potato crop was by careful measurement, six hundred and eighteen bushels on an acre and a half one hundred and sixtieth parts of an acre. Also had on a part of the field about 1000 pounds crook-necked and West India squashes, planted in every other hill and every other row, where the potato seed was wholly left out. The land is probably good enough to produce a much larger crop when the season is congenial to the culture of the

Potato. The past season has been *too wet and cold*, even for this hardy vegetable.

Yours, &c.

P. WILLIAMS.

EXPENSE OF CULTIVATION.

50 loads manure, the proportion drawn by the potato crop probably not more than 50 per cent. at \$1 per load,	\$25 00
Carting the same and spreading,	5 00
Plowing in the manure,	4 00
Labor in planting,	5 00
25 bushels of seed at 2 shillings,	3 35
Two hoeings,	9 00
Harvesting the crop, say 20 day's work, at 4 shillings,	13 50

\$69 85

In reading Mr. Williams' account of his fine crop of potatoes, our farmers are requested to notice that the manure was spread over the ground, instead of being put in the hill in the common way. If using manure at broad cast will give as good a crop of potatoes or corn as putting it in the hill, will it not be a great saving of labor, and at the same time, place the manure more equally on the ground? No process in farming seems more slow and tedious than dunging out in the hill. It is hoped that this statement of Mr. Williams, who has always appeared before this society as a very intelligent and successful farmer, will bring out some remarks from practical men on this subject. It will be seen that Mr. Ware, of Salem, planted this year, in the same way, both corn and potatoes, and if a more economical mode of raising them, as regards labor, can be found out, it will be a great public benefit. Mr. Williams used a great quantity of manure, it is true, perhaps twice or three times as much as is usual among farmers, and his land was in good condition before; but then he intimates, and seemingly with reason, that, owing to its being spread and plowed in, not more than half its strength was drawn out by the potato crop. All experiments of this kind deserve regard, and one great object of the Society is to elicit the opinions of observing farmers for the public good. Perhaps some one will attempt to show the difference in labor, as to planting corn and potatoes, by dunging in the hill or otherwise. It is a question which needs to be settled.

NOTES ON MICHIGAN.

From reading a Lecture delivered before the Lyceum of Michigan, by the Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft, of the Sault de Ste. Marie, we glean the following facts respecting that interesting district of the West, embraced within the present limits of the territory of Michigan.

The scientific lecturer is of opinion, from the development of facts, that the whole peninsula between Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie, is of secondary formation; that boring at Detroit for water, 260 feet, the auger passed 115 feet through various earths, to a stratum of two feet of beach sand and pebbles, then a strata of geodiferous lime rock, which continued 60 feet, then succeeded 65 feet of lias; after which a stratum of carbonate of lime impregnated with salt, occupied the auger for 8 feet, when the project was abandoned. From the evident dip of the strata of lime-rock, as indicated by its appearance in various points of the territory between the Lakes, the opinion is rationally entertained, that the flooring of the country is of lias.

rock of the geodiferous quality; primitive formations being only observable at the Saule de Ste Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior.

Those who have examined the old maps of the "territory N. W. of the Ohio" River, supposed the entire north part of this great peninsula, to be swampy and sterile; indeed, most of the French population who occupied for generations a narrow belt on the Detroit river, imagined that the interior back from that river was an interminable swamp! But the prying genius of the yankees threaded the intricate mazes of those damp lands, and a country has been opened to the enterprise of the sons of New-England, as fertile, and perhaps of easier clearing and tillage than that of old Genesec: instead of swamps—

"The elevation of the table lands, between the two lakes is not accurately known. It has been estimated at three hundred feet. It is sufficient at any rate, to permit the streams to pass off in lively and healthful channels. And these channels present a sufficient descent, in the principal streams, to permit the erection of water mills. The aspect of the country itself, is of a highly picturesque character, and the number of small lakes of pure water, which abound upon the uplands, together with the proportion which the forests bear to what are called prairies, secure for it the principal advantages which are necessary to the growth and prosperity of an agricultural population. There is one character in its soil, which, if it has been observed in other portions of the Mississippi and Ohio uplands, has not been brought to our notice. Those portions of its table lands which contain the fewest forest trees, and present a yellowish or reddish hue, impressing the traveller with the idea of sterility, undergo a chemical action, on being turned up by the plough, which changes the color of the soil to a qualified black, and the soil itself is found to be highly productive.

"Our notices of the mineralogy of the country, must necessarily be brief.

"The lead mines of Iowa and Galena which have yielded upwards of forty millions of pounds in seven years, and the strong indications of copper mines, afforded by what is known of the southern coast of Lake Superior, belong to the consideration of a region of country, in itself of immense extent, which has been but imperfectly explored, and which presents geological, as well as mineralogical features, in some respects peculiar, at least distinct and separate from the agricultural plains of the peninsula.

"It has been stated that the geological structure of the peninsula is deemed favorable to the existence of salt, of coal, and of gypsum—three products of value in the territory at this time, but which will probably become more in request, as the increase of population produces an increase of consumption. Brine springs are known to exist in Washtenaw county; on the head of the Cheboigan river, and in some other places. It is now supposed that saline waters proceed from the dilution of rock salt in the lower strata, and that the waters are more or less strongly impregnated in proportion to the distance of these saline repositories, and other circumstances. Gypsum is found upon the cluster of St. Martin's islands, in lake Huron; upon the island called by the natives, Neekimins, and on the sources of Grand River.

Carbon and bitumen, under the combinations which these bodies assume in a bituminous state, are found in the wilderness parts of the counties of Sagana and Lapier, and slaty coal

and naphtha, along the borders of Lake Michigan." There have been "picked up along the margin of this lake, masses of mineral coal, fretted into the shape of spheroidal pebbles, which on breaking, exhibited a slaty and conchoidal structure, and were readily ignited, with a bituminous odour and flame." "Among the further objects of mineralogical interest, are—the White Rock, a vast mass of "transition" limestone, lying in, and reaching above the waters of lake Huron; not far from it, in the margin of the lake, a mass of native silver was discovered in 1824; the alum slate and the chalcedony of Sagana hay, the sulphate of strontian of Gross Isle, the calcareous spar of the river Raisin, the grains of sand and vegetable substances invested with iron pyrites of Grand River, and the calcareous incrustations of the River St. Joseph."

"In Zoology, the following are the discoveries of the greatest importance. The white bear, which formerly inhabited this region, has been driven northward; the natives say he had strength to tear the rib from the bison at one stroke of the paw; to kill him was a mark of distinction, which followed a hunter to his grave; the claws were worn around the neck of the fortunate, and were regarded as endowed with medicinal properties.

"The Carcajou, Black Bear, is an animal of the same species, and the same region.

"The Cariboo is the rein deer of North America. This animal is confined to that portion of our territory which embraces the borders of Lake Superior.

"The Buffalo, or what is more properly called the Bison, is not now found to inhabit east of the Mississippi, and in the extensive plains west of this stream, is receding fast towards the broken eminences of the Rocky mountains, where it will probably find a protection, at least from the presence of an agricultural population. All attempts to domesticate the bison, or to produce modifications of it, from the stock of the European Cow, have heretofore failed.

"The Moose is confined to the portions of country north west of Lake Huron.

"The arctic Fox is seen on the north shore of Lake Superior; a most beautiful animal, possessing a coat of the most immaculate whiteness; its nails are protected by a profusion of woolly substance.

The Gopher, is a small burrowing animal, which was not known to inhabit so far north, until 1820. It was found in the prairies of the Upper Mississippi, near St. Anthony's Falls. This animal appears to subsist on roots, and to enable it to proceed in its subterranean search, nature has provided a duplicature of the cheek, extending as a sack inwardly. This sack is filled with earth by the paws, and inverted, and the contents discharged at the surface of the mound.

"An animal of the mouse type has been found on the southern shore of Lake Superior, whose hinder legs are so much longer than its fore legs, as to give it, in this respect, a character analogous to that singular Australasian quadruped, the Kangaroo. And from its power of leaping, it has been locally called the Jumping Mouse. Very little is known of its habits.

"A species of squirrel, having twelve or thirteen stripes, inhabits the upper district of the Territory."

(To be concluded.)

Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, died at Forli on the 17th of March last.

The Representatives from the town of Boston, amount to only 60!

MYSTERIOUS!

Yesterday, about six o'clock in the afternoon, a man was seen to jump from the Genesee falls, off from the Island. He was only seen by one or two persons from a distance. He was a small sized man, and wore blue striped pantaloons. He left behind him, on the bank, a black surlout coat, considerably worn—an old fur hat, a French watch, and a pair of shoes. The watch has a hair chain, and a key made of a five cent piece. There were no papers—nor any name or trace by which he can be identified. The coat and watch are at the office of William S. Bishop, Esq. (Arcade) where they can be seen.

New-York, May 15. 4 P. M.

The ship ———, Capt. King, arrived this afternoon, with London dates to the 8th of April. Affairs in France, &c. remained as per last dates.

It was reported and believed, that Persia and Turkey had declared war against Russia.

Russia had obtained no success over the Poles

Wheat had advanced a little. Cotton steady at former rates.

The steam boat Washington, on her way to Providence, was suok off New Haven, last night, in 15 fathoms water. Two passengers and the 2d Engineer, were lost. The Mail was saved

It is stated this morning, upon the authority of Lang's Bulletin, that Mr. Van Buren has been appointed Minister to England, and is to sail on the 8th of June in company with the British Minister Mr. Vaughan, who returns home (Ath. Eve. Jour.

Port of New York.—The Commercial prosperity of this Port continues increasing. The amount of duties secured at the Custom House in the month of January was about fourteen hundred thousand dollars, being \$600,000 more than the amount secured in January the preceding year. From the first of January of the present year until the 1st of May, nearly eight millions of dollars have been secured, and the bond and cash duties of last week amount to \$622,000. We have reason to feel proud at this prosperous aspect of our commerce in this Port, as it enables us with other collecting districts, to swell the surplus after laying aside the annual sinking fund for the payment of the national debt—the entire expenses of Government, and appropriations by Congress beyond five millions of the Treasury estimate of the current year. Our country was never more prosperous, manufactures have no reason to complain, the importer is satisfied with his share of profits, agricultural products find a ready sale—new ports are open to us—new markets present a field for enterprize. There is nothing to mar this prospect of national prosperity but our own divisions and dissatisfactions—the dissatisfaction of the outa against the inns and the restless desire for change.—N. York Courier.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending May 14, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro-	meter	Wind	clear	cloudy	rainy	high	whirls	Observations
8	M	50	29.00		n e						2-10
	E	51	29.05		n						2-10
9	M	38	29.15		w						4-10 snow and sleet
	E	35	29.22		w						snow and thaw all day
10	M	50	29.40		w						froze hard
	E	54	29.28		s w						
11	M	70	29.55		w						
	E	65	29.43		s w						
12	M	80	29.55		s w						
	E	64	29.60		w						
13	M	70	29.60		w						4-10
	E	52	29.50		n						bar. 12 o'clk 29.85
14	M	64	29.56		e						
	E	55	29.80		n						

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which, by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

SELECTIONS.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

[From the Zanesville {Ohio} Gazette]

We have made an extract from Niles' Register on the cultivation of the sugar cane in Louisiana, giving the product of sugar and molasses per acre, the capital employed, &c., for the sake of showing that our farmers, at home, possess superior advantages for the production of sugar, at a cheaper rate, and in greater quantity per acre. It may be done from the beet root of the common kind, but the French white beet is preferable. To this end we make extracts from a letter addressed by the Hon. Wm. Johnson, of South Carolina, to the Hon. Jacob Burnet, Ohio, and published in the Western Tiller. Mr. Johnson has thoroughly examined the subject, by the observations and experiments of successive years, of the comparative produce of the beet and the sugar cane. He states as follows:—

"My friends at Washington were amused at my enthusiasm when I expressed the opinion that the day might arrive, when Ohio would sell sugar to Louisiana. I will not be discouraged by their (at present) very reasonable doubts. I saw the time when the first projector of raising cotton in the interior of South Carolina, was ridiculed as a *visionary*. And when poor Fitch had not only projected the application of steam to boat navigation, but actually succeeded in running a boat between Philadelphia and Trenton, on principles scarcely varying from steam machinery now in use, he was still left to die neglected as a *visionary*, or at best the projector of an idle and impracticable scheme, while a more fortunate disciple, Robert Fulton, like Americus Vespucius, has borne away the honor. So with regard to making sugar from beets, in order to render France independent in war and in peace of her natural enemy, we all remember how Bonaparte was ridiculed in the British prints—and now, the sugar from the beet is set down as the most promising source of her agricultural wealth.

"Let us present a calculation," says Mr. Johnson, "adapted to our own language and experience. We know here, from actual experiment, that two square feet can be made to produce a beet weighing eleven or twelve pounds; but to be very moderate, we will take an acre of land planted in beets one foot apart, and allow three feet between the drill. This gives a beet for every three feet superficial measure, to which we may fairly allow four pounds weight. We will take the acre, for round numbers, to contain 44,000 square feet, which divided by 3, will give 14,666 beets. Estimate these at 4 lbs. each, we shall have a product of 58,664 lbs. of root. The beet may be made to yield 97 or 8 per cent. of juice, if properly operated upon, but we will take it at 60 per cent. which is the lowest product, and that yields us, in round numbers, 35,000 lbs. of juice, which at 5 per cent. is 1750 lbs. of brown sugar, besides the molasses."

Now this, like silk, is the proper business of farmers, and the experiment may be made by any family on a small scale, without incurring any expense, and the making of sugar might be the employment of autumn, after the other crops are gathered in. We believe this subject to be worthy not only of the serious consideration, but of the determined resolution of our agricultural com-

munity to attempt the cultivation of sugar from the beet. They would in this way supply themselves with that article, and furnish a surplus for market much easier than from the sugar tree. If our farmers seize the objects which call for their enterprise where they are already located, they will have no temptation to sell their improved farms and to migrate farther west.

The process for making sugar from the beet is very simple, and will be given hereafter.

BARLEY.

It is an important fact, which is perhaps not generally known, that nearly all the barley consumed in the United States, is grown in the state of New-York. This undoubtedly is caused by the superiority of the article to any raised in the neighboring states. It is evident therefore that the soil and climate of this state, are uncommonly favorable to the growth of this crop. Of late years it has been observed that the barley crops at the east and south have deteriorated, while with us the article has gradually improved in quality. It is within the recollection of many, that some years since the breweries of this city were supplied with barley which was brought from other states; while at this time the brewers of the north and south receive their supplies from this state. It is estimated that 500,000 bushels were grown in this state last year, principally in the western section, 200,000 bushels of which were consumed in this city and its vicinity. The surplus was eagerly sought for, and bought up for other markets.—*Alb. Advocate*.

There is one habit among farmers, or those who pretend to be farmers, which we could wish to see corrected. We have noticed that very many, when they have collected and harvested their crops, do little more during the winter months than to carry their produce (not their surplus, but nearly all) to market, and loitering away the winter in preying upon what they have not sold; so that in the spring, when their labors are to be renewed, they have to buy their supplies for the summer! Every prudent husbandman will reserve enough for his family and his herds; and instead of idling away the cold weather, will be careful to procure his year's fuel, get out his flax, prepare the materials for new, and repair old fences—'ride' his logs to the saw-mill, and top off the winter by a vigorous campaign in the sap-bush; then see to the condition of sheep, cows, &c. I suppose I need not allude to his *intemperance*—that is I hope, already banished from the farmer.—*Orleans Republican*.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.

In the month of September there were sown, in a garden near Silberberg, in Silesia, 287 grains of wheat. At the ensuing harvest, they actually produced 117,544 grs. fully and perfectly matured! There were two ears, among the rest, one of which contained 1055, and the other 1077 perfect grains. The longest halm measured six feet two inches in length, inclusive of the ear, and some of the leaves were two feet and more in length.—*Literary Gazette*.

Method of preserving Grain from the depredations of Mice.—Fix in a heap of grain (or in any similar matter which you desire to keep from the ravages of the mice) some stalks, with their branches and leaves, either

green or dry, of water cresses, (*sisymbrium*) and none of these mischievous animals will approach it. Some leaves of this plant will be even sufficient to drive them from any place to which it is desired to prevent their having access.

To stop mouse holes.—Take a plug of the common brown soap, stop the hole with it, and you may rest assured you will have no further trouble from that quarter. It is equally effectual as regards rats, roaches, and ants.

An easy and certain cure for Dyspepsia.—Take every morning, as soon as you rise out of bed, one tea-spoonful of fine salt, with half a pint of water, for one week; then weekly one tea-spoonful less, and so on till you reduce it to one tea-spoonful. This has cured a gentleman in this city, who has labored under that complaint for 4 months.—*Albany paper*.

WASH YOUR FRUIT TREES.

I was pleased in looking over your paper of the 5th inst. to see potash dissolved in water recommended as a wash for fruit trees. As the discovery comes from so respectable a source as the late Gov. Brooks, I hope it will be generally used by our farmers. No person need to be afraid of injuring their fruit trees, but it may be applied with the greatest confidence. I have used it nearly twenty years with great effect.

I have recommended it to a great many gentlemen, but only few have used it. Those who have tried it, are much pleased with its operation.

The reason that it has not been more generally used is, that it has been more fashionable to daub the trees with lime, clay, manure, and other compositions, which take two or three years to wash off before the trees will look natural. When this solution of potash is applied it has the desired effect immediately. It kills the lice and moss at once; and the first rain that comes washes the bark perfectly smooth, and gives it a fair, natural, healthy color.

My way of using this preparation is, to dissolve two pounds of potash of the first quality in seven quarts of water, for the bodies of the trees. It is put on with a white-wash brush. If the limbs are covered with moss and lice, I take a painter's brush, and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care not to touch the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year when we are most at leisure. Once in from two to four years is generally sufficient. I have no general rule, however, but wash them as often as they appear to need it, which is always the case when the bark is not smooth. The expense and trouble of this wash are so small, that it is in the power of the poorest man in the state, who owns any trees, to have them look handsome, and in a fine, thrifty state, if in addition to this he will take pains to have his ground spaded deep, and loose round the roots.

B. WHEELER.

Remedy for Lice in Cattle.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has for many years kept a large stock of cattle, that fine dry sand scattered on the back, neck and sides of the animals, is an effectual remedy against these vermin. He collects dry sand, and puts it in a box or tub in the barn, and occasionally applies it during the winter by sifting or strewing it over the body of each creature, with complete success.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

EFFECTS OF WINTER.

We have been favored by Judge BUEL, of Albany, with observations made by himself upon the effects of the winter past on fruit and forest trees, both in the orchard and in the nursery, which we deem of the utmost importance to the public. He is at this time largely engaged in the cultivation of fruit and forest trees, flowering shrubs and plants, and observations from him may be considered as of first authority. We place his observations under the editorial head, to accompany each article with observations of our own, made at this place, to enable our readers the more readily to make their comparisons as to the climate of the two places.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE WINTER UPON PLANTS, AT THE ALBANY NURSERY.

Location.—Three miles west of Albany, and at an elevation of from two to three hundred feet above the Hudson River.

Soil.—Sand and sandy loam, with occasional patches of bog earth and clay. To the west and north, unimproved sandy commons, abounding in marshes, and pretty much divested of timber. Greatest degree of cold, 18 deg. below zero, or 50 deg. of frost."

Location of Rochester.—On the Genesee River, six and a half miles south from Lake Ontario, at an elevation of about two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the lake.

Soil.—Varying from sandy calcareous to clayey loam, resting upon a superstratum of geodiferous lime rock. Face of the country east, west and south, generally flat, with small undulations; on the north descending to the lake, not much cleared, timber pine and oak, soil more light and sandy. Greatest degree of cold the winter past, 4 deg. below zero, at sunrise on the morning of the 7th of February; the mean temperature for that month was 23 deg. 9-10.

Peaches.—Blossoms generally destroyed. Trees on the north side of a high board fence, and on the east side of a dwelling house, showed most blossoms; one the least exposed to heat, and both least exposed to sudden alterations of temperature—which sudden changes I deem most destructive to vegetable vitality. Several branches which were apparently buried in a snow-bank, were loaded with blossoms. Old trees have generally a sickly appearance, and many, as upon the borders of the Hudson, died. Nursery trees healthy, with the exception of a few on a wet piece of ground."

In the neighborhood of Rochester, the peach trees were not injured by the winter—blossomed very full, and now bid fair for a plentiful crop of fruit.

Apricots.—Many young trees in the Nursery partially or wholly killed, in sections where the peaches were not affected. Old trees healthy, and blossomed fair, particularly on the upper branches. For three winters the blossoms near the ground have been destroyed, while those at the tops have been but partially or not at all affected. I impute the circumstance to the great changes of temperature which take place near the surface of the ground."

Both young and old trees have not been injured at this place. Old trees have blossomed very full, and the young fruit is now the size of Almond kernels. Both hard and soft shelled Almonds have withstood the winter perfectly; those of the soft-shelled of the last year's growth were fresh quite to the points of the limbs.

Pears and Plums.—Many tops of Nursery trees of vigorous growth killed, mostly on a southern aspect. Some varieties of both, apparently the most hardy, remained without injury. The injury probably owing to a late vigorous growth, and the wood not having become well ripened and hardy, from the confined location in the nursery rows, when the severe weather set in. Old trees uninjured. The Pear has an abundant show of blossoms, the Plum but a scanty one."

Both Pear and Plum trees, young and old, have passed the winter without the least injury by frost in this neighborhood, and bid fair to produce an abundant crop. The Plums rarely fail with us, only as they are destroyed by the curculio.

Ailanthus, (Tree of Heaven) a native of China. The last year's growth (which was ordinarily from four to ten feet) killed by the winter. The preceding year's growth, the root and collar uniformly uninjured and sending out shoots."

This tree has endured our climate the past winter without the least injury, the young shoot having put out quite to the points of the limbs; even young trees that were transplanted last fall are uninjured by the frost.

Bignonia, (*radicans*) both in the nursery and trained against a wall, but partially or not at all injured. *B. grandiflora* equally hardy.

These stand the climate of Rochester well.

Catalpa, (*syringae-folea*) as usual in our winters, the extremities of the branches killed, but shooting vigorously from below."

We have noticed some young trees in this neighborhood which have the ends of the tender shoots killed; older trees have not been injured.

Viburnum, (*lantana*) suspected to be too tender for our climate. Some trees which have withstood two winters, were seriously injured by the last."

We have not noticed this tree growing in this village.

Helesia, (*letraptera*) snow-drop or silver bell tree of the southern states, partially injured, but now in flower."

We examined one yesterday which was

passing from flower; it had not been injured in the least by the winter.

Rose greville withstood the winter, laid down with a slight covering of tan, and one in a sheltered situation is sending up strong shoots, though the branches were killed down nearly to the ground.

Champney's rose has stood in the open ground for several winters without serious injury.

Camellias, *viridis,* and *bohea,* (green and black tea) and several varieties of the Japonica, (Japan rose) *Peonias moutan,* var. *banksia* and *papaveracea,* have kept well in a pit eighteen inches deep, planted in the earth and covered, without artificial heat.—The Chinese varieties of herbaceous Peonias, as the double white, *Whitlei,* double crimson, *Humei,* and *fragrans,* (rose scented) are perfectly hardy in the open grounds."

The above plants have not been cultivated with us to any extent.

Spanish Chesnut, (*castanea vesca*) has been killed by the winter to near the ground for eight years, but sends up new shoots every year."

This resists the severity of our winters perfectly, and we have seen it growing budded into the common chesnut of the woods, where it grew very luxuriantly.

White Mulberry, (*morus alba*) has suffered in its branches more than usual by the severity of the winter, and most in a loose soil. The new broad-leaved variety lately introduced from China, seems as yet rather more sensitive to severe cold than the common white."

All the varieties seem perfectly hardy in this climate, not having been injured in the least by the past winter.

Weeping Willow, (*salix babylonica*) has stood the severity of the past better than that of ordinary winters. Its branches have been but slightly injured."

This tree withstands the winters of Old Genesee in its branches, but some years we have noticed black spots upon the bodies of young trees which in some instances have been injurious.

Madeira Nut (*juglans regia*) seedlings have been partially frozen down. An old tree remains uninjured."

The habits of this tree are similar to the Black Walnut, which grows spontaneous upon our river flats, but we have not seen the Madeira Nut growing with us.

Altheas.—Most of the varieties have suffered by the winter."

We have not seen any injured by the winter here, unless they were moved in the fall; some double whites under those circumstances have been injured.

Grapes.—Several foreign varieties left uncovered have frozen down, but are starting up again from the collar or surface of the ground."

We have a great variety of foreign Grapes growing in this neighborhood, and we do not know of but one instance where the vines were covered; and in the same garden were

some left uncovered, which have stood the winter—as have all others—as well as those which were covered.

"*Paper Mulberry*, (*broussonetia papyrifera*) has pretty generally suffered by the severity of our winters, and we are induced to believe cannot be successfully cultivated in our latitude.

"*Magnolia, glauca, acumenata*, and *macrophylla*, (the latter with a little tan about the bottom of the bole) have all remained uninjured. The two former believed to be sufficiently hardy."

There has been but little attention paid to cultivating the Magnolias in this quarter, yet we know that the *acumenata*, or cucumber tree, is to be found in our forests, where it is as hardy as other forest trees.

"Your valuable correspondent, Mr. THOMAS, intimates that the double flowering hawthorn is not to be found in our nurseries. We purchased one some years ago, from Mr. PARMENTIER, at the price of three dollars, which we have propagated from, and which we have no doubt is genuine—though we have not been able to keep plants enough to show flowers. Yours, &c. J. BUEL.

"Albany Nursery, May, 1831."

SALTPETRE ON BEEF.

One of our readers has requested us to give information in our paper, how beef can be restored which has imbibed too much saltpetre. In order to comply with his request, it will be proper to assign a reason why saltpetre is used at all, and then to counteract its effects when too much of it has been used.

It is generally supposed that saltpetre helps to preserve meat. This supposition is not correct; but, on the contrary, it has a tendency to spoil it. Salts are composed of an acid combined with an alkaline base. Common salt is muriatic acid, combined with soda. Saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, is nitric acid, or aquafortis, and potash. To form a salt, the alkali and acid combine in certain proportions. These proportions vary in different salts; in some the alkali prevails, in others, the acid. The crystallization does not take place when the two opposites exactly neutralize each other; and although they are commonly called neutral salts, they are not strictly and chemically so—for on applying tests to them, one will show that the acid, and another that the alkali prevails, or is in excess. It is found that those salts only in which the alkali prevails, will preserve meats. Common salt, or muriate of soda, is of this description; but if too much of this salt is used for salting beef or other meats which are mostly what are called lean, the meat will absorb so much of the salt as to become hard and unpleasant for use. Now the saltpetre is used to counteract this effect, for in this salt the acid is in excess; and the same effect would be produced by adding the same quantity of nitric acid or aquafortis to the brine of the meat, that there is excess contained

in the quantity of saltpetre used. But this would be a plain case, and every body would say that that would sour and spoil the meat; but by adding saltpetre, the thing is so mystified that they cannot comprehend it—and the love of the marvellous, or what they cannot comprehend, is sufficient inducement with most people to warrant its use. This very relish for what they cannot comprehend, is what keeps half the quacks in our country in bread, and which gives some of them splendid fortunes into the bargain. For instance, who would purchase a bottle of Opopondoc at the price at which it is sold, if they knew it was only bar soap dissolved in whiskey, and scented with a little ammonia or hartshorn!—and yet such is the fact:—or a bottle of *Medicamentum* at the price of one dollar, if they knew it to be similar to a compound tincture of rhubarb diluted with spirits!—or a bottle of *Panacea* at three dollars, if they knew it was only a tincture of sarsaparilla and corrosive sublimate, and that the materials might be bought for three cents. It is the love of the marvellous that makes us use saltpetre for beef, because it will do something to the beef which we cannot comprehend; for no one who tastes it will pretend that it is pleasant to the taste. We do not pretend to know why it was ever introduced for this purpose,—but it has gained such reputation, that were you to give a recipe for curing hams without it, it would scarcely be read.

But to the point:—If your beef or pork hams, or any other meats, have begun to sour by the use of too much saltpetre or any other acid, correct it by adding to the brine an alkali in sufficient quantity to neutralise the acid. Pearlash or soda, either will answer the purpose—and the quantity necessary may be known by incorporating it with the brine in small quantities, and testing it by dropping into it an infusion of Red Cabbage juice; if the juice changes to a bright red, the acid still prevails—but if it changes to green, then the alkali is in excess. It would be well if housekeepers would remember to test the brine from their meat barrels often during warm weather—and as long as the alkali is in excess, there is no danger of meat spoiling; but if the test changes quick to red, the brine should be drawn off and scalded, and a little potash or soda added—sufficient to change the test to a green—when it should be returned to the barrels. The same principle is applicable to pork or beef that has been fed on still slops. In the common process of distillation, the beer or mash runs more or less into the acetous fermentation, and the slops of course contain a quantity of vinegar. Cattle or hogs which are fattened on such food, have a quantity of the vinegar diffused through their whole system. When such meats are packed, the quantity of acid contained in them is sufficient to more than neutralise the excess of soda contained in

the common salt, and the whole remains sour, ready for the commencement of the putrid fermentation, which does not take place where the fixed alkalies are in excess. For the want of this knowledge, thousands of barrels of pork are lost annually in the United States, and the blame is often attached to the manufacturers of salt, or to the superintendents of salt-making establishments, who are as innocent as were formerly those persons who were executed in New-England for witchcraft.

If to beef, hams, or fish, people would add sugar instead of saltpetre, they would find the flavor much improved, and the safety of keeping increased.

SOAP.

As this is the season of the year when most of our housekeepers attend to making soft soap for the use of the family, we trust a few observations may be acceptable.

Much difficulty is frequently experienced in this business, and many *vulgar errors* have been connected with it; and we have heard women declare that they believed their soap was bewitched. When the principles are once understood, the whole process is easy and simple. First, then, it is proper that housekeepers should know the properties of the component parts of soap.

There are two fixed alkalies used in soap-making, viz. potash and soda. Potash is called the vegetable, and soda the mineral alkali. Either of these alkalies will unite with grease and form soaps: potash and grease make soft soap only, but soda and grease make hard soap. Both these alkalies have a strong affinity for acids—uniting with them, and forming what is generally called neutral salts. Thus potash and nitric acid form saltpetre; soda and sulphuric acid form glauber salts, and soda and muriatic acid, or spirits of salt, form common salt.

Now no woman in her senses would think of making soap with either of these salts; and yet the base of either, when separated from the acid, would form when mixed with grease, as good soap as if they had never been united.

There is also another acid which combines with these alkalies, which will equally prevent their uniting with grease as either of the before mentioned acids—that is carbonic. Now this acid is continually floating in the atmosphere unseen, and will combine with potash or soda whenever it comes in contact, forming a carbonate of soda or potash—neither of which will unite with grease to form soap.

Much of the difficulty which housekeepers meet with in soap-making, arises from their ley having become more or less saturated with carbonic acid. Ashes which have laid long in a damp place, or become damp by any other means, will absorb carbonic acid, or if the ley is allowed to stand too long after it is leached in an open vessel, the

same thing will take place. Lime is often placed in the bottom of the leach, and but few can tell why they do it. If the question is asked, the reply is—because it makes the ley cleaner. Lime has a stronger affinity for carbonic acid than potash has, and of course will separate it from it. Common limestone is lime and carbonic acid: when limestone is burned in a kiln, the carbonic acid is separated by heat, and quicklime is formed. Now if this quick or fresh-burnt lime is placed in the bottom of the leach and the ley made to pass through it, it becomes purified from the acid, and the only thing necessary then to have it unite with grease, is to have it of sufficient strength.—This may be ascertained by its specific gravity—to learn which, put a new-laid egg into it: if the egg floats, the ley is strong enough; if it sinks, the ley must either be evaporated by boiling, or by again leaching it through ashes. The grease made use of is the refuse fat of animals, and before it is united with the ley, should be freed from all the salt by boiling it in water. The quantity necessary for a barrel of good soap is about sixteen pounds, or half a pound to a gallon.

Soap, when well made, should be thick and salve-like, capable of being spread thin upon cloth without flaking or rolling off.—If to such soap about an equal quantity of soft water is added, the soap becomes hard and liver-like, capable of being taken up in the hand. This many think is desirable,—especially the soap-boilers who make it for sale, as they make double the profit they would on the other quality.

Some housekeepers practice making their own hard soap. This is done by adding salt to the soap after it is well made, while it is yet boiling. The effect is thus explained. Salt is soda and muriatic acid. Potash has a stronger affinity for muriatic acid than soda has, and when they come in contact, as in this case, the potash decomposes the salt and combines with the muriatic acid, forming a muriate of potash—leaving the soda pure to form a hard soap with the grease:—the muriate of potash will be found on cooling, in solution at the bottom, being of greater specific gravity than the soap. The salt should be added by small quantities until the separation takes place, which may be known by the soap becoming curdled; after which it should be allowed to stand until cold, when it may be cut into bars or cakes, as suits the operator. Many suppose that resin is necessary to harden the soap. This is not the case; it is used as a matter of profit—not of necessity.

The common yellow color of soft soap is owing to the iron contained in it, as the oxide of iron is dissolved by potash. Where white soap is desirable, it may be made by substituting pearlsh or carbonate of potash, and abstracting the carbonic acid by lime—and by using lard or other white grease, the purest white soap may be made.

CANAL TOLLS COLLECTED AT ROCHESTER

The Canal Collector at this place has obligingly furnished us with the following facts, which we deem of importance to publish. It will be seen that the amount of cash received, from the 15th April, to the 15th of May, inclusive, is upwards of *thirteen thousand dollars* more than was received during the corresponding time, last year.

	1830	1831
Tolls rec'd from 15th to the 30th of April inclusive	\$9,860 74	\$17,269 83
Do. from 1st to 15 May last	9,486 86	15,216 49
	\$19,347 60	\$32,486 23

This is a gratifying result of the first 30 days of business. From the 16th to the 21st, five days, there was received \$6,479 89, which is fully the average of the preceding 30 days. There was received last season, \$149,880 55 which was an increase of \$57,362 38, over the receipts of the preceding year, at this place.

There has very little or no wheat been shipped on the canal this spring. The amount of Flour, down to the 15th instant, which has gone East, has been *sixty four thousand three hundred and seventy two barrels*. Some of this has come down the Genesee River, and some from the West, but a small quantity, however, from that quarter, at the date of our estimate (15th inst.)—as it will be recollect that Lake Erie was not navigable until the 8th; but little, if any of this amount came from Ohio.

While upon this subject, which is so interesting to our village and its tributaries, we will add some particulars respecting wheat in the county of Monroe, last year, according to actual returns, as stated on respectable authority, there were sowed and cut 50,201 acres of wheat, which averaging 20 bushels to the acre, makes 1,004,020 bushels. This is a considerable item, and must be valued at not less than about \$1,000,000, as we believe that the wheat which has been sold at this market since the 15th of August last, has brought an average price of 100 cents per bushel.—The quantity of land sown with wheat last fall cannot, of course, be accurately ascertained, but we have conversed with intelligent Farmers who give it as their opinion, that there is one third more now growing on the ground, than was cut last year. The coolness of the spring is probably in its favor.

The last accounts from Europe, state that Flour was dull. We don't understand this. With a short crop in England; only a middling crop in the grain growing countries of Europe; and the probability too, of Europe in arms, the present summer, what should so depress the market, is beyond our comprehension. If we should ascribe this depression to the giant operations of speculators, perhaps we should invade their province, which would be highly presumptuous. A few days must end this suspense, which, to the non-initiated wheat and flour holders must be painful, A

part of the wheat bought here was purchased in contract.

Notwithstanding such large sums have been heretofore invested in mills on the Genesee River at this place and vicinity, still another handsome mill is now building, situate but a few rods below the large mill of E. S. Beach & Co., calculated for six run of stones, which will be in operation this summer; near this is a Grist mill erecting calculated for two run. These mills are building, the largest by Mr. E. D. Smith, and the other by Messrs. Schelmire & Bemish, of this place.

TULIPS.

The Examining Committee of the Monroe Horticultural Society acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful assortment of Tulips, from the garden of Messrs. HOWARD & PARSONS, of Lyons. They are placed in the Arcade, for the inspection of Florists. As they were not labelled, the Committee cannot mention the different ones by name, but can say that they surpass any that have been presented to the Society this season.

J. L. D. MATHIES,

May 23d, 1831.

Chairman of the Committee.

MAY 15—FLORAL CALENDAR.

Tulips, (*Tulipa suaveolens*) Shadflower, (*Aronia botrydium*) Crowfoot, (*Geranium maculatum*) in flower

25 Dogwood, (*Cornus florida*) Lilacs, both white and purple, Mountain Ash, (*Sorbus Americana*) Quince, (*Pyrus cydonia*) in flower.

The weather has been unusually wet and cold for the week past, consequently the farmers are backward in their spring work; many have not yet planted their Indian Corn.

Note. Owing to some oversight, the Floral Calendar has been omitted for several weeks. We hope to be more careful in future.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Third exhibition of the Society, May 17, 1831.

A fine large bouquet of flowers, consisting of double flowering cherry, Japan apple, peach and almond, snow-flake jonquils, double tulips, spina futrix, purple and white lilacs—from the garden of D. B. Slingerland.

2 fine bunches radishes, 12 stalks rhubarb—from the garden of S. Van Rensselaer, sen.

1 fine bunch Sir John Sinclair beet, 1 fine bunch sea kale, 20 inches in length, 12 stalks rhubarb, 2 stalks polianthus of 50 and 63 flowers—from the garden of Geo. Wilcox.

A fine collection of flowers, consisting of double narcissus, almond, cherry and jacobia; 2 varieties of single narcissus, four varieties of lilac, Silician, Chinese, purple and white; double tulips of different colors; bizarr and bibloim tulips, of every variety of color, from the 'mountain of snow to the rose Rebecca'—from the garden of Jesse Buel.

2 bunches radishes, 12 stalks rhubarb—from the garden of Spencer Stafford.

1 bunch beets, 1 bunch carrots, both raised in open ground by James Wilson.

3 splendid seedling heaths, rose colored and white—from the Albany Nursery.

Stated premiums were awarded to S. Van Rensselaer, sen., George Wilcox, and Jesse Buel.

Discretionary premium for beta Sir John Sinclair and crambe maritima, to George Wilcox.—*Alb. Argus*.

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT'S ADDRESS.

Concluded from page 155.

The operations of the farmer would be much facilitated, if he could foresee with some tolerable degree of certainty the approaching changes of the weather. Hence have arisen, as men are apt to answer their wants by fictitious means, when they cannot do it by real ones, some of those prognostics which we find disseminated in all countries and in all ages, which are still believed in, like the predictions of card-tellers, or the explanations of dream interpreters, though they have disappointed a thousand times.— There is an instrument, the immediate object of which does not appear, at first view, to promise the results which have been found to be drawn from it. The barometer measures the relative weight of the atmosphere, by means of a column of mercury or quicksilver which rises in a glass tube, deprived of air, when the atmospheric air becomes heavier; and lower when the air is lighter. It has been remarked that the first effect is generally followed by good weather, and the latter by bad, in a greater or lesser degree, according to the rise or fall of the mercury, and other circumstances which the habit of consulting the instrument will soon teach to distinguish. Along the sea coast, and on the ocean, this effect of the mercury is more generally indicative of the force of the wind, and hence this instrument has now become a necessary appendage to a well appointed ship; but in the interior the indications of the barometer, although they also are influenced by the winds, are more particularly in reference to rain. We have made use of this instrument at Le Raysville for some years, and have acquired the habit and the confidence of being guided by it whenever the coming state of the weather becomes a matter of interest, and we now are like most of those who have been in the same practice, at a loss when we are deprived of our counsellor. I have no doubt that a good farmer who would pay ten or twelve dollars for such an instrument, would find that he could not well have applied the same sum to a better purpose. Were six barometers ordered at once, they might be had in New-York for five or six dollars.

Another means of attaining useful knowledge I would mention, is the subscribing to some periodical publication principally devoted to agriculture. There are two which, from their location and the manner in which they are conducted, I would highly recommend. One is the New-York Farmer, published monthly in the city of New-York, at three dollars; the other the New-England Farmer, a weekly paper of Boston, at two dollars fifty cents per annum. The New-England Farmer is taken by two of our most enlightened members, who have the highest opinion of its merits and usefulness. Some numbers of those papers will be distributed with a part of the premiums. In taking a paper devoted to agriculture, it might be an economical and otherwise advantageous way to unite several in a close neighborhood, and meet weekly on some evening to read the paper. Each would make his remarks, and bring his stock of knowledge and experience. The young part of the families would be instructed. The habit of observation, of investigation, the social feelings which such meetings would foster, would, it seems to me, produce very great benefits.

The New-York Farmer is under the pat-

ronage of the horticultural society of that city, but both papers devote a large space to gardening; and it would perhaps not be among the least beneficial results this would produce, if they should improve so useful and important a part of a good farm. It is well to raise the best provender for our cattle, and adopt new species when they are well recommended; but I think we ought to take as good care of ourselves.

A well cultivated garden on a farm bespeaks more than any thing else, order and comfort, and has this peculiar merit, that it is an outward testimony in praise of the female part of the family, whose care is necessary to its success.*

We derive most of our population from a part of the country where more regard is paid to this branch, and where new and increasing emulation is excited by their flourishing horticultural societies. We are yet too young here for such an institution; but our society may very properly and usefully at present extend its care and encouragement over our gardens. It has been a subject of remark with the traveller, and of regret in the new comer, that so fine a country having made such astonishing progress in every thing else, should be comparatively backward as to gardens. It has been observed to you on a former occasion by one well qualified to speak on that subject, that in no country are the vegetables better than in this, nor are our fruits inferior to any, so far as we have tried them. You will con-duce to your health and comfort by attending to this subject. Some vegetables of early and profitable cultivation, which you will find noticed in the papers above mentioned, are generally unknown here, and would be valuable acquisitions; and as to fruits, the example of some of our best farmers is not sufficiently followed, and it would seem as if the generality were satisfied with such productions as our forests contain, with the addition sometimes of seedling apples. We are too far advanced to remain longer in this unfarmerlike state, and it is time we should render ourselves worthy of the country where it is our good fortune to be placed.

The society has heretofore taken the subject of roads into consideration, and justly so. Not only do they form an important part of the yearly labor of every farmer, but the subject is not so generally understood, if we judge from practice, as it ought to be. I cannot, of course, enter into a detailed examination at present; but I am glad of an opportunity, at this yet early part of our settlement, to bring the public attention to the mode of laying out roads. Following the straight line is a very good rule of our moral code, but it does not apply to the making of roads; as it is not always true in finance that two and two make four, so the straight line is not always in fact the shortest distance between two points. We see every where in this country the roads going up and down the steepest hills, when they might have been avoided with the greatest facility. One single hill in a road to be travelled will generally determine the load we can take, and the time spent in going up a steep hill of twenty rods, the expense which may result from accidents, besides other serious consequences,

* I take the liberty of requesting, for the benefit of our next cattle show, all those who have any fine fruit, and particularly that which is rare, to send a sample of it to our society for exhibition on that day.

will often compensate for going a great distance round. A level road is of the utmost importance to the farmers who have to carry their produce to market, and when we shall become fully sensible of it, we may be put to a great expense and trouble in going through improved farms, &c. to level our roads. In parts of the United States, where science and experience are combined in establishing roads, the angle the road is to make with the horizon is determined and adhered to. The very backbone of this continent has been passed at such an angle as would hardly seem to us, in this even country, to form an ascent. There is no reason why we should remain behind our age on this subject.

The thistle, for which it is supposed we are indebted to our northern neighbors, has often been attacked in this place, and to all appearance with such little success, that it requires some degree of fortitude to renew the battle. Yet it is one of so much moment that we ought not to feel discouraged at every successive attempt which may fail. It is an undertaking which can succeed only by general co-operation. I am convinced from what I have seen and heard, that with united and proper efforts, this increasing evil may be completely overcome, and with much less labor and in less time than is generally believed. Cutting when the stem is hollow, and chiefly before a rain, is effectual. Throwing upon the stumps the salt you want to feed to your cattle, has been known to succeed, and a due cultivation with Indian corn, wheat and clover, it is asserted, will completely subdue them in all cases. But a farmer must not feel secure because he is exempt from them, or even his neighborhood. The seeds are wafted by the wind to a great distance, and one field only, one single small spot of ground, which from some cause may be given up to the encroaching stranger, may poison a whole plantation. Some parts of the ground are now so impregnated with the seed, even at a distance from clearings, that if the smallest opening is made in the woods, it will take possession. There is one way in which one single man, in every road district, who would be determined not to give up till he had conquered, might do much to effect the desired object. By the statute on highways, it is enacted that "it shall be the duty of the overseers to cause the noxious weeds on each side of the highway within their respective districts, to be cut down or destroyed twice in each year, once before the first day of July, and again before the first day of September, and the requisite labour shall be considered highway work." A neglect of such a duty can arise generally but from ignorance of the obligation, or from carelessness. The first is easily removed by any inhabitant who chooses to be free from weeds; and the second might be cured by being reminded that a penalty of ten dollars is attached to a neglect of the duty. The example thus set would be followed by farmers along the road, and by perseverance, the happy result may be expected.

The use of plaster in quickening the growth of grasses will be very useful, and you will therefore find it important to choose the Pennsylvania clover, and the lucerne, which are cut twice, or oftener. This season has been favorable to weeds. It therefore behoves us to be prepared with all our means to meet them the next year.

I will say a few words upon a topic which has heretofore been mentioned in this place, and those only because my particular business makes the remark more than disinterested on my part. The best of our farmers are united in saying, that we cultivate, or rather attempt to cultivate, too much land. I believe the principle will not be contested by any who would be likely to be affected by it, and I insert it here only with a wish to impress it again upon your mind.

Travelling a few years ago in Pennsylvania, I saw in a grist mill a machine to break corn before shelling; in that state it was ground coarse, and fed to hogs and other animals. I heard much of the advantage of this plan, but being unfortunately prevented from devoting as much of my time and of my thoughts to the subject of farming as I wish, I might never have endeavored to introduce this mode in our county, if the too great partiality of my associates had not chosen me for the honor of addressing you on this occasion. In the limited opportunity I have had of enquiring about it since, I find that the same process is followed in several parts, at least, of the country, and very well spoken of. It is thought by some that it saves a quarter of the corn in fattening swine. A paper of a recent date from Columbia, (Pennsylvania) says, that it has been pretty accurately ascertained, that thirteen bushels of Indian corn ground up, corn and cobs together, afford, at least, as much nutriment in feeding cattle, as nine bushels of corn without the cobs. Here is a saving of nearly one third. This food is used by the carters in New-York for their horses.—A machine to break the corn costs about fifty dollars. I have no doubt if some of our enterprising millers should establish such a machine, he would have the double reward of bringing grist to his mill, and doing good to his country.

The introduction of lucerne into this country has heretofore been recommended to you, but the difficulty of procuring the seed, and the want of a sample, have probably been impediments to its extension. I am going to procure some seed for my use, and will cheerfully get some for those who will leave their names to-day with Mr. Hungerford.—This grass is strongly recommended by some of our most able agriculturists, as Mr. Lowell, President of the Essex Agricultural Society in Massachusetts, and Mr. Buel of Albany. I have the more confidence in the opinion of its advocates, as I find that many of them, and the latter in particular, failed in the beginning of its cultivation. Its great advantages are: its durability; it will last ten years or more in good ground; it is earlier than clover; is mowed three or four times in the season; stands droughts and hard winters better; and its root going six feet and more into the ground, draws sustenance from a part of your land which otherwise is beyond your reach. Mr. Buel, and others, say, that being cut and fed green, it will keep five or six cows per acre during the season. Less oats is necessary with it than with clover. In short, it is so highly spoken of both in Europe and in this country, that no good farmer who has soil adapted to it, which is a deep sandy loam, should be without a field of it, even if it is but one acre. You will perceive, that once well put in, it will cost nothing more for several years, and produce yearly a greater profit than any other grass. Those who wish to keep their lands in grass

as long as possible, can have nothing to compare with it. I have good authority for saying so, and only wish that the limits of this address would admit of my quoting some of them.

The inhabitants of this county have had lately an occasion of displaying their taste for scientific and useful pursuits. Mr. Finch, a distinguished mineralogist, was attracted by a subscription to deliver a course of lectures at Watertown, in the intervals between which he visited several parts of this county, and on his last evening gave a summary account of what he had seen, the substance of which will be published. Besides the objects of curiosity for the intelligent and inquiring traveller which he mentioned, and which are not immediately connected with our present purpose, it was gratifying to hear this gentleman who has travelled over a great part of the United States, and whose business makes him a close observer of the soils of a country, express himself in so favorable terms upon our part of the state. A very important conclusion may be drawn from his observations upon the part of our country which rests upon limestone. It is objected by some of the people residing in that part, when they are advised to burn some of the stones which they find upon their farms, and spread the dust upon their land, that as the country lies upon a lime rock, the soil must contain lime. Mr. Finch has said to you, that the conclusion is by no means certain upon general principles. It is undoubtedly false as it regards a pretty large tract of land; viz. the far greater proportion of the pine forest. As to the rest, Mr. Finch had not the means of making the nice experiments which are necessary to determine the exact quantity of lime contained in a soil; but he tried some earth picked up on the side of the street leading to the arsenal, and found it to contain very little lime. Some clay taken near the Universalist Church, and chosen as one of the grounds most likely to contain a great deal of lime, showed the indication of very little; in the opinion of Mr. Finch, not over five per cent. The quantity which our soils contain is probably so small, that there can be no doubt of its being greatly improved by the introduction of lime. I find in Chaptal's Chemistry applied to Agriculture, that Mr. Tillet made at Paris a great number of experiments upon the best proportions in which sand, clay, and lime could be mixed to produce the most fertile soil, these three ingredients forming generally the best soils, with the addition sometimes of vegetable matter, which is very desirable, and also of other substances, which are not generally in such proportions as to affect sensibly its bearing qualities. He found that the best mixture was twenty-five per cent. of sand, thirty-seven and a half of clay, and thirty-seven and a half of lime. This agrees in a striking manner with the analysis as made by Bergmann of one of the best soils of Sweden, containing thirty sand, forty clay, and thirty lime, and with that of an excellent alluvial soil on the borders of the Loire, made by Chaptal, but which he gives in a way which cannot be exactly compared with the foregoing without entering into too much detail. A piece of land in Touraine, which had just produced a fine crop of hemp, gave half sand and one quarter of each of the other ingredients.

It may therefore be concluded that the most advantageous proportions in which

sand, clay, and lime may enter into the composition of earths, are from one quarter to one half, although an excellent wheat land in Middlesex, England, was found by Davy to contain only one tenth of lime. Any farmer may find pretty nearly what proportion of lime his land contains by mixing limestone, finely powdered, in different proportions with dry sand and clay, (weighing each material)—by pouring a few drops of muriatic acid, which may be had at the druggists, on this mixture diluted in water, an effervescence will take place more or less strong in proportion to the quantity of lime; and by comparing it with that which takes place in pouring the same acid upon his soil, he will have a tolerable idea of the quantity of lime which it contains, bearing in mind that our limestone has about four tenths lime. But where a very great deficiency exists, if it could be corrected only by mixing a due proportion of lime, the evil would be practically irremediable. To make a soil containing thirty per cent. lime to the depth of six inches, five thousand bushels per acre would be required. But it has been found, that lime obtained by burning limestone, operates upon soils in the double capacity of a stimulant and of a component part of the soil. On this account forty or fifty bushels per acre are sufficient to produce a good effect, although several hundred bushels, and in one instance one thousand, have been used to advantage in Great Britain. Mr. Finch recommends, with reason, its use in this county, and quotes as examples the great benefits derived from it in Pennsylvania and in Jersey, and in one instance at Brownville. There is no doubt that in some soils the effect is astonishing—Lime may also be added to land by using plaster. This is much cheaper, but will not have so lasting an effect. Which of the two will be preferable here will be determined by experience, and trials should be made on both, so as to enable us to choose between them.

And here I would beg leave to suggest a plan which I think would do more good than can be done in any other way with any thing like the same trouble. Pattern farms have been established in other places, but they are extremely difficult to be well managed any where, and would be almost impracticable here at present. I would therefore spread the pattern farm all over the county. Let every man who tries an improvement on his farm, when it shall be on the road, (which he should try to do) put up a notice written with chalk on a piece of board, stating in a few words the nature of the experiment. In the case before us, for instance, let a few narrow strips running back from the road be left without liming, on average quality and situation. Write on a piece of board or shingle posted up, "thirty bushels stone lime per acre;" the strips left without liming will speak for themselves, and you will persuade more to follow your example than the recommendation of the greatest orators could do.

The roller, which is considered in France and in England, as one of the most important implements of modern husbandry, is not yet adopted in this county; but ought certainly to be, after the high encomiums which are bestowed upon it by some of the best farmers in the eastern states, who have experienced the greatest benefits from its use. Repeated experiments made on the farm at

Le Raysville, prompt me to recommend it with an entire confidence. It can all be made by the hand of the farmer, and comes to him so cheap, that the benefit he may reap from its use will repay him the very first year. It is not only advantageous to grain crops, but very much also for grass. One hour's work with the roller after plowing and harrowing, says a farmer after eight years experience, will do more in pulverizing the soil, and in producing a finer tilth, than ten times the amount of labor with plow or harrow. A smooth round log, eighteen inches or two feet in diameter, but the larger the better, and five or six feet long, will answer a very good purpose for a roller.—Add if you please, a box to carry the stones out of the field, or to augment the weight at pleasure, and a scraper to prevent the earth clogging your machine.

It is a gratifying task for me to have to felicitate you upon the means we have of improving our already good stock of neat cattle. We have in this county two bulls of Devonshire and Hertfordshire; and through the enterprise of Mr. Budd of Carthage, we now own a very fine full-blooded bull, of that most valuable breed, the Durham short horn. It was bred by the celebrated Mr. Powell of Philadelphia.

The growth of wool is not a favored one with our farmers, but the prospects are brightening, and a better market will reward our exertions. The subject, however, to which I would direct your most serious attention, is the employment of that material in the family manufactures. It is said by some, that they can buy imported cloth cheaper than they can make it. I believe the report of your viewing committee will bear out the contrary opinion; but even if there was a little difference, is there not a great advantage in answering yourself your own wants, rather than pay money or the equivalent of it? Do you not feel a pride and a satisfaction in wearing *homespun*? But above all, will not your good housewives enter into those feelings, and seize an opportunity of rendering useful the industry of their daughters? The mention of this *better* as well as *fairer* portion of the human race, reminds me that our assembly is graced as usual by their presence, in a number which is a reward and an encouragement for our labors, and that their flattering attention should not be fatigued. Their usual influence will also move us to raise our eyes from earth to heaven, and to ask a continuance of those great privileges and blessings with which it has pleased the Almighty to favor us.

From the Lansingburgh Gazette.

FLOWERS.

Mr. Editor—You will much please me by giving the following extract of a communication from H. A. S. Dearborn, which appeared in the New-England Farmer, Feb. 1830, a place in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"In all ages and countries, flowers have been universally cherished and admired as the ornaments and the delight of the vegetable, as are their prototypes, of all the animal kingdom. The fondest titles, the most ardent expressions of attachment, and the lovely qualities of each, have been reciprocally bestowed upon the pre-eminent of both realms. The Rose of Sharon, the Violet, and the Lily of the Valley, have become the consecrated emblems of female excellence;

while the refined and endearing attributes of woman, furnish the names, or give distinction, to those interesting favorites who throng the brilliant court of Flora.

"We may ask in the eloquent language of the enthusiastic Boursault—'Who does not love flowers?—They embellish our gardens; they give a more brilliant lustre to our festivals; they are the interpreters of our affections for our relatives and friends; they are the testimonials of our gratitude; we present them to those to whom we are under obligations; they are often necessary to the pomp of our religious ceremonies, and they serve to associate and mingle their perfumes with the purity of our prayers, and the homage which we address to the Almighty.—Happy are those who love them and cultivate them.'

"The ancients paid particular attention to the culture of flowers. They were in great request at the entertainments of the wealthy, for adorning the apartments, as well as the participants of the feast; they were scattered before the triumphal chariots of victorious generals; they were placed upon the tombs of the illustrious and beloved, to perpetuate the pleasing, yet mournful reminiscences of their virtues; they formed the distinguishing insignia of many of the divinities of mythology; they glitter as genius in the diadems of the seasons, and constitute the mystical language of poetry.

"We are informed that Descartes prosecuted, with equal ardor, astronomy and the culture of flowers, and often retired from his celestial observations to study the sleep and floration of his plants, before the rising of the sun. The great Conde, returning from the dangers and glories of the battle-field, devoted his leisure hours to the cultivation of his flower garden; and so enamored was Lord Bacon with these silent, yet eloquent and soothing companions, that the vase of flowers was daily renewed upon his table, while composing the volume of his sublime philosophy."

From the New-England Farmer.

WINTER BUTTER, SHORT HORN CATTLE, &c.

Mr. Editor—Much has been said in the New-England Farmer about *freezing* the milk to obtain cream for butter. My objections to this practice are, the butter so made is inclining to be *white*, *will not sell well*, and is *crumbly* and *will not cut handsomely*.—Besides, I think the flavor hardly equal to that made in the method we have pursued.

Our object has been to keep the milk in a temperature always *above* the freezing point—say not lower than 40 or 45 degrees.

The method which we have practised, and which I think best for winter, was recommended to me by that great friend to agricultural improvement, CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. as followed in the counties of Somerset and Devon, England. The milk, immediately after it is taken from the cow, is put in a copper or brass vessel, of a size according to the quantity of the milk, care being taken that it is not more than eight or ten inches in depth, and gradually brought to within two or three degrees of boiling heat, when it is permitted slowly to cool. In the course of five or six hours, the most of the cream rises in a beautiful thick sheet, and is so solid that it may be cut with a knife in almost any form. It comes to butter almost immediately, *never* requiring more than five minutes churning. The butter is of fine quality, being of good color and flavor.—

The practice also saves labor and *cold fingers*. We have in this way had no butter that was not as high colored as what I send you. But perhaps the high color may be owing considerably to the extra richness of the milk, and this quality of the milk is wholly attributable to the cows. My stock consists of the *Short Horn* breed in the blood of *Calebs*, *Denton*, and *Holderness*, the *Hertfordshire* in the blood of SIR ISAAC, the *Bakewell*, and that excellent, though undefined breed introduced here from England by CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. and the best *selected native*.

I am aware that much contrariety of opinion exists as to the properties and relative value of the different breeds of cattle, and my intentions have been, and still are, to go through with a series of *fair experiments* on the subject.

So far as several years' observation and one year's *experience* will enable me to judge, I am inclined to think the improved imported races (the short horns, particularly,) the most *profitable*,—that is, taking them for all purposes. I do not know that they will give any more milk than the 'natives,' but it is, I believe, generally of a *better quality*, and they certainly keep in *much better order* on the same food. They are also *put together* more on mechanical principles, are *stronger*, and have better *constitutions*. I would recommend to every farmer to give them a fair trial.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Hallowell, April 13, 1831.

TULIPS.

Now that we are beginning to feel a little of the 'etherial mildness' of spring, we may perhaps turn our thoughts for a moment to the subject of flowers. The weather has been so cold for five weeks past, with the exception of two or three days of the present, as greatly to retard vegetation of every description. The trees have not yet entirely assumed the appropriate livery of the season, and flowers have hitherto refused to distil their odours. A refreshing change, however, is now discoverable in the fragrance of the suburban atmosphere, and our fair friends can at length venture forth to enjoy the sylvan scenery of the neighborhood, with the assurance of regaling themselves upon sweets of other leaves and flowers than ice-plants and snow-drops.

Of the early history of the *TULIP*, from its discovery among the Turks, to the extravagant speculations in the roots, as articles of merchandise, in various countries, but particularly in Holland and England, about a century and a half ago, our readers are probably as well acquainted as ourselves. Mr. Neale, however, has put into our hands a leaf from a very old Magazine, from which we quote the following paragraphs "on the fondness of the Turks for the Tulip," from the *Opuscoli of the Abbe Sestini*, which will probably amuse, if it does not instruct, the reader.

The Tulip, called in the Turkish language *Lale*, is a flower which these people were so passionately fond of, that they employed the utmost care to bring the cultivation of it to perfection. They did not set much value on those, the bulbs of which were brought from Holland, because it is an established rule among them, to esteem more whatever grows in their own country, than the productions of foreign nations.

Tulips, however, have been in so great

request, and so much sought after at Constantinople, that several Sultans have ordered roots to be brought them from all countries, in order that they might have every possible variety of these flowers. To these varieties they even gave Turkish names, which had some relation to those of the first offices in the Ottoman empire; and they commanded that a catalogue should be made out in the Turkish language, of all the different species.

Under the Sultan Achmet III. who was passionately fond of this flower, all the nobility of his court applied themselves to the cultivation of it, with the greatest care, and to procure uncommon kinds, with the newest and most beautiful varieties.

These nobles presented their tulips to the Sultan, on a certain day of the year; and this ceremony, which was extremely splendid and magnificent, was called *viafet-talesi*, that is to say, the festival of tulips.

The Grand Vizier, Ibrahim Baschia, was also remarkably fond of tulips. As he had never seen any blue ones, he took it into his head that he could, by the assistance of art, procure flowers of that color. He therefore consulted on this subject different Turkish chemists, who all agreed, that to have blue tulips, nothing more could be necessary, but to put into the bulbs the flowers of the *syringa særulea*. The experiment was tried, but, as may well be supposed, was not attended with success.

The Turkish nobility derived afterwards another pleasure from these tulips. They waited for the moment when they were in full bloom in their gardens, and intermixed them with small lighted lamps and cages, in which they enclosed nightingales taught to sing; thus endeavoring to gratify both the senses of seeing and hearing. This festival was called *cieragan*, that is to say, the illumination.

This reigning passion for tulips continued in Turkey under the Sultan Mahmud, and the Sultan Mustapha; but after the death of these emperors, it gradually decreased. The Turks at present do not entertain an exclusive passion for tulips, and they set almost the same value on them as we do.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Agricultural Education.—We have frequently spoken in terms of approbation of the Fellenburg system of Education, and wished that our country might be so fortunate as to have it introduced here; but we had no expectation of our hopes being so soon realized. It is with the most heartfelt pleasure therefore, that we lay before our readers the following proposals for such a school. We have had a short personal acquaintance with Mr. Ismar, and he has communicated to us his views in detail; we have besides made ourselves acquainted with the system of education he proposes to establish, as set forth in his lectures published in the two last numbers of the Farmer, and the "outlines," published in the present number; from all which we have derived impressions highly favorable to Mr. Ismar and the school. We believe such a school to be exactly the thing wanted in this country, to lay the foundation of a system of improved agriculture. We believe further, that, if generally adopted, it would contribute more to

the happiness of mankind, and especially to the well being of the people of this country, than any other system or combination of systems yet known. It is besides a cheap school—little more than is required in large towns for mere tuition. We therefore recommend it to the serious attention of readers of the Farmer. As Mr. Ismar has made us the repository of the details of his views, we shall take pleasure in communicating any information we may possess to those who may require it.

MR. SMITH; *Bolton Farm, April 25, 1831.*

Dear Sir.—You will be informed by Mr. Ismar's private letter of this date, what are his views relative to the Union of Agricultural and Intellectual Education at Bolton, and also of his intention to communicate for the Farmer, the results of his observations, which I am sure you will find interesting. You will now have the goodness to insert in it the following. I am, most respectfully, your ob't servant.

ANTHONY MORRIS.

Association of the Fellenburg System of Education, under the superintendence of F. A. Ismar, late of Hofwyll, with the classical and English institution of the Rev. WM. CHADERTON, on Bolton Farm, near Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

The object of this association is to establish a school in which classical learning will be omitted, for boys between the ages of ten and twenty years, to be instructed in theoretical and practical agriculture, the sciences connected with it, and the machine arts; and also a school for the preparation of teachers who may extend the system throughout the country. This department, which is now open, is under the exclusive superintendence of Mr. Ismar; and to adapt it to the agricultural and mechanical classes of society, the charge for tuition, board, and washing, will be \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, half in cash, and half in produce, at the market price. F. A. ISMAR.

SILK WORMS—CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The season for raising silk worms having arrived, it is suggested that persons engaged in it provide themselves with the chloride of lime as a preventive of disease among the worms. The Editor of the American Farmer has no hesitation in saying, that, when properly and timely applied, and attention to cleanliness is observed, it affords perfect security against the only disease to which silk worms are extensively liable in this country, to wit, the *Tripes*. From the time he first made the discovery, two years ago, he has never known an instance of its failure as a preventive, and he has known it to arrest the disease after it had become epidemic, and when the destruction of the whole establishment seemed inevitable. The discovery of such a remedy has been considered an object of the highest importance in the silk countries of Europe, and occupied the anxious attention of their scientific men for ages;* and it has been reserved for America, in the very infancy of her silk culture, to make it. The chloride of lime is a very cheap article,—a dollar's worth being

sufficient for a pretty large establishment—and it is easily applied. An ounce or two of the powder may be put in a plate with a little water, several of which may be set about the room, and replenished every four or five days; or it may be put in a jug or demijohn, and a gallon of water added for every pound, and a little of the solution sprinkled over the floor two or three times a day, whenever there is any offensive smell in the room. In hot weather, when it would be unsafe to cool the room by sprinkling water on the floor, (in consequence of the vapour evolved) it will be of the greatest advantage to have this solution of chloride of lime, as that may be used not only with impunity but very beneficially, both for cooling the room and sweetening the air, as well as for the prevention of disease. The time will come when chloride of lime will be considered an essential material in every silk laboratory.—*Am. Farmer.*

* This discovery was considered so important in France, that it was made the subject of an elaborate paper read before a scientific society in Paris, though its American origin was forgotten.

FROST.—We had a very severe frost on the nights of the 9th and 10th inst., which it is feared has destroyed much fruit and early vegetables. In the editor's garden, the melon and cucumber vines were partially injured, notwithstanding they were in a very favorable situation, having the advantage of a high hill on the north. The sweet potato vines, in the same situation, were also injured. The egg-plants and tomatoes, the former in an exposed situation, were untouched. The nursery of young *morus multicaulis* received partial injury, by the destruction of a few of their leaves, some of which were five inches in diameter. The white Italian mulberry escaped without any apparent hurt. The peas, beans, corn, and other vegetables, do not appear to have suffered. But the most important fact established by the occurrence of this frost, is that of the hardness of the *Aracacha*. Seventy-five plants of this vegetable were on the north side of a board fence, with a full northern exposure, and have not suffered in the least by the frost, while some cucumber vines near them were cut off. We hear that in the country extensive injury has been done to the fruit and vegetables.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A gentleman in Jefferson county, Va. in a letter to the editor, dated May 10, says, "The wheat is, I fear, suffering excessively from the ravages of the 'Fly,' and the unpropitious season."—*ib.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending May 21, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther.	Baro-	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
15	M	74	29.77	s e	fair	
	E	65	29.68	s e	do	
16	M	78	29.65	s	fair	
	E	64	29.60	s w	do	showers
17	M	74	29.65	w	fair	
	E	56	29.62	s w	do	
18	M	62	29.60	e	fair	
	E	55	29.65	s w	do	4-10
19	M	72	29.42	s e	rain	small showers
	E	64	29.27	s	do	
20	M	69	29.30	w	rain	3-10
	E	56	29.40	w	do	2-10
21	M	65	29.35	w	cloudy	
	E	50	29.45	w	fair	1-10 rain showers

☞ The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

NOTES ON MICHIGAN.

(Concluded from page 159.)

In ornithology, the species, whether of the air, or on the water, are rich and varied. The winter in the region about Lake Superior, is stern indeed; the thermometer being often at the freezing point of mercury (38)—and nearly all the winter below zero. During winter, the white Partridge, the great White Owl, and the Canada Jay, are driven from the region round Hudson's Bay to the Lakes. All these birds have feathers on their legs. The Wild Turkey inhabits the southern part of Michigan. There are several kinds of duck; one species fly into the rapids near the upper end, and sail down the waves to the lower end of the rapids, and from thence return to the place from whence they started, and sail down as before. In 1814, a small bird of peculiarly beautiful plumage, appeared, singing at evening, which was named the Crossbeak. When it is recollected, that Lake Huron contains more than a thousand islands, and Lake Superior one as large as the state of Connecticut,—and 1500 miles of uninhabited borders; these island forests and forests on the shore, must contain species of hardy birds and other fowl not yet known or attempted by any ornithologist.

“Ichthyology has scarcely extended its researches into this quarter. Yet it must be evident, upon a slight examination, that the northern waters present an interesting theatre of observation. The great chain of lakes, stretching across sixteen degrees of longitude, and embracing fourteen degrees of latitude, present in themselves, an area, compared to which, the lakes of the old world are diminutive. But it is an area which nearly excludes those fishes who thrive best in warm and turbid waters, or attain their least perfection in those that are cold and transparent. And we attach more importance, in the distribution of species by nature, to these principles, than to any physical impossibility of communication between the lakes and south-western rivers. Some inquirers, more curious, perhaps, than wise, have attempted, partially, a new distribution, but without the slightest evidences of success. The eel has, for instance, been taken from the foot of Niagara Falls to the river above, and in a manner, apparently, to ensure success to the experiment; yet nobody has observed that eels have become products of the lake waters; although such streams as the Tonawanta and Maumee, would seem to be favorable to their reproduction. And were there not something ungenial in the waters themselves, it appears difficult to conclude that such experiments would not meet with success.—We have it on good authority, that eels have been occasionally taken in Chicago creek, an inlet of Lake Michigan, but they have not been found in Lake Michigan itself. Lamprey eels exist in the lakes. And we have observed the gar, a species of the Amia, (Shig-wum-aig) heretofore found only in the rivers of Georgia. Both these varieties have been noticed in those expansions of the channel denominated lakes, in the straits of St. Mary.

“But the most important of our lake

fishes, considered in reference to its value in commerce, is the white fish. This is found to inhabit the lake waters, in the whole extent of the series, at least above Niagara Falls. It is more particularly taken in the straits of St. Clair, and in those of St. Mary's and Michilimackinac. And the quantity put up, during the last season, (1830) has been estimated at 8,000 barrels, valued at \$40,000. It is not only found in our Mediterranean lakes, but also, in the small lakes situated at the sources of the Mississippi, which have their outlets into that stream. It is thus diffused over the northern hemisphere, at least from the latitude of Peca-ga-mah, the uppermost falls of the Mississippi, to the head waters of the St. Croix and Chipewa rivers. But it has not been known to descend those rivers into the Mississippi; nor has an individual of the species been observed in the Mississippi, even where its waters are the clearest. No physical obstruction exists for their passage out of these tributary streams; and it is difficult to conceive any reason for this exclusive occupation of these upper waters, without referring to a law of nature, which has adapted their habits, both of migration and subsistence, particularly to these small lake waters. And it appears manifest, that with respect to these Mississippian lakes, the range of their migration must be very limited, and their winter abode confined.”

We feel a strong interest in the growth and prosperity of Michigan; inasmuch as it will be virtually only an extension of our own state. Michigan is settled principally with New Englanders and New Yorkers. The spirit of her laws will be like ours; and every surplus article of produce from her fertile fields, will pay a slight tax to our canals.

There are large tracts of Michigan lands, now about to be sold by the Government; and from their excellent quality and cheap rates, they are certainly tempting to the Yankees, even to those who are only possessed of a small sum of money. With a daily line of steam boats from Buffalo to Detroit, the two places are brought within a little more than a day's journey of each other. It is true, the population of Michigan is not as great as we anticipated; this, however, admits of explanation. In all new countries, the population is unsettled—constantly moving. The census was begun in June last: then, perhaps, five thousand individuals were actually locating their lands; in the fall they moved on,—and their families will generally average from five to ten. We have no doubt, but that Michigan contains at this moment population sufficient for a state, were a census faithfully taken.

The attraction to Michigan is on account of the goodness and cheapness of the soil; and, although they may not have a ready foreign market, yet while the territory is filling up, a home market is produced in every settlement.

In expressing our friendship for this new and promising country, we bespeak emigrants to give a passing notice to western New York. The unsold lands in the state west of Seneca Lake, belonging to various companies and to individual land holders, has been estimated at one million acres; now, supposing one third

of it to be at present unsaleable, there will remain between six and seven hundred thousand acres, which will support a great emigrant population. These lands can be obtained at from 3 to \$5 per acre; and where is a more desirable location for a market? In the district of which we are now speaking, there are more than 50 villages, which create a market for fruit and horticultural products equal to that of any other country. This is a considerable item to a thrifty farmer's surplus. Here also, can be obtained the luxuries which in a great many instances have become the necessities of life, on very reasonable terms. We have no doubt, but that a farmer can obtain such family stores as he may desire, at our own village, upon as good terms, if not better, than he could procure the same in the city of New York. The millers, too, at this place, pay nearly as high for wheat as the great produce brokers do at New York.

Where then can be a more favorable location for farmers of the better class, than in Western New York

RENSSELAER CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the committee of this society was held at the Rensselaer House in Troy, on the 10th of May instant. Several early productions of the kitchen garden were exhibited. We gather the following particulars from the Troy Sentinel.

Mr. Alexander Walsh, of Lansingburgh, brought six very fine stalks of celery and lettuce, which had been preserved in the open ground through the winter, and are now flourishing vigorously.

Mr. David C. Norton, of the same town, presented six full grown cucumbers, of two varieties. Some of the long kind were nine inches in length. Mr. Norton also presented two bunches of good sized radishes, raised in the open ground.

Mr. Gerritt Peebles, of the same place, uncommon fine lettuce, from the open ground.

A great variety of beautiful and splendid flowers were exhibited.

Mr. G. B. Warren, of Troy, exhibited several varieties of tulips, large double hyacinths, moss pinks and violets.

Mr. Gerritt Peebles, of Lansingburgh, elegant narcissuses, snow-flake and grape hyacinths, and several beautiful varieties of polyanthus.

Mr. Alexander Walsh, of Lansingburgh, a thumb aloe, in full bloom, two varieties of periwinkle, a variety of fine hyacinths and tulips, ragged robin, and other flowers in full bloom.

Mr. John T. McCoun, of Troy, exhibited fine hyacinths, tulips, and narcissuses.

Mr. Albert P. Hart, of Troy, a superb collection of tulips and other flowers in full bloom.

We understand, says a Philadelphia paper, that the late race of the “Bonnets of Blue” and “Goliath,” at New York, caused a large sum of money to change pockets—twenty thousand dollars comes to a single individual in Philadelphia.

The Greenfield Gazette states, that Mr. Amos Russell, of Deerfield, killed, March, 1st, five pigs, a few days less than a year old, which weighed when dressed, 285, 310, 321, 358 and 352 lbs; making in the whole, 1931, and including rough fat, 1703. He has since killed another pig 13-1-2 months old, which weighed, 496 lbs. and including rough fat, 518 lbs.

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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

CURCULIO.

This destructive little insect has already commenced its depredations upon the Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, &c.—There is no time to be lost by those who would protect their fruit from its ravages.—The Curculio is a small dark brown bug, about the size of a pea-bug, with a long crooked beak, from which proceed two small fine feelers. When approached, he collects himself and remains motionless, very much resembling a dry bud. Its body is covered with a hard crust, and when examined minutely, several bunches are discovered along the back, and also some spots of a light shining grey. Those who are not acquainted with them, may find them very readily by placing a white cloth under the tree which they infest, and giving the tree a smart blow with the hand, when the Curculio will drop upon the cloth and are readily discovered.—They commence their depredations by making an incision in the fruit, in the form of a small c or section of a circle, in which they deposit an egg which hatches into a small maggot, which immediately commences eating its way to the centre of the fruit—after which the fruit has a gummy and shrivelled appearance, and drops from the tree. After this, the maggot leaves the fruit and buries itself in the ground, to pass through the different changes of shape to which he is subject, and await the return of another season to commence the work of destruction. Although small and insignificant in his appearance, perhaps we have no one insect that does as much mischief; as by him more than seven-eighths of our Apricots, Nectarines, and Plums, are destroyed. They are provided with wings, but are seldom known to use them; from which circumstance it is hoped that some efficient mode may be adopted of keeping them from ascending the bodies of fruit trees. As the fruit of the Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum trees add much to the comforts of life, we hope every effort will be made which human ingenuity can invent, to prevent the ravages of this little troublesome insect.

There is another variety of the same family, which perforates the limbs of Cherries and Plums, causing an excrescence or an enlargement of the limb at the place where the eggs are deposited: all such limbs should be cut off and burned before the season of hatching arrives.

As preventives, we have recommended a solution of India-rubber in animal oils (which is very adhesive) to be put upon the bodies

and limbs of trees, in order to prevent their ascent. We have tried tar, as used to prevent the ascent of the canker worm. This seems a preventive for a short time when first applied, but soon hardens sufficiently upon the outside to allow them to pass over it. Others have recommended lists or loose cords fastened round the body of the trees, saturated with common unguentum of the shops, or with spirits of turpentine. But whatever course is resorted to, we recommend their destruction by spreading sheets under the trees and jarring them off and destroying them. To prevent their return, let all the fallen fruit be collected as soon as it falls, before the maggot has time to make his escape into the ground, and burned; by which means the germ for the future progeny will be cut off. This will have the same effect as allowing hogs to feed under the trees during the time the fruit is falling, which is not always convenient. We hope many of our readers will commence the war of extermination against these pests, not only as a matter of profit, but a duty they owe society; and every one who shall be fortunate enough to prevent their ravages by any method will confer a favor on society by publishing it as soon as discovered, as they continue their havoc until July.

We have taken a number of the Curculio, and left them at the room of the Horticultural Society, with Mr. MATHIES, for the inspection of those gentlemen who are not familiar with their appearance.

GARDENS.

After the long continuation of wet, cool weather, we are cheered by the influence of the sun upon vegetation. The garden now invites the attention of the husbandman.—Many seeds may have failed from the long continued wet, but weeds generally thrive, whether the weather is wet or dry. After such weather, it is important that the ground in gardens should be well stirred, to prevent its becoming hard and dry. Stirring the ground often, has a tendency to prevent or to counteract the drought. Corn that is often hued in dry weather, will not suffer as much from the drought as that which is not hoed. After a long rainy time at this season, Cabbage plants require particular attention. It is during wet weather that the maggot at the root does the most damage. By examining young plants at mid-day, many will be found drooping, both in the bed and those that have been transplanted.—This is a pretty sure indication that the roots have been injured by the maggot. When such is the case, they should be taken up at once and the roots washed to free them from any of the small maggots which may be partly imbedded in the roots, after which they

should be planted out into a bed made of fresh earth from rich sward land, which is generally free from insects. If on setting the plants in hills a shovelful of such dirt is put in the hill, they are rarely troubled.—We have tried many nostrums put about the roots to destroy these pests, but have not found any that appears exactly calculated for common use. A solution of corrosive sublimate (sublimed muriate of mercury) will destroy them, but it is too costly; besides, we are opposed to trusting such deadly poison in unskilful hands. Next to that, we would recommend a strong decoction of tobacco to be poured about the roots. Cauliflowers, Broccoli, and Kale, are subject to be infested the same way as Cabbage, and should be treated in the same manner.—Plants should be kept in a nursery until they are of a large size, as they are attended to with less trouble than when planted in hills.

HORSES.

As we have commenced giving our readers the history of some of the most noted horses for speed and bottom which have been known to the sporting public, we will now give them some extracts from the American Turf Register, respecting the imported horse DIOMED—as from him have sprung some of the swiftest race horses of our day. We consider it of some importance to farmers to have a correct list of the descendants of such horses, in order to detect those many impositions which are daily practised upon the public by advertisements posted up in every bar-room, recommending horses to the notice of farmers, and giving what they denominate their pedigree; most of which are mere fabrications for the purpose of deceiving those who are ignorant of the facts there pretended to be set forth.

The Diomed had become a very celebrated horse in England, both for speed and stock, before he was imported into America, and was considered of the best Arabian blood. Mr. Skinner gives the following notice of him:—

“At twenty-two years old, DIOMED was imported into Virginia by Col. Jno. HOOMER of the Bowling Green. The most distinguished of his get in Virginia, were
 Sir Archy, dam by Rockingham, bred by Col. Tayloe, foaled 1801
 Florizel, dam by Shark, bred by Maj. Ball, foaled 1802
 Potomac, ran 2 miles in 3 m. 43 sec.; the quickest race in America, foaled 1801
 Peace Maker, bred by Col. Hoomes—afterwards owned by Col. Tayloe, foaled 1802
 Top Gallant, dam by Shark, bred by Mr. Clayton, foaled 1801
 Hamlingtonian, dam by Shark, bred by Mr. Hamlin, foaled 1801
 Vingtun, dam by Clockfast,—sold in 1803 for \$2750, foaled 1801

Stump the Dealer, dam by Clockfast, foaled 1801
 Duroc, dam by Grey Diomed, bred by Wade Mosby, foaled 1806
 Hampton, dam by Grey Diomed, bred by Gen. Hampton, foaled 1806
 Commodore Truxton, bred by Gen'l Andrew Jackson, foaled 1806
 The dam of Henry, " 1806
 The dam of Eliza White, " 1806
 " Grey Diomed, sire of Amanda, was by the imported Medley; his dam by Sloe; grandam by Vampire, &c.—was foaled May, 1786. Of his races previous to 1793, when purchased of Mr. Brooke by Col. Tayloe for \$300, I am not informed. In August, 1793, he won a match four miles, beating Mr. Page's famous Isabella, at the Bowling Green. In October, he won the Jockey Club purse. In November, he won a Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. In September, 1794, he won the Jockey Club purse, four mile heats, at Chestertown, Md. beating Gen. Ridgeley's famous Cincinnatus, then 4 years old. During the same month, he won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, beating Cincinnatus, the equally famed Virginia Nell, Nantoake, and others—on which occasion there were two striking evidences of bottom; through mistake, after winning the heat, another mile was run, terminating in a dead heat between him and Cincinnatus. In the next heat, soon after starting, in endeavoring to pass on the inner side he cut within the pole, had to return, and barely saved his distance—running the whole heat at his utmost speed; yet was the winner of the race. In December, when winning at Alexandria, he fell over a dog, by which accident he lost the race. He started but once more for a sweepstakes, at Leeds, against Mr. Washington's horse, and Mr. Butler's mare, but being lame he lost, beating the latter. Sold by Col. Tayloe, in 1798, to Mr. J. Blick, for \$2200."

[To be continued.]

WATERING GARDENS.

Many people are opposed to watering gardens in dry seasons. The best reason that is advanced against the practice is, that it causes the roots to run too near the top of the ground. Was the weather uniform, this reason would be sufficient; but variable as it is, we think that watering young plants at evening is beneficial to their growth. We know that when the ground is kept moist, the roots of most plants run nearer the top of the ground than when it is dry; therefore, after a long continuation of wet weather, when it changes suddenly to hot and dry, as is the case with us at present, young plants whose roots are spread near the top of the ground suffer much, and are often seen drooping at mid-day for want of moisture. Many of the soft succulent plants of the garden, when used, consist almost entirely of water, with very little carbonaceous matter; and vegetables of this description are found highly conducive to health in warm weather, as they yield their water by degrees, as the system requires it, and are not as apt to produce flatulence as when the same quantity of water is drunk. Most salad plants will be found to be more tender when growing

in damp weather than in dry, unless they are watered: for such plants, watering is very useful in dry weather. When well or other cold water is designed for this purpose, it should be allowed to stand in a vessel exposed to the sun at least one day; or in other words, never apply very cold water to plants, and that only at evening, or in the morning before the sun is up. If water is applied to plants while the sun is shining hot upon them, each drop of water standing upon the leaves is capable of concentrating the rays of the sun to such a degree as to destroy vegetable vitality; and such waterings should be carefully avoided.

In all situations where circumstances will allow of it, the ground should be stirred before the top becomes dry and hard, or baked. The quantity of water applied should be regulated according to the nature of the soil, and in no case should the quantity be such as to drench it; as in that case the soluble parts would be carried off, which it is desirable should be retained.

When it can be done without more expense than the gains attending it, it is well to shelter young plants from the mid-day sun, when the atmosphere is clear and the rays are too intense. To shade cucumbers and melons, pieces of board stuck in the ground on the south side of the hills, has a very good effect; but the better way for gardens is to have boxes with glass in the tops, over which pieces of boards can be laid during the heat of the day.

YELLOW BUGS.

At this season, gardeners and farmers are very much annoyed by the small yellow bug which destroys their cucumbers and melons. To prevent them in the gardens, the most effectual method is to cover the hills with boxes in which glass are set, or over which millinet is fastened. If the latter is used, it should be sufficiently fine to prevent the bugs crawling through it. We have seen many recommendations in the New-England Farmer for using charcoal dust upon cucumbers and melons, to prevent the depredations of the bugs; and although we have not tried it ourselves we have much faith in it, coming from such authority. We suppose the best time for applying it would be the morning, while the dew is upon the plants; and the most convenient way would be to put the coal into an old woollen stocking, where it might be pounded, and applied by shaking it over the hill, when none but the fine dust would fall upon the plants. We have tried the expressed juice of most plants which are disagreeable to us on account of their smell or taste, and have not found any advantage in their application.

The Cotton plant, the Grape vine, the Sweet Potato, the Tomato, and the Egg plant, were successfully cultivated in Michigan, last season.

WORK FOR JUNE.

During this month the farmer will find his cares increasing, and if he is dependant upon the produce of his farm for money making, he should be busy. He should recollect that the old primeval curse is not repealed, and that he must eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. If he does not sow, he need not expect to reap—and then, unless he dresses his crops properly, and protects them by good fences, his labor will be lost. The season for planting most of the summer crops is past, and the season for hoeing early planted Corn has arrived. This should not be neglected. Early hoeing not only prevents the weeds from injuring the Corn, but forwards the rotting of the sods, so that they will afford nourishment to the roots at the time the ears are filling out—therefore hoe early.

Potatoes for a late crop may be planted until the middle of this month: they are as profitable as Corn, and should be considered one of the most important crops upon the farm. We hope our readers will abandon the old method of planting the refuse of the cellar, as it is a practice that cannot be too severely censured. Let your seed Potatoes, like your seed corn, be selected with care—the best specimens of the best varieties.—Potatoes for late planting should be put in a dry place, and not be allowed to lie in the cellar, nor in heaps; as in such situations the sprouts will grow to that length that it will be difficult to plant them without breaking them off. If your potatoes are cut up ready for planting and spread upon a floor, they will keep better than when left whole. Many plant their Potatoes whole, which we consider unprofitable for several reasons:—First, it requires more to seed an acre than when cut. Secondly, where a large Potato is planted, it sends up more shoots than should be allowed so near together; as the new crop will be smaller than when planted more evenly. For the same reason, we prefer planting in drills rather than hills. The same quantity of seed, when cut and planted in drills, will produce more bushels of Potatoes, which will be of better size, than when planted in hills without cutting. We think they are quite as easily tended. Those who have large quantities of straw about their barns, will find it much to their advantage to spread it over their Potato ground after the Potatoes are hoed: it keeps the ground cool and moist—two things beneficial to the growth of Potatoes, as well as to their quality.

Fallow ground should be broken up before it becomes dry and hard, as the work can be easier and better done; besides, unless the summer should be very dry, the grass roots will vegetate in the fall after the Wheat is sown.

Every good farmer should see that his Wheat fields are looked over, and all the

cockle and chess pulled up. There is no way of extirpating these noxious weeds so perfectly, as by pulling them before the seed is ripe. If allowed to ripen, the seeds will be scattered somewhere. Many farmers have these weeds separated at the time of harvest, when they are commonly put upon a stump or stone for the present, where they are frequently allowed to remain—and the seeds become scattered over the field, to grow in a succeeding crop; but if pulled before ripe, the roots and seeds are both destroyed.—Perhaps the labor which is devoted to this business is attended with as much profit as any part of the labor in raising the crop. If the seeds of these weeds are allowed to mingle with the Wheat, it is very difficult to separate them after threshing; and when such Wheat is brought to market, the farmer has the mortification of finding himself at the mercy of the miller, who demands a reduction of from one to three or four pounds from every bushel, which perhaps is equal to five cents. Now it would not cost half of this to have the weeds pulled out. Besides, the farmers of Old Genesee ought to have some sectional pride, or rather ambition, about this thing. Their Wheat and Flour has now gained a preference in the New-York and other markets, and a very little attention to the subject will perhaps ensure that reputation for years to come. Surely it is not a small matter to any section of country to have the credit of sending to market the *best Flour in the world*; and even this praise has been forced from the London merchants (who are not over fond of praising any thing foreign) for the district of Old Genesee—and we sincerely hope that our farmers will long continue to deserve it.

During this month the pleasing task of hay-making will commence. We invite our readers to make close observations upon the quantity and quality of the produce of their different grounds. This subject we fear, is too much neglected, and grounds continued as meadows that will be found to give only one half the profit, all things taken into the account, that other grounds do. Such grounds require a rotation of culture, which should never be lost sight of.

MAY.

The mean daily temperature for this month, has been 59 deg. 69 sec. There has been seventeen rainy days, and 2 8-10 inches of rain has fallen. In April, ten days were rainy, and rain fell to the depth of 3 8-10 inches. For April and May, twenty-seven rainy days, and 6 8-10 inches of rain. The direction of the wind for the rainy days has been nearly as diverse as the points of the compass; but in the greater number of instances it has been westerly, as—W. nine days, N.W. four days, S.W. four days, E. three days, N.E. one day, S.E. three days.

As might have been anticipated a priori, the mercury of the barometer has been cor-

respondingly low. The mean daily pressure for the month has been 29.41, indicating a light air; and although, as has been before observed, the lightest air is wet and warm, and the opposite a cold and dry one, we confidently believe that extended observations will prove that the pressure or weight of the air for May has been uncommonly light, even for that month.

It is a blessed feature in the character and locality of our country and climate, that the fall of rain depends upon no particular direction of the wind, but contrarywise, we are visited with refreshing showers as often as vegetation and the comfort and happiness of man require it, whatsoever may chance to be the direction from which the wind blows. This is a blessing that can only be appreciated duly by such as have been parched beneath the burning sun of Africa and other tropical climates that depend for rain upon one direction of the wind, which in those countries is periodical, and often more to be dreaded than the heated sirocco and monsoon—as whole territories are sometimes inundated and not infrequently human life jeopardised by the floods they occasion.

Our latest frost was on the night of the 9th, which we observed was very extensive, and did serious injury to fruit and vegetables in the vicinities of New-York and Albany, and many other places, while peaches and the delicious summer fruits of the Genesee country withstood its violence, and are now sure to gladden the heart by gratifying the appetite of the husbandman and horticulturist.

On the 9th ultimo, snow fell from an early hour till the close of the day, and measured about six inches. A novel spectacle was presented, as many fruit trees were in full bloom—but their beauty and attractions were, for one day at least, entirely eclipsed by the mantle of snow that not only covered the earth, but concealed foliage and flowers; and many succulent vegetables that had responded to the vivifying warmth of spring by a growth of twelve inches and even more, were not only chilled, but unceremoniously and not very regularly sent back to the earth. Their bud and envelope, however, saved many of them from the blighting effects of the frost that succeeded, and which was the last we have experienced; for on the morning of the 10th all nature smiled under the influence of a genial sun, which before ten o'clock had left not a relic of the work of yesterday.

TEA.

The present yearly consumption of this plant in Great Britain is 20,000,000 lbs.; in 1716 it was only 300,000 lbs. The reason why the gout or stone are unknown in China, is ascribed to the universal use of this beverage. From analytical experiments, made some time since on *green* and *black*

Tea, there were no deleterious qualities discoverable, and not the slightest particle of copper in green Tea, as vulgar prejudice will have it. The injurious effects of Tea, if any, may be ascribed to the heated state in which it is drank.

COFFEE.

Coffee was first introduced into England by Pasqua, a Greek, in 1652. It was originally brought from Arabia Felix; and its effect was discovered by a goatherd on his flock, which after browsing on the berry of this tree, would "wake and caper all night." Its first use was tried on the monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins.

ERRATA.

To No. 15, p. 113, col. 3. *Leather wood*—read "throwing off the dead wood"; for *Hybiscus* read *Hibiscus*. *Hypericum*—for *hericum* read *hircinum*. P. 114, col. 5—*for Cophalanthus* read *Cephalanthus*; in the line below, for *perfect* read *fragrant*; for *Prinos* read *Prinos*. Col. 3—*for spitatum* read *spicatum*; for *Comtonia* *asplerifolia* read *Comptonia asplerifolia*.

No. 16, p. 121, col. 3—*Bulbocodium*—for *varnum* read *vernum*.

No. 18, p. 137, col. 2—*Prinos glaber* read "was not laid down."

FLORAL CALENDAR.

June. 1st, The common Locust tree, (*Robinia pseudacacia*) Guelder Rose or Snowball, (*Viburnum opulus*) Mock Orange or Fragrant Syring, (*Philadelphus coronarius*) Black Walnut and Butternut, (*Juglans nigra* and *cineræa*) with many kinds of Roses, are now in bloom.

ELDER.

The expressed juice of elder leaves will kill skippers in cheese, bacon, &c.; and strong decoctions of the leaves or roots are fatal to insects, which depredate on plants in gardens &c. Dr. Willich observes, that "the leaves of elder are eaten by sheep, to which they are of great service when diseased with the rot; for if placed in a situation where they can easily reach the bark and young shoots, they will speedily cure themselves." Dr. Elliot observed in his *Essays on Field Husbandry*, that "elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience, that mowing them five times a year will kill them.—N. E. Farmer.

Preventive against Birds taking Seeds out of the Ground.—If some thin, light-colored twine or white worsted be stretched tight across the beds in which seeds are sown, at the distance of about two inches from the surface of the beds, and about two or three feet from string to string, small birds will not touch either seeds or young plants of onions, against which sparrows seem to have a particular spite, as they pull them up by the hundreds, and leave them lying upon the surface of the beds, but do not appear to eat them. This is the most effectual method, and it is a very old one.

To preserve Currants.—Gather currants when green, separate them from stems, and put them in junk bottles; cork the bottles closely, and place them in a cool part of the cellar. Currants may be kept fresh and green in this manner twelve months or more, and will make excellent pies in the winter and spring; so say some of our friends who have tried the experiment several times.

To preserve Vines from Bugs, &c.—Sulphate of Soda, (Glauber Salts) an ounce dissolved in about one quart of water and sprinkled upon the plants or vines, is recommended as a preventive against destructive insects.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

No scientific work is so much wanted at this time as a full account of the insects which materially interfere with the labors of the American farmer or gardener; and also of such insects as assist him by feeding on the former class,—so that he may know his enemies at first sight, and properly appreciate the merits of his insect coadjutors.—Probably some thousands of species might be omitted, as doing but little good or harm.

In the mean time, I am pleased with every hint on this subject, however slight and imperfect it may be; for I consider such as notices of our wants, which may eventually stimulate and encourage some Entomologist in an undertaking of such great consequence to the welfare and prosperity of this country.

Of course, with the discovery of my old friend, H. G. Spafford, (Gen. Farmer, No. 17), I was much interested, although I am not acquainted with the insect whose operations he has circumvented. The name that he has given however, may induce some to mistake it for the worm (*Egeria exitiosa**) which feeds just below the surface of the ground on the pulpy bark of the peach tree, but which I have never observed to perforate the solid wood.

Much has been said of an insect called the Borer, which, in some places, is destructive to the locust tree. Some years ago, I was told near the Ohio River, below Cincinnati, that such an insect had destroyed some apple trees in that neighborhood, and much damage from it was apprehended. I have heard nothing of it since. In the first volume of the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New-York, I also find the following account of "a disease" in the apple tree, "by William Denning, Esquire, dated December 22, 1793."

"I first observed it in my orchards in the vicinity of the Hudson river, north of the Highlands, in the year 1780. I have since observed its baneful progress further south. And if I am not mistaken, it is spreading rapidly. I have observed it also attacking pear trees and quince trees, to the total destruction of them in a few years.

"I observed the young, remote, and tender shoots first affected—but could discover no external cause. On the second year I found the boughs wounded deeper; and progressing yearly, the trees continued to sicken, and in six or seven years died. It is to

* *Egeria exitiosa*. The following is an extract from Say's account of this insect. "It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the early movements of the larva, in consequence of its small size; but its destructive career certainly commences about the last of September or early in October, by its entering the tree probably through the tender bark under the surface of the soil; after having passed through the bark, it proceeds downwards into the root, and finally turns its course towards the surface, where it arrives about the commencement of the succeeding July."

While I frankly avow my respect for the attainments of this eminent entomologist, I must remark that the expressions in italics, are equivocal and unsatisfactory. That the worm gnaws downward into the root is literally true, but it confines itself to the bark, and limits its descent to a very few inches. That it finally turns its course towards the surface is also literally true; but instead of one visit to the surface, (as the expression might imply,) it must frequently visit the surface, to eject from its abode (which it keeps comparatively clean) the filth which mixing with the gum, indicates to the practised eye, both in spring and in autumn, the presence of a depredator.

be observed that every spring, the trees appear in full vigor (except the limbs already perished—) and continue so till the latter end of June—when suddenly the leaves wither, turn red, and soon fall off, the whole tree appears sick, and the fruit full of spots.

"Still pursuing my inquiries, I have had some apple trees cut down that were far decayed. In the first I discovered two worm holes running perpendicular from the tap root up through the heart; these holes were large enough to admit a common pipe stem, and reached about 14 inches above the surface of the ground, and from each hole, I screwed out a worm. All the other trees I found perforated with worm holes, such as I have described, and in some to the number of eight or ten." He then adds, "I am of opinion that they are of the same kind [as] those so common and so well known to be the constant attendants on peach trees."

The opinion, however, appears to be erroneous from two considerations. 1st. The peach worm in the larva state, solely derives its food from the inner bark of the peach tree. 2d. As soon as the larva is full grown, it enters the pupa state. At either period, it would consequently be much out of place in the wood of an apple tree.

In this account, the apple trees were said to be far decayed. If the wood and not the vegetable life, was meant, these were most probably that kind of grub which is so partial to wood in a decomposing state; and which would therefore not settle the question whether the tree died in consequence of the worm, or whether the worm only took possession of the tree because it was dead.

Part of the foregoing account agrees with the fire blight; and his observing it on the pear tree and quince tree as well as the apple tree, strengthens the suspicion.

H. G. Spafford would greatly oblige us by describing "the Borer"—whether that insect is in the perfect state? or in the larva state?—the different kinds of trees that it is known to attack?—and the season when its operations are begun, and when the damage becomes visible.

Two years ago, soon after the leaves appeared in spring, I observed that several small branches on different apricot trees were dying. As this was not the usual time for the appearance of fire blight, it claimed but little attention, and last year there was no recurrence of the malady. This spring, however, soon after the blossoms had fallen, and the leaves had partially protruded, I observed that a limb two inches in diameter at its base, on the north side of the tree, was entirely dead. It was immediately taken off with the saw, and closely examined for worm holes. In a branch three-fourths of an inch diameter, and where the bark was roughened by old buds, we found three different holes one-fifteenth of an inch diameter, in two of which two insects were detected, and in one we discovered two eggs. The holes are very irregular—some are curved, rather conforming, though not with exactness, to the concentric layers of the wood—others are nearly straight, perforating the branch longitudinally, but not exactly following the pith.

The works of this depredator were discovered and well described to me by my friend Dr. S. Mosher, of Union Springs, nearly two years ago; but this is the first time that it has come under my notice.

This insect was in its perfect state, very

dark brown, one-eighth of an inch long, and is probably a species of *Diaperis*. So singular is the appearance of its corselet, that a bystander remarked, "it seems like a brass kettle over its head." In the few books which we have on Entomology, we find no specific description; but the following generic character is taken from Professor Eaton's Zoological Text Book:

DIAPERIS. (Shield bug) head concealed under the corselet, or received in a deep excavation in its forward end; the sides of the corselet and of the chest project over the body. It is often very flat, oval, and in the form of a shield.

From the foregoing account, it will appear that this insect is much smaller than the Borer noticed by H. G. Spafford. He says, "His chips and excrement [were] lying in heaps like saw dust around the stem. I ran in a sharp-pointed pocket-knife blade of two inches in length, and could turn it horizontally quite round."

Should any other reader of the Genesee Farmer have made similar discoveries, I respectfully solicit for publication in this journal, a notice of such observations; and we will offer our thanks even if it should be very brief.

D. T.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have examined some young peach trees to ascertain whether my recollections were entirely correct; and the longest hole of five worms which I have taken out this day, (5 mo. 26) did not exceed two inches, the average length, an inch and a half. The wood in no place appeared to be eaten.

D. T.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

The following observations on the culture of the Vine, are extracted from a little work lately published in New-York, entitled "Our Neighborhood," containing many excellent practical directions, and ingenious speculations respecting the art of horticulture. In speaking of this work, the New-York Evening Post says, "It contains nothing of compilation; the knowledge it communicates is gathered fresh from the observation of nature—the precepts it conveys are transferred directly from practice in the garden to the pages of the book. It is a good omen for any art when such minds occupy themselves in its improvement. Horticulture has come to be regarded as a liberal pursuit—as a subject worthy of the attention of cultivated understandings and benevolent hearts. It is no wonder that under such auspices it should improve as it has done for a few years past to such a degree, that a person on going into our markets now, and comparing them with those of ten years since, might almost think that the climate had changed."

Monday, November 1st, 18 .—I began this morning to open the earth around my grape vines; young Hayward remaining with me to show me the way that succeeds best with him. He spent Sunday with me, and I find him quite a sensible man. He says that he has tried every method suggested by the experience of others, and yet he does not consider himself as successful in the culture of grapes. Dr. Bently has a great many grape vines, and takes uncommon pains with them; yet, unwilling as he is to own it, he had but a few bunches that ripen-

ed well this autumn. He insists on it that grapes should be trained up high, like his, over a trellis that has an open roof; and certainly the only fine bunches he had were there: but really the expense of all this post, rail and roof work, is rather out of proportion to the quantity of grapes thus raised.—I found a short grape walk, well stocked with grapes, on my farm. They bore this year, for the first time; and although the mildew was very destructive, and the vine-fretter and curculio destroyed the leaves, yet I had here and there a good bunch, which enabled me to judge of the value of the different kinds.

After opening the earth around the vine, I scraped off all the loose bark, and little knotty roughnesses, which one usually sees on a vine near the ground. I cut off what are termed day-roots,—those small roots which proceed from the stem near the surface of the ground. After this operation, I whitewashed the whole stem, even covering the eyes of the buds; I then bent the stem down and fastened it strongly, a few inches under ground, by means of a forked stick; lastly, I drew the earth up to the stem again, and tied a wisp of straw, or rather laid a bunch of straw, on each plant, throwing dirt on the edges to prevent the wind from blowing the straw away. Haywood says that I shall have finer grapes next summer, than my neighbors; but the doctor shakes his head. Every man has a pet method of raising grapes; but I fear that I shall have to give the matter up. The truth is, that the vine does not bear well more than once or twice, excepting in cities: there the frost and dew, both so hurtful, are kept off, by the constant agitation which the smoke and dust causes among atmospheric gases, and by warm enclosures. It must be that the difficulty lies with the bark of the old wood, as well as with the roots, which run deep in the ground. Young Haywood thinks this may be the case; for when he binds the old stump entirely down under ground, and only allows the new wood that shoots out from the buds to appear above ground in the spring; and at the end of two years, if he separates the layer from the old root, the crop of grapes is free from mildew. I did not see his grapes last year, when he made the experiment, but I hear that he had the finest grapes in the country. This summer he gave up the grape vines to his youngest brother, who chose to let them run up over a trellis, after the manner of Dr. Bentley, having refused to cut them off, as his brother Andrew advised. I find that great care is necessary during the season of blossoming, as the frost is very apt to injure the flowers and young leaves.—Straw mats, set up before the vines every evening, when frost is apprehended, will effectually prevent it.

What volumes have been written on the subject of the vine!—and yet we are no nearer the true mode of raising grapes than we were before a line was written. There are certain things, about which there can be no mistake. Give a cabbage a good deep soil, and it will never disappoint us; do what we will with a grape vine, it is subject to so many casualties, that we can only expect a crop once in six years. I find that in the middle states, the grapes which succeed best are the yellow, amber-colored, or golden chasselas. It may be known as soon as the tender leaves put out at the extremities, they being of a copper or deep fawn color. The

next best is the black cluster—a small, tight-bunched grape. The extremities of the leaves are a grey, or sage-colored white, the under side of which is woolly. Neither of these grapes is subject to mildew; but excess of heat or cold, moisture or dryness, very materially injures the berries.

Whatever the cause may be, it certainly is a fact, that vines do not fruit well after they are four or five years old, excepting in cities, or in warm, small enclosures. When this important truth is known by persons who are accustomed to solve difficulties, we shall learn whether it be within the compass of ordinary skill to remedy the evil. What causes this mildew? This is a secret which is yet undiscovered. As far as my limited observation extends, I ascribe it to obstructed perspiration, and to the ascent of too much of the watery particles of the sap.—The malady makes its appearance when a few hot days have been succeeded by cold nights, or when a moist atmosphere has been followed by excessive droughts. Exotic plants suffer very much from the changeableness of our climate; nay, the grapes even of our southern states are materially injured when transplanted to a colder region. The Isabella grape, for instance, during the long drought of this last summer in the middle and northern states, was both mildewed, and exceedingly sour and worthless. There is a very remarkable circumstance about grapes, which is, that a certain degree of humidity in the atmosphere is necessary to develop the saccharine principle. Whereas in other fruits, such as apples, pears, and peaches, although a drought materially injures the size and aromatic flavor, yet there seems to be a concentration of the sugary juices. It would appear therefrom, that the ductile vessels of the vine require a certain quantity of external lubrication to correspond with the rapidity of the circulation of sap within.

I know that you are very anxious to get all the information you can on this subject. I shall give you from time to time, as you have desired, whatever new matter may occur. I have intelligent neighbors, all cultivating the grape, and striving to outdo each other. We have an excellent market for fruit, and this, you know, is a great stimulus.

There can be no doubt but that all persons who raise grapes have a strong desire to succeed in the culture of them, and yet how few are successful! Two years of good bearing, and the beauty and value of the plant are gone. It is either seen trailing on the ground in mutilated branches, or it hangs slovenly over a trellis, or a confined arbor, with branches, tendrils and twigs interlacing each other—a dense mass, impervious to light and heat. The few bunches which hang underneath are sour and watery, and in two or three years the vine is a mere nursery for caterpillars and other vermin.

But the most provoking part of the whole history is, that no one tells the truth about grapes. I allude as well to those persons who raise plants for sale, as to those who pride themselves on great horticultural knowledge, and cultivate them for pleasure. I am perfectly amazed at the reluctance which is felt by almost every man to acknowledge that his grapes are mildewed. I have seen men of the strictest integrity in ordinary matters, so mortified at the failure of a crop, that they have resorted to every species of prevarication to deceive. I went with Dr. Bentley one day in September, to see a neigh-

bor of Mr. Grant, who had a fine graperly, and who prides himself upon his knowledge of the art of culture. We went in unexpectedly, and at the back gate too, and there we caught our worthy friend with a basket on his arm filled with mildewed grapes!

We were well aware of his sensibilities, so we did not cast an eye on the basket, which he quickly deposited in a root house, muttering something indistinctly about gathering grapes for a sick friend. Notwithstanding that nearly half a bushel had been cut off, enough still remained to show that mildew had been very busy there. Whenever he came to one of these blighted bunches, if he could not nip it off and throw it over the fence unobserved, he would say, "a bunch or two slightly affected, as this is, does not injure the vine—I think myself very fortunate in having escaped so well." And when I observed that the leaves of the grape vine were seriously injured this summer by the insect called the vine-fretter, he shifted the conversation by taking us to a favorite vine near his house, which being in its fourth year was in full bearing and was really beautiful. Here his pleasure was extreme, for he could breathe freely while we regaled on the delicious fruit, which was a white Lisbon. There was no mildew, no vine-fretter, no curculio, no rot of any kind, and we could admire both the beauty of the grape and the liberality of our host, who cut off a bunch after bunch with greater pleasure than he abstracted those which were mildewed.

Mr. Thorn trims his grapes according to the French mode—two buds this year, four the next, and so on. I shall follow young Haywood's mode, for this year at least, and if I do not succeed, then I must give up the culture of grapes. The approved mode here is to plant the vines six feet apart each way, if for a vineyard, or if for a walk, five feet is not thought to be too near together. One thing I was instructed in, and that is quite essential. This is, never to put a grape vine or any plant by a post. In a few years the post rots, and then the vine or plant will be injured by the process of putting in a new one.

Dr. Bentley has a grape walk of about two hundred feet in length; the posts of the trellis are made of white oak, five inches square at bottom and four by two at the top; the length is about eight feet, two of which are under ground. My trellis, which was made in a similar manner, has been cut down, leaving only four feet above and eighteen inches under ground. The laths or slats are divided on the posts equally, being three in number. The proper time for felling trees for posts or timber, is in August. Whatever is thus cut should be left to season for a year, and then taken to the saw-mill.---When sawed in suitable pieces, each piece should be charred at the bottom just so far as it is to be sunk in the ground. Posts cut and charred in this way, will last for twenty years; but unless the wood is cut in August, and seasoned for a year in some dry place, it is worse than useless to char them. It has been ascertained that when unseasoned timber is charred, the rot takes place much sooner than if left without charring. The timber from full grown trees lasts longer than that from young saplings; even the limb of an old white oak will be of longer duration as a post, than one of the same size of a young tree.

[Concluded next week.]

From the American Farmer.

GRAPES—ASPARAGUS.

J. S. SKINNER: 4th mo. 7th, 1830.

The individual who takes the liberty to address thee at this time, is not a practical farmer, or a finished horticulturist. In regard to either, his pretensions are humble, yet humble as they are, he ventures to say, no individual takes more pleasure in viewing the advancement of that great source of national wealth—agriculture; and that most pleasing of employments, gardening or horticulture. I have paid some attention to the cultivation of the grape, and have found from experience, that the coal dust, cinders, and scales of iron, or black oxide of iron, from the blacksmith's forge, when properly mixed with *fae garden mould*, to be incomparably the best manure for the grape that can be used. It is a well known fact, that grapes thrive best in volcanic districts; that led me to use the above as a dressing for the grape, and found it to exceed my most sanguine expectation. I am not aware that the material in question has been used by any except myself and a few of my friends in this county. I mentioned it to a most indefatigable and correct botanist and horticulturist, David Thomas, of Cayuga county, last winter—he spoke of it in high terms of commendation, although he had not used it. It had not occurred to him. Before this will reach him, he probably will have made use of it. For asparagus, I have also made use of finely pulverized oyster shells, well incorporated with the earth, in which it is planted, or well dug in about the roots of old beds. Its effects are astonishing, especially in old beds—it in fact regenerates them. The asparagus is, as is well known, a marine plant. Fresh oyster shells partake largely of marine qualities. What could be more simple, or more natural, or better suited to the growth of marine plants? It is also well known, that disintegrated carbonate of lime, when mixed with a suitable proportion of vegetable mould, forms a soil, almost perpetually fertile, and that few or no plants, or vegetables with which we are acquainted, but are benefitted by its admixture with the soil in which they are placed. As there are many persons turning their attention to the cultivation of the grape, especially in the neighborhood of Baltimore, and as I wish them all success, and abundant crops, I take the liberty to address an individual with whom I have not the personal good fortune to claim an acquaintance.—May blessings attend thee, my friend, in thy laudable exertions to render agriculture both honorable and profitable.

Thy friend, J. W. SMITH, M. D.
Lockport, Niagara co. N. Y.

From the New-England Farmer.

BEEES.

Mr. Fessenden—If the inexhaustible subject of Bees is not worn out in your columns, you may state as follows.

In January last, with two friends, I called at a gentleman's house, in Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y. to see his bee-hives.—He showed us a house four by six feet, and six feet to the eaves, boarded, clapboarded, shingled, and well floored, with a close door; on unlocking and opening which, we beheld an ordinary bee-hive attached to the east wall and well braced, with slight scaffoldings extending upon the east, south, and north sides. The only aperture was a small

hole or two on the east side under the hive, which was elevated about three feet from the floor, for the bees to pass out and in. The bees had been put in, a young swarm, eighteen months before. The original hive was not only filled, but large masses of comb were attached to the exterior, and along the contiguous scaffolding. The quantity of honey was probably from 100 to 150 pounds. On my return, I called to see another bee-house belonging to the same gentleman, on another farm, built the preceding summer. This was six feet square, better finished, and painted. The bees had filled the ordinary hive, and constructed eight or ten pieces of comb on the exterior, and these last were mostly filled with honey, and of the finest appearance, I think, that I ever saw. The gentleman told me he could help himself to honey whenever he pleased, without disturbing the bees. I asked him if the bee-moth did not plague him; he answered no. He adopted the simple precaution of sprinkling spirits of turpentine occasionally, say every two weeks, about his ordinary hives, and around the holes of entrance into his large ones, which wholly repelled the moth. I was so much pleased with this plan of managing bees, that immediately on my return I had a house constructed for them, and design to put into it the first swarm which I can save.

Respectfully, J. BUEL.

HAMS.

A writer in the American Farmer says, he has frequently tried every way which has been recommended by its correspondents, to preserve hams, &c. free from bugs, worms, and rancidity. With him, not one of them succeeded well. The greatest difficulty in a warm climate, is to preserve them free from rancidity. After being so unsuccessful in experiments, which might, perhaps, succeed well in colder climates, he resolved to pack his hams in charcoal, knowing its antiseptic qualities. This has succeeded to his perfect satisfaction, and he shall not hereafter try any further experiments in this matter.

It is of great importance to have the hams, &c. dried as early as possible, that they may be packed away before the season arrives for the bug or fly to attack them. If this is effected in due time, and they are well packed in dry charcoal, made moderately fine, he feels assured that the lover of good hams will have no reason to regret having made the experiment. The difficulty of getting the charcoal off, may be made an objection by the neat housewife, but this is not much greater than to get ashes off when bacon is packed in ashes, as is the practice with many. As the season will soon arrive, when every prudent housekeeper may wish to save his bacon, he has thought proper to state his experience upon the subject, wishing it to pass for no more than its real value.

From the New-York Farmer.

WEEVIL AND SMUT, IN WHEAT.

Mr. Fleet—Among the directions which I have found in looking over the volumes of the New-York Farmer, for destroying Weevil in Wheat, is the laying wet cloths in the bins. From the experiments I have made, I find dry bags in which has been flour, answer the purpose much better. Do these destructive insects seek the flour left in the bags? If so, could any means be, or have

any been devised from this circumstance, to destroy them more effectually?

Two persons bought seed wheat of me, in which there had been some smut. In the crop of one, there was a great deal of smut,—that of the other was free from it. Was the difference owing to the soil? An answer to these inquiries would be acceptable.
Newark, N. J. April, 1831. N. W. T.

HEALTH PRESERVING PRECAUTIONS.

Decayed and rotting vegetables, particularly cabbages, beef brine, pork brine, suffered to stand too long, and other similar substances in cellars, &c. are often the unsuspected causes of diseases. Every house-keeper, particularly at this season of the year, should carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing noisome or offensive is left to pollute the atmosphere in and near his residence. The carcasses of dead lambs, cats, &c. instead of being suffered to poison the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death into the family of the farmer, should be covered with five or six times their bulk of soil, and suffered to remain for a few months. In this way their decomposition will impregnate the soil with matter, which though nauseous and pestilential to animals, is food for vegetables.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR MANURE.

It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcasses are covered with about one part of lime to five or six of earth; and at the time of its removal also to mix a little more quicklime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia which may arise without such precaution.

Not only the carcasses of animals, but stable and barn-yard manure is rendered of little value by long exposure to the air, sun, and wet weather. Every moment of such exposure robs it of some part of its fertilizing principles, as well as contaminates the atmosphere. "He who is within the scent of a dunghill," says the celebrated Arthur Young, "smells that which his crop would have eaten if he would have permitted of it. Instead of manuring the land he manures the atmosphere; and before his dunghill is finished he has manured another parish, perhaps another country." Fresh manure should be kept as carefully from sun and rain as grass which is cut for hay. When cattle have been yarded over night, it will be well to throw their manure into heaps, and cover them with soil previously prepared for that purpose.

The author of "Letters of Agricola" says, Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dunghill, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted so universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skillful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dunghill, unmixed with earth or other matter, to fix and secure the gaseous elements, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work without surmount

ing his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarefied spirits, which ascend in evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the aeriform state; and to behold it escaping with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance.—*lb.*

SOAP-SUDS FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.

The Rev. Mr. Falconer, one of the correspondents of the Bath Agricultural Society, strongly recommends soap-suds, both as a manure and an antidote against insects.—He observes, "This mixture of an oil and an alkali, has been more generally known than adopted as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit trees. It will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests, and bred among the leaves. When used in the early part of the year, it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them." He prefers soap-suds to lime-water, because lime soon "loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with the fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labor, and is obtained without any expense." He directs to make use of a common garden pump for sprinkling trees with soap-suds, and says if the water of a washing cannot be had, a quantity of potash, dissolved in water, may be substituted, and that the washing of the trees with soap-suds twice a week, for three or four weeks in the spring, will be sufficient to secure them from aphides, &c.—*lb.*

PLANTING CORN.

If you plant in hills on good highly manured ground, be careful not to spread your seed, but let it be entirely close together. If it be scattered to six or eight inches on such ground, from five kernels you will probably have fifteen stalks at least, and to pluck them off is much trouble, and is likely to be injurious to the corn. Five kernels in a hill close together, never will have a shoot from the ground, and with good attendance will thrive and produce double the quantity of corn of the other, and is much cheaper managed. This ground can be over seeded with two kernels only to a hill of the same size; that is, plant on a bed of manure eight inches apart in the hill, hoe it well, and you will have as much as ten stalks to a hill. Now if five is enough, ten is too much.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

A gentleman who has for several years protected his gooseberry bushes from the disease or insect, which is so destructive to this fine fruit, informs us, that the disease (which he thinks is an insect) originates in a kind of moss, which is observable in spots on the stock and branches of the bush, and that whenever he finds it on them, he immediately cuts off the limb. He has left with us several pieces of the bush with the moss on them, in which he entertains no doubt the egg of the insect is deposited. Since he began cutting off these infected limbs, he has had abundance of fine gooseberries, which he could seldom obtain before. It would be well to try the experiment at least.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an

external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be a hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plow runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless headlands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden, and begets in the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.—*Gardeners' Journal.*

CULTIVATING FRUIT TREES.

Instruction in the culture of fruit trees, forms part of the education of the ordinary seminaries in the states of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. No schoolmaster is admitted to exercise that function without a certificate of his capacity to teach the management of fruit trees. The same masters are obliged to take care of fruit gardens; and those who previously to the promulgation of the law on the subject, were ignorant of the art, receive the due instruction at the expense of the school fund.—*Bull. Univ.*

CUT WORMS.

Dr. Deane directed as follows: "If you perceive any melon, cabbage, cauliflower plants, &c. injured by the cut worm, open the earth at the foot of the plant, and you will never fail to find the worm at the root, within four inches. Kill him, and you will save not only the other plants of your garden, but many thousands in future years."

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep, assures us, that during the season of grazing, he gives his sheep tar, at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is thought to be a specific against the rot.

Patent Cast Iron Vice.—The patent cast iron vice, invented and manufactured by Mr. E. D. McCord, of Washington county, has been heretofore noticed and commended in this paper.—Could nothing more be said of it than that, it is an elegant specimen of American ingenuity and workmanship, it would deserve to supersede the use of imported vices. But this is far from being its principal recommendation. It unites in an eminent degree lightness, durability and power. Its strength results from the screw always acting horizontally, and both parts, the entering and receiving screw being perfectly parallel, whatever be the distance of the jaws of the vice.—This enables the whole length of the thread of the screw to act uniformly and equally. The manner of its construction also gives the advantage of fixing it into its block much more firmly and solidly. Experiments of its strength and power have been made in this city, which would have shattered an ordinary vice to atoms. It is also much cheaper than the imported vices, as is every other article of hardware.—The agent passed through this city this morning, with several tons of his vices for the New York market. Wherever they are

known, they cannot fail to obtain the preference over any other.—*Troy Sentinel.*

CURE OF LOCK-JAW.—The following case is given in a periodical work on medicine:—For the following interesting case of the locked-jaw we are indebted to Mr. Joy, an experienced and scientific surgeon, of Great Massingham, in the county of Norfolk. A chaff-cutter, about twelve years of age, apparently in good health, at the time when he was exercising his occupation, so injured one of his fingers, as to render immediate amputation of it at the first phalanx, necessary. Although the wound went on very favorably, locked-jaw came on when it was nearly healed. Notwithstanding the usual remedies, as opium, in large doses, mercury, musk, and other antispasmodics, were actively employed on the first appearance of the disease, the spasms increased in violence, and extended to the muscles of the back, producing the convulsive contractions of the muscles, termed opisthotonos. The antispasmodics and warm bath having totally failed to afford the slightest relief, after pushing them to the fullest extent for ten days, Mr. Joy determined to give the muriated tincture of iron a trial. He accordingly ordered ten drops to be administered every hour, in a little water, which the loss of a few teeth allowed of being done without much difficulty. After continuing this medicine 24 hours, the spasmodic affection of the muscles was evidently much diminished. The following day he was nearly free from pain. The medicine was continued in the same quantity and at the same intervals, and the disease so rapidly decreased in violence, evidently under its influence, that he was perfectly well in the course of a few days.

WOODEN LAMPS.—This is a new article, lately brought into the New-York market. It is made of curled maple, highly polished; and a yankee sold 1200 of them at \$2 a dozen, in a very short time. We believe the yankees have given up the nutmeg business; but they are such an everlasting "whittling" nation, that we should not be much surprised to see them peddling one of these days wooden lightning-rods.—*Far. Adv.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
for the week ending May 28, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther- mobar-	Baro- meter	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
22	M 54	29.40	s	se	rain	1-10
	E 47	29.50	rs		fair	
23	M 54	29.49	s	s	cloudy	
	E 44	29.50	s	c	fair	
24	M 56	29.50	nc	e	do	
	E 50	29.45	s	e	do	
25	M 64	29.32	n	ra	rain	1-10
	E 55	29.25	s	c	fair	
26	M 62	29.35	nc	e	rain	sight showers
	E 56	29.30	nc	e	do	do do
27	M 62	29.25	n	so	fair	
	E 54	29.22	nc	e	rain	1-10
28	M 66	29.32	c	e	fair	
	E 72	29.45	nc	e	do	

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

THE ROSE OF MAY.

I said the flower would bloom no more,
That withered yesterday;
That morning dew would ne'er restore
My lovely rose of May.
The future was too cold a thing
In my sweet dream to be—
The present rose, the present spring,
Are all of life to me.

I do remember well my grief,
When died my flower—and then
My joy, when time brought, leaf by leaf,
As sweet a flower again.
And then I said, "Farewell, despair,
Thou art no guest for me;
Whate'er I lose of bright or fair,
I hope again to see.

Alas! I've often wept since then,
And death has robbed my bowers;
But even amidst the grief of men,
I've comfort found in flowers.
For, if the bloom of love be brief,
And if Fame's crown be riven,
I would not mourn life's fading leaf,
But look for spring in Heaven.

From the New-England Farmer.

A FAINT TIME

It is now for horses; when the warmth of the season is gradually increasing, their labor comes harder upon them, and if the constitution is not perfectly sound, it will show itself, and may require occasionally some assistance. A careful master should know how to treat, and how to doctor his own horse, and avoid administering strong medicines with the effects of which he is not acquainted. I have owned but few horses and have kept them until nearly worn out by age. I have found the use of salt to be very valuable; it gives more firmness to a horse, and if he is troubled with worms, the steady use of it will by degrees clear them away; this daily pickling they will not bear long.—I generally give my horse *soaked* corn; that is, throw water over it about twenty-four hours before it is used; this method saves time and toil, and the corn being softened, it saves the horse's teeth, and getting more perfectly masticated goes further for food. A good handful of salt is thrown over it at feeding time; however, if a horse is perfectly firm and sound, the use of salt may be omitted now and then for a short while, and then begun again. It is a safe guardian and ought not to be discontinued long.

As an alterative medicine, I have found aloes to be invaluable; they strengthen the organs of digestion and respiration, and when a horse is troubled in any manner in his wind, and when his stomach is out of order, either by flatulency, costiveness, or want of appetite, the use of aloes will be of great service to him. It should be given reduced to a fine powder, in small doses, not exceeding four drachms at a time, and mixed with the horse's grain; after a few days it should be discontinued for a while, when the use of it may be resumed, as there appears to be a necessity for it. Said dose mixed with a small quantity of rasped rhubarb, and continued for a few days, will purge, and is the safest medicine for a horse. Calomel and other powerful articles generally called horse medicines, had better be avoided unless in extreme cases. Aloes are the desiccated juice of a plant, look somewhat like rosin, if of a good quality is very friable, and has a strong and pleasant bitter smell; the best comes from the Island of Succotrina.—There is a coarser and impure kind from Barbadoes; it is found in general in the druggists's shops for its real worth. I will conclude this communication with the recipe of a simple and cheap embrocation, such as found in, and which I copy verba-

tim from a valuable small volume published some years ago in London, by Philip Astley, a man of great experience in all matters relating to horses.

For strains, wrenches and windgalls from the knee to the hoof.

"The following simple and cheap embrocation will be found serviceable in curing all those casualties.

"Take of oil of turpentine, double distilled vinegar, and spirit of wine, each a gill; but observe to mix first with the turpentine alone, the whites of two eggs in order the better to dissolve them; blend the whole together, and rub the part affected with it night and morning, using a flannel wrapper to keep it warm: so efficacious is this medicine, that there is scarcely a strain or bruise but it will cure, if the bone is not injured; but should the bone be hurt, it is necessary then to foment the part with such common herbs as are used on such occasions; this must be done before you embrocate the part; the best manner is to take a piece of double canvass, using a stick to each end, then steep a piece of flannel in the fomentation, and having wrung it rather dry, by the aid of the canvass and sticks, apply it as hot to the strain, &c. as the horse can possibly bear it, covering it with a horse cloth. Having repeated this application several times, let the part be rubbed entirely dry, and then bathed with the embrocation twice every day, for three days together, then once a day: and thus discontinue it, in proportion as the disease disappears. The fomentation may be used as often as you think proper, in all cases where the bone has received any injury; but when the sinews, muscles, and nerves are only strained, the embrocation may be found sufficient; care must be taken that you do not use it more than six times successively, lest it should bring off some of the hair."

This embrocation I have generally kept ready for use many years, and for want of double distilled vinegar have found strong cider vinegar, old and clear, to answer the purpose; it has been used by myself, and occasionally by neighbors, with much satisfaction. The results of experience in matters relating to agriculture, however trifling individually they may appear, collectively will form a valuable volume for the Farmer; this volume, Mr. Editor, under your fostering care, is fast thriving in the pages of the *New-England Farmer*, and it is an encouragement for your friends to offer their mite occasionally.

With much esteem, yours, &c.
W. Weston, June 1, 1830. J. M. G.

A composition for coloring and preserving Gates, Poles, Barns, Roofs, and Timber generally, from the weather.—Melt 12 ozs. rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick walls.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA.

In the year 1830, the 14 Banks in the city of New-York paid into the Treasury of this State, for Taxes, \$53,599 21
29 Insurance companies, paid 39,765 50
5 miscellaneous companies, 4,463 85

\$97,810 63

In 1827, there were paid into the county treasuries, by the Albany Banks, 76,204 07
Troy Banks 1,166 79
Other Banks, in the other counties, 8,165 50
All other inc. companies, same, 10,919 54
The N. Y. city Banks paid in 1827, 54,700 18
Insurance and other companies in New-York, the same year. 50,643 33

Revenue from those sources in '27 131,798 41
There are in this state 262 incorporated Turnpike Companies, and 87 Bridge Companies.

SAVINGS BANKS.

New-York Savings Bank. This institution went into operation in July, 1819, and up to January, 1830, there had been deposited \$5,332,354 85
Deduct amount p'd depositors 3,795,303 20

Interest due depositors 1,537,051 65
524,038 92

2,061,089 57
This is a noble institution. This considerable sum has doubtless been diverted from being wasted or spent in luxury or extravagance, and is now in the bank, subject to the order of its owners. Of the depositors, in 1830, 157 were minors; 307 widows; 600 single women; 388 trustees of children.

Albany Savings Bank—incorporated in 1820—Amount deposited since \$158,853 16
Withdrawn 99,955 00

58,898 16
Interest due depositors Jan. 1, 1830 7,760 62

\$66,658 87
The depositors principally minors and labourers.

Troy Savings Bank—incorporated in 1822, balance due depositors 1st Jan. 1830, \$81,466 00

Brooklyn Savings Bank—incorporated in 1827; balance due depositors, 1st Jan. 1831, \$60,985 94
Withdrawn 25,263 53

Due depositors, 35,722 41
Last dividend, 5 per cent per annum.

Seaman's Savings Bank, for the City of N. York.—incorporated 1829. Deposited since incorporation, about \$64,000 00

There are Savings Banks at Utica, and other places, not yet in operation.

The Literary Fund of the State of New-York, amounted Jan. 1, 1830, to \$256,002 86, the proceeds of which is under the control of the Regents of the University.

Tattersalls.—The Arabian horses, brought over by Mr. Rhind from Smyrna in November last were sold by auction in New-York on Saturday at Tattersalls, and brought the following prices:

Stamboul, chestnut \$575
Kechlani, bay 150
Zelcaadi, chestnut 430
Yeimen, gray 535

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N. GOODSILL, EDITOR.

HORSES—DUROC.

The following memoir of the celebrated horse Duroc, from the American Turf Register, we trust will be read with satisfaction by every farmer, as his stock has been allowed to be equal to that of any other one of our country. One of his colts, the American Eclipse, perhaps was equal, both for speed and bottom, to any horse in the world.

This distinguished thorough-bred stallion, was bred by Wade Mosby, Esq. of Powhatan county, Virginia, and foaled on the 4th day of June, 1806; a chesnut in color, without white; 15 hands 9 inches high; of large bone, but very muscular, and of noble presence. His sire was the imported horse *Diomed* (the sire also of Sir Archy, of Hampton, and other celebrated racers) out of *Amanda*, by *Grey Diomed*, a son of *Old Medley*; her dam, by *Old Cade*, grandam by Col. Hickman's *Independence*, by *Old Fearnought*, out of *Dollyfine*; *Dollyfine* by *Old Silver Eye*; great grandam by the imported horse Badger.

At Washington in 1810, then four years old, *Duroc* was sold by the breeder to Bela Badger, Esq. of Bristol, Pennsylvania, for the sum of \$2500, who disposed of him in 1813, to Townsend Cock, Esq. of Oyster-Bay, Long-Island, where he stood many years, and was finally sold to Mr. Kelsey, for the sum of \$2000, in whose hands he died at Hyde Park, of a sudden illness, in the year 1825, aged 19 years.

We are thus particular in the history of this horse, and in the detailed notices that follow of him, by reason of his great success as a stallion, and from an erroneous opinion which has gone abroad, of his not having been thorough bred.

To do ample justice, it is necessary to give extracts from documents from under the hand of the breeder of *Duroc*, showing the performances of *Amanda*, his dam, as well as to give a copy of her pedigree furnished by John Hoomes, Esq. of Virginia, at the time of selling her to Mr. Mosby, at Richmond, having been brought there for sale, on account of her breeder.

Wade Mosby, Esq. states in his certificate as follows, viz: *Amanda* was the finest mare I ever saw, and was so thought of by most of my acquaintances, and I will state where, and how I got her. About the year 1804 I was at Richmond races, and on one of the days, Col. Hoomes offered her for sale as a full bred four year old mare, and said she was bred by a neighbor of his, and sent by him for sale. I purchased her for

\$300, and took her home in the month of May; and subsequently trained her with a number of my horses, and among them there were some good ones. The first time of having a brush, I was surprised to find her come in, hard in hand, a long distance ahead of them. I therefore paid great attention to her, and in September following, took her to Powhatan Court-house, and there ran her first race of a mile, against a remarkably fast horse for that distance, in which she won \$400; having come out more than one hundred yards ahead. From thence I took her to *Broadrock*, where I met the full strength of *Virginia*: Col. *Taylor*, Col. *Hoomes*, *Wilkes*, *Selden*, *Ball* and some others.

The field, the four mile day, was seven; considered the best racers in the state at that time. This she won in two heats; throwing all behind the distance pole, saving Colonel Hoomes's fine horse, *Whiskey*. After the race, Col. *Taylor* offered me for her, his full bred mare *Desdemona* and \$1500 in money, which I refused. In this race, *Amanda* injured her feet; notwithstanding, I ran her the same season at *Fredericksburg* on a hard course, when finding her failing from lameness, although running ahead for two miles, I drew her from the contest.

Her next race was at Richmond, where she contended against Col. *Taylor*'s horse *Top Gallant*, and Col. *Selden*'s *Lavina*. The conditions were, that I should pay double entrance, and bet \$500 dollars that *Lavina* would not beat her. On these terms I entered her, although thought by me to be out of order. She was beaten by *Top Gallant*, but beat *Lavina* and won the bet.

A stakes was then made up of five subscribers: Col. Hoomes' *Peace Maker*, Col. *Taylor*'s *Top Gallant*, Col. *Selden*'s *Lavina*, Maj. *Ball*'s *Florizel*, and my mare *Amanda*; \$600 entrance—half forfeit: Colonel Hoomes paid forfeit, the others started. *Amanda* was pronounced lame before starting. The race was won by *Florizel*; *Amanda* second, the other horses distanced. In this race, in the last half mile, *Amanda* started a sinew; was taken out of training, and the next spring put to *Diomed*, and on the 4th of June 1806, brought *Duroc*, one of the biggest boned colts, and finest of the get, of that horse.

I then put the mare to the imported horse *Knowsley*, and when within a few days of foaling, she was kicked by a horse, which caused her death. Thus I lost the finest mare I ever owned.

The foregoing extract, from the hand of Mr. Mosby shows *Amanda* to have been a first rate racer; and it now only remains to give a copy of the certificate of the blood of *Amanda*, to do away the wrong impression before alluded to.

PEDIGREE. I hereby certify that *Amanda* was got by *Grey Diomed*; *Grey Diomed* by *Old Medley*; her dam by *Old Cade*;—grandam by Col. Hickman's *Independence*; *Independence* by *Old Fearnought*, out of *Dolly Fine*; *Dolly Fine* by *Old Silver Eye*; great grandam by the imported horse Badger. A copy from the breeder's certificate.

(Signed,) JOHN HOOMES.

From the known respectability of the above named gentleman, all doubts must vanish touching the blood of *Duroc*; and it only remains to show his performances, and how much he has contributed to the improvement of our stock of horses.

Duroc ran several races in Virginia, of which we have but an imperfect account, except one of four mile heats, against Sir Alfred and two other horses—one of them Col. W. R. Johnson's mare *Maria*, by Bay Yankee. The two first were dead heats between *Duroc* and Sir Alfred. Sir Alfred won the third heat, when *Duroc* was drawn and the race was won by *Maria*; she winning the fourth and fifth heats—making a race of twenty miles.

The fall of his being four years old, Mr. Badger trained *Duroc*, and run him the four mile heat over the Fairview course, against Mr. Bond's far famed horse Hampton, whom he beat. This race was allowed to have been the greatest ever run in Pennsylvania up to the date of it; having been run in seven minutes and fifty-three seconds.

In a subsequent race with Hampton, *Duroc* bolted and lost the purse.

In the spring of 1813 he covered fifty mares, and in the following autumn was trained and run the four mile heats over the *New Market* course, beating easily Mr. Bush's horse *Pegassus*, and Mr. Cot's horse *Volunteer*.

The next season he ran against Mr. Van Rans's horse *Defiance*, and lost the race by bolting. The running was very severe, and it was thought that *Duroc* would have won, but for the vicious habit he had got into; having been ridden by a boy that could not manage him, which caused him to bolt at his will, without apparent cause. He never started afterwards.

Thus it will be seen *Duroc* was a first rate runner; and we have only to name some of his descendants, to prove him to have been one of the most valuable foal getters of his day.

The first on the list is the *American Eclipse*; who is no doubt, of all the horses our country has to boast, one of the best, as uniting more valuable properties than any other horse as regards symmetry of form, speed, bottom and all the essentials required in this animal. At the same time, his stock is only rivalled by the famous Sir Archy, and Vir-

ginian; nevertheless, Eclipse has covered but few really good blood mares.

Duroc was the sire also of *Romp*, a very fleet runner; of *Cock of the Rock*, a good four mile horse; of *Wildair*, *Mountaineer*, (sire of *Hotspur*), and *Prospect*, who is also a good four mile horse; of *Splendid*; *Marshall Duroc*, a very fleet horse, and of good bottom; *Trouble*, a first rate racer at any distance; *Sir Lovell*, *Bleacher*, and *Wellington*; and a vast many other noted *Stallions* and blood mares.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

Most people are fond of honey, and many are also fond of bestowing upon *Bees* those cares which seem necessary to render them the most profitable. One of the most troublesome parts of the management of these republicans, is the time when, from an overpopulation, like the New-England States, they see fit to emigrate or swarm, as the time which they select for this, is not always the most convenient for the farmer to attend to them. Now it is with this, as with other business of agriculture; it should be done in proper season, and when it will best suit the convenience of the superintendant. As to the prosperity of the bees, it is altogether indifferent whether they fix upon the time of emigration or whether the husbandman does, so that he uses judgment in the matter. If he finds in the month of May or June that any of his hives are over-stocked with bees, he should remove them into another, which, if repeated as often as the old hive becomes over-stocked will prevent their swarming at all. Swarms separated from the parent hive in this way, do equally as well as when left to fly out and separate themselves, beside much time and loss of honey is saved; for when a hive becomes over-stocked, the major part of the bees which constitute afterwards the new swarm, do not work at all, but live upon the honey produced by the old and more industrious part of community, and the quicker they are taken off after their number is sufficient to form a well regulated republic, the better.

For doing this let the old hive be turned bottom upwards, and the new hive set upon it; strike lightly upon the lower hive, and many of the bees will ascend into the upper hive; when a sufficient number has collected in the new hive for a swarm, take it off and set it upon the bench, and return the old one to its former position. In doing this to insure success, it is necessary that one of the queens should accompany the new swarm, which may be known in the course of a day or two; for if they have no queen, they will not stay in the new hive, but will return to the old one; but if they have a queen, some of the bees may be seen in the course of twenty-four hours, standing near the entrance into the hive, amusing themselves by raising their bodies to the full length of their legs,

and giving their wings a rapid motion, making a steady buzzing noise. This may be considered as an indication of their satisfaction and the success of the operation. Some consider mid-day, the most favorable time for doing this; others again, prefer the evening—but either will answer, and the trouble attending is not greater than that of hiving them when the swarms are allowed to come out in the common manner, and the danger of having them go off, is avoided. Another very great advantage of this method is, the young swarms commence working early, by which they are more certain of laying up sufficient food for winter. Where the common shaped hives are to be continued, we would recommend to those who are keeping bees, to try one or two swarms as above, which will give them more satisfactory evidence, either for or against the practice, than all that can be written on the subject. The present price of bees in this section of country, we believe to be about five dollars for a good hive in the spring; such as will give on an average, two swarms during the summer. This, after deducting for the trouble of the taking care of them, is a great profit. Each hive of bees that are in good condition in the spring, will make enough honey over their own wants, to pay well for taking care of them, and leaving a profit of two hundred per cent. Now if this can be realized, what better business can a farmer ask for? Surely we have a land "flowing with milk and honey."

STRAWBERRIES.

This fruit is fast approaching maturity, and is highly valued by most people. In order to insure a good crop, the ground about them should be kept free from weeds, loose and rich; and should the season prove dry, they should be frequently and plentifully watered. As the roots of the plant run near the top of the ground, they are soon affected by drought, which should be carefully guarded against. At the time of ripening, if the ground is not covered, the dirt is dashed up on the fruit which materially injures for the table; as by washing them to free them from it, the flavor is injured. The practice formerly, was to spread straw amongst them which had the effect of keeping down the weeds, the earth cool and moist, and preventing the dirt being spattered upon them by rain or moisture. It was from the common practice of using straw amongst them, that they derived the name of strawberry. If the cultivation of this fruit was more attended to and understood, we think it would be held in higher estimation. It thrives well in gardens in this section, although it is not found very abundantly in the fields. We earnestly recommend to our readers, to try the experiment of raising new varieties from seeds; also of marking those wild vines which produce large and well flavored fruit,

and after the season for fruit is past, of removing them to their gardens, and trying the effect of cultivation. The English and Scotch gardeners, are constantly coming out with new varieties, and we like silly Jonathan's are paying them round sums for their pains; living at the same time in the natural region of this fruit; where nature produces it without the assistance of art, and where thousands of varieties are plucked in the fields; which, when taken into the gardens and cultivated, would perhaps be equal to those for which we pay foreigners one dollar each. We ought to begin to think that America is capable of producing one thing in perfection, even if it is as humble as a strawberry.

ON WEEDING YOUNG CROPS.

"To keep off the sun and bugs from our cucumbers," was our reply to our neighbor L. who on seeing a parcel of weeds standing in our garden, interrogated us why they were left. We noticed the muscles of his face were a little disturbed, but nothing more passed on the subject. Yesterday as we set chatting on various subjects, he took up *Cobbet's Gardener*, and began very accidentally reading his observations on *Stocks*.— Now there has always appeared to us, to be such a love of quackery in every thing, with this man, that many of his observations have been underrated by us. Notwithstanding he has written many very excellent things, both in politics and horticulture. Our neighbor L. read as follows:

"I cannot help observing here, upon an observation of Mr. Marshall: as to weeding," says he, "though seedling trees must not be smothered, yet some small weeds may be suffered to grow in summer, as they help to shade the plants, and to keep the ground cool."

"Mercy on this gentleman's readers! Mr. Marshall had not read *Tull*; if he had, he never would have written this very erroneous sentence. It is the root of the weed that does the mischief. Let there be a rod of ground, set even with small weeds, and another rod kept weeded. Let them adjoin each other. Go after fifteen or twenty days of dry weather, and examine the two; when you will find the weedless ground moist and fresh; while the other is dry as dust, to a foot in depth: the root of the weed sucks up every particle of moisture. What pretty things they are then, to keep seedling trees cool."

After he was gone, we went to our cucumbers and found that the weeds had not sheltered them from the bugs; but that they were actually eaten more than those that were weeded, besides they were not as large. We have frequently asked farmers when we have seen their cornfields full of weeds, why they did not hoe their corn? and they have answered, "because the ground is too dry." It will be found that Cobbet's theory in this respect is correct. The dryer the ground,

the oftener it should be stirred, even where it is clear from weeds. If your corn is wilting with the drought, hoe it; if your cabbages droop, hoe them; if the bugs eat your melons or cucumbers, hoe and manure them; the more rapid their growth, the less will they be attacked with the bugs. A rusty hoe in June, is the sign of a bad farmer.

DROOPING FLOWERS.

Mrs. M. of the Arcade, informed us a few days since that she had tried the experiment of putting hot water into her flower pots to resuscitate the drooping flowers—which succeeded beyond her most sanguine expectations; and that flowers which had become wilted, revived and were quite fresh for twenty-four hours after. This is well worth the attention of the ladies, as to arrange a flower pot with taste, requires some little time; and if by the application of hot water, their beauty can be continued for one or two days in addition to their usual time of duration, it is quite desirable. Few people but what are fond of the exhibition of flowers, either for the decoration of a room or table, and the luxury is a cheap and harmless one; one which is calculated to call forth reflections the most exalted, pleasing and instructive, when we meditate upon the power and goodness of Him who made them such.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

It is high time the farmers of old Genesee were up and doing, or else those of Jefferson County will carry off the prize. Although we have a climate more favorable to the growth of wheat and fruit, yet they have soil and climate calculated for the growth of grass, and they are making a good use of the blessings which they enjoy. In consequence of the spirit and enterprise of her citizens, this county has kept up her agricultural society, and continued to improve their stock of horses and cattle to that degree, that they are becoming justly celebrated for their breeds of fine animals. We find by the following notice, that they are determined to keep pace with the improvements of the day, and have purchased one of the first blooded horses, which has been imported into our country:

Noted Horse.—We understand that a number of gentlemen of Watertown, Jefferson county, have purchased the noted horse Roman, which was sent to this country by the famous banker in London, Samuel Williams, Esq. who purchased him from the Earl of Warwick at an enormous expense. This horse is the sire of the young horse Roman which took the purse at Poughkeepsie, on the 24th ult., beating 6 other horses.

In the New-England Farmer of June 18th, 1830, we find the following notice of the above named horse:

Roman was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick, and his pedigree has been traced in the New-Market Stud-book from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever ran over the New-Market course, throughout generations of the highest bred horses mares and

in England, without a single cross of inferior blood. At four years old he won five, and at five years old he won four prizes, and has since beat some of the fleetest horses in England, over the most celebrated courses.

His color is bright bay; black legs, mane and tail; walks and trots well; is very good tempered; high-spirited and active; 15 1/2 hands high, and is considered by judges, as handsome and well formed a horse, as can be found in the country.

Such a horse is an acquisition to the farming interest of any section of country, and will undoubtedly prove so in this instance, to the agriculturists of Jefferson county.

MANUFACTURES.

The number of Paper Mills in the State of New-York, including several new ones going into operation this summer, is 60

Cotton Manufactories,	88
Woollen do.	208
Iron do.	202

Other incorporated Manufacturing Companies 209

Estimated value of Manufactured Cotton Goods, \$3,600,000

Woollen Goods, (not including woollens made in families, or custom work at Fulling Mills,) 3,000,000

The value of Iron, drawn into bars, rolled, or in sheets, estimated at 4,000,000

The Value of Paper made in the State, is 500,000

Wool and Fur Hats, finished in this State, 3,000,000

Boots and Shoes, exceeds 5,000,000

Manufactured Leather, 3,000,000

The Eastern States and N. Jersey, furnish a large quantity of paper, of the finest kinds, for the market in New-York. In the article of Boots and Shoes, the Yankees and Jersey men compete very successfully with the manufactories of this state; but their split leather efforts are not very highly esteemed. In making leather, this state goes far ahead of any other state in the union. In the county of Greene, alone, are above 30 tanneries, and their operations require a Bank, which is just about to be opened.

Of the Woollen Manufactories, the *Glenham Company*, is one of the most extensive in this state; it is situated on the Matteawan stream, two miles below the village of Fishkill, and three miles from the landing, on the main road leading from the village to the landing. They employ a capital of \$150,000, and manufacture exclusively broadcloths from \$3 to \$10 per yard. This manufactory is unrivalled in the United States for the excellence of its cloths—their exhibition at the last October fair in the city of New-York, was of the most superior description; they took the first premium for black and blue cloths, which were pronounced by the judges to be equal to the best ever imported from Europe; they were sold at \$12 per yard. The factory is of stone and brick, three stories, 150 feet by 42. They are manufacturing about 2200

pounds of fleece wool into 900 yards of broad-cloth per week. Their village contains 20 tenements. They employ 180 men, women and children, and have a school and church in the neighborhood. No spirituous liquors are allowed to be sold at the store or on the premises. The factory is managed by Mr. A. L. Ulrich, under the general direction of Mr. P. H. Schenck in New-York, the largest proprietor. Such establishments are of immense importance to the country, and creditable to the enterprising owners. P. H. Schenck & Co. No. 123 Maiden lane, N. York. agents"

The "*Matteawan Company*" is situated near the above. Capital employed \$150,000, vested in buildings and the prosecution of their business, which consists principally of manufacturing various kinds of cotton goods, machinery for various factories, mill-gearing, iron castings generally, including sad and batters' irons on an extensive scale; about two hundred hands are employed in all parts of this extensive establishment. There are about 30 dwelling houses in the village—no ardent spirits are drank there. Peter H. Schenck, is also agent for this company.

In Jefferson county is one of the most splendid cotton factories in the Union. It is situated in the river at Watertown, 250 feet long, 50 feet wide, four stories high, and built of stone; it is calculated for 10,000 spindles. The water power driving the machinery of this factory, is carried under the building, lengthwise through the centre, and the wheels and gearing completely protected from frost. There is another factory in Watertown, for cotton and woollen, 1440 spindles, and one for cotton at Brownville, 1500 spindles.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

It is well known that it can be of but little profit to us, to exchange indiscriminately with the country newspaper publishers; as those papers have hardly an original article calculated for our use, year in and year out. We however have exchanged liberally, looking occasionally for a favorable notice of our humble exertions in raising the character of husbandry and domestic economy. We have here to acknowledge that many have noticed us, and doubtless beyond our deserts. But there are some publishers which copy weekly from our sheet, and who do not give us the proper credit; and in some instances they copy several articles and only credit for one. We only ask justice to be done us. If it should be hereafter withheld we shall withhold the Farmer.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

June 7th. Roses, Lillies, Pinks and Grapes, are now in flower, in the gardens; and in the woods, the Chesnut (*Castanea, vesca-americana*) is now coming into flower, the catkins being out their full length. Early Strawberries begin to ripen their fruit. This day Green Peas, Potatoes of full size, and Cabbage heads were offered for sale in our market. Some very fine Strawberries, raised by Mr. Lencassel, Brighton, were yesterday to be seen at the Arcade House, kept by Mr. Matthews.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

Concluded from page 172.

You and I used to discuss the subject of the rise of sap in plants. I should like to refer to it minutely, as it is so connected with the above remarks. I have of late gathered some new hints from one of our intelligent savans, and in the course of a year I may have occasion to speak more fully on this topic: meantime I must continue my remarks on grapes.

I think it far better to manure vines in the autumn, as the rains wash the fertilizing principle to a depth on a line with the roots,—where it lies inactive until the return of spring. As soon as there is sufficient warmth to enable the sap to rise, the spongelets at the roots are excited to action, and can receive the decomposed particles which the gases now forward to them. If manure is applied in the spring—and I am speaking of partially rotted manure—the gases, which at this stage of the decomposition are very active, carry off the volatile particles before they can reach the roots. All perennial plants should be manured in the fall. The ground intended for all plants with roots running deep in the ground, should likewise be manured in the autumn, and those with roots near the top, should be manured in the spring. But let me go on to speak of grapes.

However perfect our system of cultivating the vine may be, it is of no avail, unless we can conquer the two great evils to which it is subject, namely, the mildew and the vine-fretter. I do not know which is most destructive to the crop. The former has an immediate effect on the bunches of grapes, and the latter on the leaves, which, of course, ultimately affects the grapes; for, as it is well known, that the leaves are the respiratory organs of a plant, it must be presumed that whatever injures them, will have an effect on the plant itself. As to the mildew, which is a fungus arising from the union of the rejected secretions of berry and atmospheric depositions, it is undoubtedly owing to the sudden changes in the weather, that it is so destructive; there is no way of preventing the disease, but by guarding against these changes; such as shading the plants during the hottest part of the day, and covering them at night, if it be unusually cold. The circulation of sap in the vine, owing to its organic structure, and to the great increase and deep sinking of its roots, is very rapid; and in the spring of the year particularly so—of course, the perspiration must be in great abundance. If this be suddenly checked, as is the case in cold nights, after very hot days, or, in fact, after a succession of cold days, at the period when the berries are formed, the pores are closed, and never after recover sufficient tone to be enabled to eject the secretions, or to slough off the unwholesome depositions of the atmosphere. What this mildew is I cannot say. I have not been able to dissolve it, either in acids or alkalis. When it first appears, it lies like white frost on the berries; but after a day or two, it becomes a toughly connected film, inclining to brown as the season advances. It is not the berries alone which are affected by the obstruction; the branches and stems likewise dwindle, and look diseased; they are freckled in irregular spots, and become stunted in length and size.

The vine-fretter is a very small insect, not larger than the seed of Madeira lettuce,—which it somewhat resembles in color and

shape. It multiplies very fast, and is not affected by heat, cold, drought, or rain. I have not yet been able to find out where it deposits its eggs; as soon as I do, I will make some attempts to destroy them. One would think that it could not be in the power of such insignificant insects to injure the health of a large plant; but that this is the case, we have only to look at the shrivelled appearance of the leaves. These insects are never seen on the upper surface of the leaves, nor do they rest for more than a second on the under part. The very moment we touch the leaf, they jump off either to another leaf or on the ground. The male is larger than the female, and is different in colour and marks, having horizontal stripes on its back, and being of a pale green colour. In two weeks from the time they commence their operations on the leaves, the healthy, lively, appearance of the plant is gone; the bunches of grapes hang flaccid and lifeless from the stem, and the berries have no flavour.—I have not yet ascertained whether the curculio, another insect, of the beetle tribe, punctures the berries of the grape; but I know that they injure the leaves quite as much as the vine fretters do. These curculios, (or curculiones) commence their work of destruction about a month earlier than the vine-fretter; and this year, but for my vigilance, they would not have left any part of the leaf untouched. I found that each leaf had a number of round holes in it, about the size of a very small pea, and I concluded for several days, that the leaf-bee had made the perforations; but independently of the fact, that the leaf-bee cuts a semi-circular piece from the edge of the leaf, on closer inspection I saw that a much smaller insect was at work. The curculio which I detected on this grape-leaf, is different both from the one which stings the pea, and the one that stings fruit. It is however more nearly resembling the pea-bug, or rather pea-curculio, having no proboscis. The curculio which commits such ravages on fruit, has a long proboscis rising immediately from the thorax, with 2 feelers originating at the extremity of the proboscis, and which, in a state of rest, lie close to it. These insects are scarcely the third of an inch long; they are of an oval shape, having wings which enable them to fly from vine to vine, while those that destroy the fruit are capable of flying from tree to tree.

I said that I did not know whether they injured the berries of the grape; this doubt arises from the circumstance of my having but very few grapes this summer, the cold was so intense the last winter that nearly all the grape-vines in my neighborhood were frozen at the roots. Of course, not many grapes could be expected this season, as the whole growth of the vine has proceeded immediately from the roots. The cold, which was so severe upon the vine itself, did not injure or decrease the number of insects, for never have they been seen in such numbers.

Both Dr. Bently and young Haywood say that they have never seen a curculio on a grape-leaf before, and they both agree likewise in asserting that the pea-bug, and the curculio which perforates the grape-leaf, are the same insect. They certainly resemble each other very much; the greatest difference is in colour and marks.—The pea-bug is generally one shade of colour—a dusky gray black, whereas the other is of a dusky brown black, with brown spots across the

back. The one which stings the fruit is of a uniform dusky gray black, having, as I before observed, a long proboscis with feelers at the extremity; whereas the feelers of the curculio which perforates the grape-leaf, & that which inhabits the pea, proceed from the thorax.

Although these insects are known in Europe, yet no regular notice has been taken of them. De la Quintinye, one of the ablest of our horticulturists, and head gardener to Louis 14th, speaks of preferring some kinds of plums to others, "because they were less liable to be stung by the insect," but he never describes the insect itself. I suspect that they are not so destructive either in France or England as they are in this country. The very instant that we approach the vine or tree, these little creatures drop off as if they were dead, and as they make their legs (six in number) lie close to their body, it is very difficult to find them on the ground. In fact, if we do not see them fall, we may look for them in vain.

I observed that vines of two and three years of age, bore the last hard winter better than either older or younger ones. In fact, those that were set out the year before, all perished, and the older ones died down to the roots. Even those vines which were buried deep and were well protected from frost by means of salt hay and manure, fared no better than the rest, for although the vines did not die down to the ground, yet the young wood shot out very feebly from the eyes, and bore no grapes. On the three year old vines, however, I had several fine bunches, and what was very remarkable, some of them were the white Frontignac, a very delicate grape—and without doubt the finest grape in the world.

Mr. Thorn had the charge of my farm for the last year, being connected with the former owner. He took great pains with my grape vines, and having furnished all the plants, he was able to tell me their names, of which he kept a list. He has a hearty contempt for the native grapes, and thinks that no culture will improve their goodness, altho' it may increase their size. He pointed out to me the common fox-grape, in a hedge, loaded with fine purple grapes; from which, several years ago, he took a cutting. He planted this cutting against a south wall, in a very rich, sandy loam, where it grew luxuriantly; the third year it bore immensely large berries—twice the size of those of the parent vine. From this cultivated vine he took three slips—one he grafted on a red Hamburgh—one on a white Chasselas, and one on an Isabella. The grafts, he says, took finely, and he expected great results, for he was at that time ignorant of the fact, that the stem of the vine did not impart any of its own peculiar nature and character to the graft.

The fox-grape grafted on the red Hamburgh, grew ten feet the first summer; the one on the Chasselas dwindled and died before the summer was over; the one on the Isabella grew twenty-one feet! The second year they both bore grapes. The one grafted on the red Hamburgh had a few small bunches, with large berries; the one grafted on the Isabella had a dozen fine full bunches, with berries the size of the original wild grape, but neither of them had lost any of the fox taste, or the tough astringent pulp.

It has been several times proposed to graft fine imported grapes on native stocks: Ma-

ny persons have tried the plan, but have reaped no benefit. The common fox-grape, hardy as it is, imparts none of its hardiness to the foreign grape which is grafted on it. If it be a black Hamburg, or a Malaga grape, the mildew and red rot will attack it quite as soon, and as unresistingly, as if it grew on its own stock. This proves, beyond a doubt, that the sap-vessels transmit the sap to the different parts of a plant, in proportion as the parts are adapted to receive it. If a white Frontignac be engrafted on a common fox-grape, the roots do not separate the aliment which is presented to them, so as to suit the nature and wants of the two kinds of grapes. The nutriment rises with the sap, and each part of the different grapes abstracts from the rising fluid such portion of it as is adapted to its use. It is therefore in the organic structure of the plant that we must look for the cause of the phenomenon.

We are told that after submitting any section of a plant to the different chymical analyses, every part of it can be reduced or altered, or made to disappear, excepting that portion which is called *fibrine*, which, when all the other parts have been abstracted, is the residuum. It is perhaps owing to the peculiarity of this fibrine that the difference in plants is so perceptible; and that although a very intimate connection may take place between two plants by means of budding or grafting, yet no further union can occur than what is seen in the regular continuity of sap vessels. The bud which we insert, however, only adheres by a glutinous ligament, which unites the under part of the bark of the bud, to the wood of the limb in which it is inserted.

But a crowd of matter rushes upon me at once, and you are in danger of having a long treatise on the physiology of plants before you are ready to hear it. I must therefore, for the present, turn to the practical part of my subject, and tell you that if you set a good cutting of two feet length in the place where you intend that a grape shall grow, it will take root and thrive better, and bear sooner, than if you plant a single eye, or even if you put a rooted yearling there. A good cutting is that which is taken from the vine nearest to the stem. It should in all cases be two feet long, as the droughts of summer and the frosts of winter are very hard on rootless plants. The branch of a very thrifty vine, which is three or four years old, will often grow to the length of fifteen feet. I have at this moment the branch of a red Muscadel, which is twenty feet long, the growth of one year; and yet, healthy as the vine is from which I intend to cut this branch, I shall not take more than two cuttings from it, and those I shall get from the part which was attached to the vine. All above these are good for nothing, as the wood does not come to sufficient maturity. Mr. Thorn says that nursery men are not aware of this circumstance, and therefore often lose a great many yearling grape vines in consequence of laying down cuttings of unripe wood.—*Our Neighborhood.*

From the New-England Farmer.

FORM OF A ROLLER.

MR. FESSENDEN—Having lately seen two or more descriptions of Rollers in the Farmer, I will try to give you the description of one I lately saw in Lancaster County, Pa. at the farm of a friend of mine, and

which he says is the kind most approved of in parts of Chester County, Pa. A stick 6 feet long and from 20 to 36 inches in diameter is to be bored through with a five inch hole; then by placing blocks in each end, find the centre of each hole, and describe a circle on each end of the stick, as large as it will admit, from which dress it round and smooth, and then with a cross cut saw it in two, which gives you two pieces of 3 feet each in length; next prepare a good piece of wood for an axis, dressed round, and one fourth of an inch less than the hole bored, and long enough to run through both pieces and secure in the frame with a tenon of two by four and three fourth inches on each end; on one end is to be left a shoulder, inside of the tenon, and on the other a piece of board as a washer to keep the roller clear of the frame in working. The frame consists of two pieces before and two behind, and one on each side; into the latter of which is put the axis after having the two parts of the roller and the washer put on. A tongue is secured to the two front pieces of the frame with stay chains to prevent strain in turning, and a sheath and rings for breast chains on the end, and a pin hole at the proper place for a double tree, but where oxen are used, nothing but two pins near the end of the tongue is necessary; and no iron is used in the construction, except the stay chains and sheath. A box for giving it additional weight, or for gathering stones, may be placed either over the top, or, as is often done, to lengthen the tongue, on the hind part of the frame. The advantage of having the roller in two pieces is, that it turns easier, and without dragging the ground, as in a short turn the pieces move in opposite directions.

It is said to work admirably.—My friend told me that in cash laid out, his roller costs \$3: the stuff he had of his own and took no account of hauling it. He had a carpenter one and a half days, whom he assisted, and paid for also boring. If the foregoing description has not been already given, and you think it will be of any use, you may publish it.

A PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIBER.

May 2, 1831.

From the New-England Farmer.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

LUCERNE.

We believe that the frequent complaints of the failure of lucerne in this country might be traced to the tenderness of the young plants, and the soil becoming monopolized by want of thorough culture the first season. Young's Calendar for June, says, "The lucerne drilled in the spring, will now want attendance. It will not be advisable to horse hoe it the first year, because its great tenderness will not bear any accidental evils that may arise in the operation, but the hand hoe should be kept diligently at work; the land kept throughout this month perfectly free from weeds, and the surface well broken by hoes, to prevent any degree of binding. While the men are hoeing they should never omit to stoop and pluck out such weeds with their fingers as grow among the plants in the rows: this is highly necessary; for if they are left they will injure the young lucerne much. Whoever cultivates the grass, must absolutely determine to spare no expense in the eradication of weeds. There is no plant will bear the

neighborhood of weeds so badly, and especially while it is young. If the hand hoes are applied in time and often enough, the expense will not be great; but if, through saving, you defer it till they are gotten much ahead, the crop will either be lost, or the expense of clearing enormous.

KILL CATERPILLARS.

It is strange that the owners of orchards should permit caterpillars to overrun their fruit trees, when a little time and attention might rid them of the nuisance. A rag fastened to the end of a long light pole, well wet with strong soap suds, and applied to the nest is an approved, cheap and efficient remedy. Care should be taken to attack the insects when they are in their nests, either morning, evening, or in cloudy weather.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Sir John Sinclair observes in the Code of Agriculture, "It cannot be too strongly inculcated that to permit young fruit trees to bear fruit too early, is to do essential injury to their future fruitfulness and duration."—The fruit should, at least on young trees, be thinned by plucking it carefully by hand, till there is no more left than will be sufficient to serve as a sample of the product of the tree, and show whether it would be desirable to engraft it.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

In the progress of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is finally expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive to animal life. This mixed with from three to five parts of water, is found to be an effectual remedy for the aphis, caterpillars, and other insects of every description.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

We have been assured by a gentleman, who kept a large flock of sheep, that, during the season of grazing he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day for every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it with eagerness.

SALT FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.

All domestic animals, which subsist on green and fresh food require salt. It is recommended to keep it under cover, in such a situation that cattle and sheep may have recourse to it at pleasure. Those cattle, however, which have not been accustomed to so free an use of salt should be brought to it by degrees. We have been informed by a practical farmer that in giving salt to his cattle and sheep, he mixes it with unleached wood ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He thinks it increases the appetite and improves the health of the animals.

COPPERAS WATER FOR SEED CORN.

We have several times adverted to contradictory testimonies relative to the benefits of a solution of copperas for soaking seed corn. We recently conversed with an intelligent farmer, who assures us that he has used the solution for several years and found it a perfect antidote against the *wire-worm*, or *red-worm*, an insect which attacks the seed corn under ground before it vegetates.—That last season, he planted a part of a field with corn prepared with copperas water, but not having enough prepared to finish the piece, a few rows were planted with corn, without any preparation. Most of the latter was destroyed by the wire-worm, but the prepared corn wholly escaped. He says, however, that the solution of copperas is not a preser-

native against the *cut-worm*. This last named insect is an ash colored worm, with a stripe almost black on its back, which eats off the stem of the young plants of cabbages, cauliflowers, &c. as well as of corn, near the surface of the ground. This gentleman is of opinion that the solution of copperas is a perfect antidote against the *wire-worm*, but of no use against the *cut-worm*; and thus reconciles the apparent contradiction relative to the solution of copperas preserving corn against insects.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Forsyth says the leaves of walnut, steeped in boiling water, and that infusion mixed with lime water, soap suds, and urine, are found very efficacious for destroying slugs and worms in the ground and insects on trees.

TO PRESERVE INDIAN CORN AND POTATOES AGAINST THE GRUB WORM.

The farmers of Rensselaer county, N. Y. say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of corn hills soon after planting, if it follow sward, to prevent grub larvæ from destroying it. The same applications will have a similar effect, if applied to the top of potatoe hills; but neither unleached ashes nor lime in its quick or caustic state should in any case be allowed to come in contact either with the seed corn or with the young plants.

SOILING

Is a term applied to the practice of cutting herbage crops green for feeding or fattening live stock. On all farms, under correct management, a part of this crop is cut green, for the working horses, often for milk cows, and, in some instances, both for growing and fattening cattle. There can be no doubt of the advantages of this practice, in regard to horses and cows; but for young and for fattening beasts, a sufficient number of experiments are not known to have been yet made with any great degree of accuracy. Young animals require exercise in the open air, and probably will not be found to thrive so well in houses or fold-yards during summer, as in pastures; and though in every case there is a great saving of food, the long woody and comparatively naked stems of the plants, with leaves more or less withered, are perhaps not so valuable in the production of beef or fattening stock as a much smaller weight of herbage taken in by pasturage. Milch cows, however, are so impatient of heat and insects, that this way of feeding them at least for part of the day, in warm weather, ought to be more generally adopted; and the convenience of having working horses always at hand, besides that they fill their stomachs speedily, is of not less importance than economy. See *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, vol. vii. *Brown's Treatise on Rural Affairs*, vol. ii. *General Report of Scotland*, vol. ii. and iii.

CULTURE OF SILK.

We are happy to learn that several public spirited individuals in this vicinity are making exertions to introduce the culture of silk into Massachusetts. One gentleman in Middlesex County intends to have under culture next year one million of white mulberry trees, which will be sold at the bare nominal cost. He has now growing a large number of trees, and is making preparations to raise three hundred thousand this season. Mr. D'Homergue of Philadelphia has been consulted with on the subject

and invited to establish a silk Filature at Lowell, which he is willing to do as soon as cocoons are raised in this quarter in a sufficient degree to justify it. The general introduction of the culture of silk into New England would justly be considered an auspicious era in the agricultural prosperity of the country.—*ib.*

ON REAPING WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald:

Sir—As the time of harvest is approaching, I address, through your paper, my brother farmers, on the importance of allowing wheat intended for sowing, to be entirely ripe before reaping. Accident last year, and eye-sight this year, have convinced me of the propriety of this course.

In the year 1829, having selected by hand some ears of Mexican wheat, and sowed it in the fall of the same year, it was forgotten last year, until my little son reminded me that it ought to be gathered. It was then from seven to ten days after my other wheat of the same kind had been cut.—This wheat was then gathered and deposited in a bag. Last October, this wheat was seeded on the same day, in the same manner, and adjoining to other Mexican wheat. No selection of land was made for it, as no experiment was intended. It has survived the fly, and the last severe winter, with little injury, but not more than one third of the adjoining wheat has been left alive. From its present appearance, it will produce, I believe, two thirds more than its adjacent neighbor.

Can the keeping in the bag be the cause of this superiority? I believe not, because in several previous years, seed wheat has been kept by me in bags, and no similar result has taken place; my inference thence, is, that this difference must be owing to the entire ripeness of the seed. Should any reader of this communication have doubts on this subject, it would give me great pleasure to show them the growing wheat, which will convince, I should think, the most sceptical.

From my twenty-four years experience as a farmer, I am also satisfied, that the smut is mainly attributable to unripe seed wheat. My seed wheat has been always riper than that of my neighbours, and during that period, I have never seen but six smutted heads in my own crops. In a conversation with the late Mr. Isaac Williams, he confirmed my opinion, by stating to me the same practice of one of his nearest neighbors, attended by the most entire success.

In making this communication, the interest of wheat-growers is my sole object, and if, by it, their crops should be increased, it will contribute to the happiness of your obedient servant,
JOHN TAYLOR.
Liberty Hill, Caroline.

NATIVE SILKWORMS.

We are informed that a lady near Georgetown, D. C. has a couple of cocoons of the native silkworm, of so extraordinary a size that a description of them and the fly that has come out of them is deemed worthy of publication. The cocoon is fully as large as a turkey's egg, and resembles that of the common silkworm in other respects, except in the fibre, which looks like flax. The fly is very beautiful, and very large, the size of a wren. Its antennæ are black, legs and back red, body striped. It measures between the extremities of its wings six inch-

es. We should be glad to obtain the flies for preservation; and if they shall have produced eggs a few would be very acceptable.—*American Farmer.*

THE POTATO.

We are aware, that we have given our readers hitherto, several notices respecting the potato; but, this being a root that administers so extensively to the wants of the poor, and to the comforts of the rich, we avail ourselves of an extract from the Address of BENJ. FRANKLIN BUTLER, Esq. to the Albany Institute, April 23d, 1830, for a more particular history of this esculent, than we have before seen:

"As agriculture furnishes to all classes of society, the chief support of animal life, and is the principal basis of national wealth, its improvement has ever been considered, by reflecting minds, an object of primary importance. Having no practical knowledge of the art, I shall not enter into details; but I will venture to say, that there is, in many parts of the state, great room for improvement, if not in the mode of cultivation, at least in the quality of the articles produced. On this latter point, those who have no knowledge of husbandry, may yet be permitted to express an opinion. To illustrate what is intended by these remarks, and at the same time to avoid prolixity, a single article has been selected—it shall be a humble one—THE POTATO.

The value of this vegetable as an article of food, not only for man, but for various domestic animals, is well understood. It must also be well known, that there are many varieties, differing greatly in flavor, in nutrition, and in healthfulness. Indeed, there is no article of food in which diversities of this sort exist to so great a degree; as will readily be admitted by those who have compared the *kidney* or *pink-eye*, (varieties recently introduced) with the strong, clammy, and indigestible roots, formerly grown in such abundance in this vicinity.—I do not know how it may be in other parts of the state, but I am persuaded that in this city, four-fifths of the potatoes that are brought to market are of the old varieties. Here then is a subject for improvement—one too of great importance. Probably three-fourths of our population use the potato as a part of their daily food; and surely the supplying so many persons with the article, in a form the most healthful, palatable and nutritious, cannot be a small question.

This however is but a narrow view of the subject. We are not to limit our reflections to our present population. We are to look forward to the time when even the sterile mountainous regions which are now rarely trodden by the foot of man, will have their thousands of human beings, whose sustenance is to spring almost exclusively from the soil. On what are they to be subsisted? Doubtless a great proportion of them on the potato; for among the valuable qualities of this vegetable, may be enumerated the fact, that it may be grown where wheat and other bread corns will not succeed; that it may be cultivated with success in almost every variety of soil; and that it yields an abundant return to the labors of the cultivator, and is almost always a sure crop. Next there-

fore to the cultivation and improvement of wheat, the great staple production of this state, there is nothing more justly entitled to the attention of agriculturists than the potato; and he who shall persuade our farmers to abandon the inferior qualities, and to select and perpetuate the best, will not only deserve, but I doubt not receive the honors of a *public benefactor*. I am happy to add, that one of our most scientific and enlightened agriculturists—(one too, who has already laid the horticulture and husbandry of New York under great obligations,) is now devoting much of his attention to the cultivation of the potato. To wish him the highest success in his endeavors—is not less the dictate of patriotism and philanthropy, than of kind feeling and personal respect.*

But my reference to this vegetable must not terminate with the observations just made. It furnishes one of the most interesting and beautiful illustrations of the benefits which science has conferred on mankind.

The potato is a native of America; and though the honor of its introduction into Europe has been divided between Sir Walter Raleigh and others, yet it admits of no doubt that the old world is indebted for this addition to its products, to the science of navigation and the labors of the naturalist.—Throughout all Europe, it is now a most important article of food, and its introduction into that continent has more than indemnified it for all it has lost by emigration to the new world. The Irish were the first who turned it to account, and it now forms, as is well known, the principal food of their laboring population. The French proscribed it, because it was imagined that various disorders were occasioned by its use. It was more than two centuries before the popular prejudices existing against it in that country, were entirely overcome, and then only by the instrumentality of a scientific chemist—the distinguished PARMENTIER.—

The zealous and successful exertions of this benevolent man, were so honorable to his character and so useful to his species, that I cannot resist the opportunity of noticing those to which I have referred, a little more particularly. He was employed, during the war of 1756, in the hospital department of the army of Hanover, and in consequence of his zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, which often led him to imprudent exposures, he was five times taken prisoner, and more than once subjected to the horrors of famine. Whilst in prison he frequently had no other food than the potatoe, then beginning to be cultivated, though neither valued nor understood, in the German States. His scientific knowledge enabled him to analyze the qualities of the root, and to discover the uses to which it could be applied. After the peace of 1763, he returned to Paris, and pursued with ardor every branch of science connected with the support of animal life; and it was not long before he had an opportunity of rendering his knowledge most useful to the public. The dearth in 1769 called the attention of the French ministers and *sans-culans* to the vegetables which were calculated to supply the place of bread corn; and the

potato was introduced into several districts. The old clamor was revived; and the vegetable was again proscribed, and would have been rejected as poisonous, if Parmentier, in a prize discourse submitted to the academy of Besancon in 1773, on the "vegetables which in times of scarcity, may supply the place of those that are usually employed for the nourishment of man," and in a "chemical examination of the potato" submitted to the comptroller general in the same year, had not vindicated its character and demonstrated its usefulness. Nor did his exertions stop here. He cultivated it himself; he persuaded the nobility to place it on their tables; he induced the king to wear a bouquet of potato-blossoms in full court, on the day of a solemn *fete*; he studied the most palatable modes of culinary preparation; and on one occasion, he gave a dinner consisting only of potatoes, but of potatoes served up in twenty different forms. The opposition he was obliged to encounter may be judged of from the fact, that when it was proposed during the revolution, to elect him to a municipal office, he was opposed on the ground that "he would make the common people eat nothing but potatoes," for, (said one of the voters) "it is he who invented them." These efforts were continued, in connection with many others of the like nature, during a long life devoted to the welfare of mankind. His favorite vegetable came into general use; and with complete success. Whole districts formerly barren were fertilized and rendered habitable; and his old age was crowned with the delightful reflection, that on two several occasions, great numbers of his countrymen had been saved from the horrors of famine, through his instrumentality.

The principle of these remarks might be extended to every other department of husbandry, and to every other of its products. The thinness of our population, and the facilities for obtaining land, have heretofore contributed to keep down the character of our agriculture; but the time has arrived when it begins to demand the closest attention. Not only is our population constantly augmenting, but our best soils having been first brought into cultivation, we must rely on the improvements of the future, to make not only our inferior soils productive, but those of the first quality also, more productive than heretofore. To effect this, resort must be had to the physical, mechanical and experimental sciences, all of which have a direct connection with the art of agriculture, and for that reason alone, independently of other considerations, are entitled to our special regard."

TO SAVE SEEDS.

All seeds keep better in their seed vessels, but this can rarely be done, on account of the great space occupied. As soon, therefore, as the pods of cabbages, turnips, radishes, &c. turn brown, and a part become dry, the stems should be cut and laid on a cloth or floor to dry, and afterwards thrashed out, and hung up in bags in some open airy place. Lettuces should be pulled up with the roots, as soon as there is the least appearance of maturity, and hung up, and the plants will ripen all of their seeds, nearly at the same time. If left in the garden to ripen, the earliest and best will be lost; in fact, except under very favorable circumstances, very few will be obtained, as every

shower and every strong breeze will lessen the quantity, and scatter those which are mature over the whole garden. The same course should be pursued with leaks and onions. It is a prevalent opinion that the bush squash cannot be perpetuated among us, as such have a strong tendency to run, and will in one or two seasons become a vine. This is a mistake, and has originated, no doubt, in the manner of saving the seed. If the first squashes which appear be retained for seed, there is no danger of the plant running the next season; but if these be used and those which are borne at the extremities are preserved for this purpose, they will run, and moreover will be later in bearing. To have early fruit of either the squash, cucumber or melon, the very first should be reserved.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

TREE PEONY.

The Hon. *Jonathan Hunewell* has sent to the office of the New England Farmer a beautiful specimen of this magnificent plant. It is three feet high, covered with 30 blossoms, some of which are 18 inches in circumference, of a light purple colour, intermingled with some paler shades, and of a mild agreeable fragrance. This plant is extensively cultivated in China, of which they have several varieties, some of which it is said, were formerly sold for one hundred ounces of gold. It is there held in such high esteem, as to be called the "King of Flowers." Mr. Prince of Flushing has specimens in his garden that have produced 50 flowers each, annually.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Splended Mechanical Exhibition.—We called a few evenings ago and spent an hour in examining the Mechanical Exhibition of Mr. Morgan, at Mr. South's City Tavern. The machines are a Picker, Carding Machine, Drawing Machine, Speeder for Roping, Throstle frame, with 12 spindles for spinning, Spool Winder, Power Loom, Card and Condenser, Jack for Spinning, Gig for raising the Nap, Shearing Machine, and a Card Sticker, all arranged upon an elevated platform of 33 feet in length by 8 in breadth, and the whole in rapid operation by the power of dogs placed on an inclined plane at the end. The machinery is the most splended we ever saw, and perfect in all its parts.—*True. Am.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
for the week ending June 4, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro-	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
29	M 86	29.62	w		fair	
	E 70	29.55	w		do	temp. 2 o'clock 92 deg
30	M 86	29.62	e w		fair	
	E 72	29.53	w		do	
31	M 90	29.63	w		fair	
	E 70	29.60	w		do	
1	M 88	29.70	w		do	temp. 2 o'clock 90 deg
	E 76	29.63	w		do	
2	M 89	29.65	w		do	
	E 74	29.54	w		do	temp. 2 o'clock 92 deg.
3	M 92	29.45	w		do	
	E 70	29.26	w		do	temp. 2 o'clock 95 deg
4	M 76	29.30	w		rain	1-10
	E 65	29.30	e c		do	3-10

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

HON. THOMAS CHILTON.—The U. S. Telegraph contradicts on late information the rumor of the disease of this gentleman.

*JESSE BUEL, Esq. The late Chief Justice SPENCER, whose time is now chiefly devoted to the honorable pursuits of practical agriculture, has also bestowed much care on the cultivation of the potato, and has succeeded in producing the best qualities.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

THE HURON COUNTRY.

This is situated south and south-west of lake Superior, west of lake Michigan, north of Illinois and east of the Mississippi. By late treaties with certain Indian tribes, the Indian title to 8,000,000 acres of land, situate within this Territory has been extinguished. The great lead mines are on the south part. These mines have been worked only about three years, by comparatively few persons, under every possible disadvantage and almost thirty millions of pounds of lead have been made there! The mineral used by the miners is a sulphuret of lead yielding from 56 to 87 per cent. of pure lead. It is found in veins invariably running from north to south, or from east to west. There is one vein, twenty rods long and sixty feet wide, and extending downwards to an unknown depth, which is filled with ore that is nearly pure lead.

The lead ore occupies about one hundred miles square of surface, except about twenty miles by four or five of copper ore, included within the aforesaid one hundred miles square. Thirty millions of pounds of lead have been made in the mineral region, and not more than one mile square of surface has been opened for ore! Without opening one new mine, 30,000,000 pounds more of lead might be made there.

The country now ours by the late treaties, will forever afford lead enough for this nation, at as low a rate as can be desired.

A strip of land, 20 miles by 4 or 5 miles, in which Mineral Point is situated, is filled with a sulphuret of copper, 170 tons of which had been dug, on the first of September last. Not having been smelted, its value is not yet tested, though its appearance indicates a rich copper ore.

Besides these mines, the only broken and sterile part of this Territory adjoining lake Superior, is known to possess copper mines. The great mass of pure native copper, it is said, lies in the bed of the river Ontonagon, which empties into lake Superior on the south.

The climate of Huron is beyond the influence of the lakes, and is remarkably fine and pure, (remarks Mr. Caleb Atwater, who accompanied the negotiators in making the Indian treaty before alluded to.) The table land, east of the Mississippi, is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The streams of this region, copiously and briskly gliding over pebbles of cornelian, topaz, jasper, agates, opal and quartz, are as pure as crystal. Originating in springs, they are cool enough for drinking in the hottest day in August. The Mississippi, from Rock Island to the mouth of the Ouisconsin, a distance of two hundred miles and upwards, and which forms the western boundary of the ceded territory, is on an average, about three-fourths of a mile in width. The fish are abundant, of fine flavor, and furnish food for the Indians on the western shore of that beautiful river.

The Ouisconsin is about half a mile in width, and at a low stage of water, is shallow and full of islands and sand-bars: ascending 90 miles from its mouth, the whole surface appears covered with wild rice, (when in its season.) Rock river is a beautiful stream. It has various branches which from their swift currents, must furnish sites for mills in abundance. Sun-flowers and rosin-weed (from the position of its leaves

the N. and S. points of compass can be ascertained,) abound, as also numerous flowers, shrubs, &c.

The soil of the immense prairies is fine for growing grain, &c. The prairie-wolf, between the black wolf and the grey fox, infests all parts of the prairies, and is a very mischievous animal. The musk-rat occupies the lakes and streams.

The trees of this region are confined to the banks of the water courses, and to rough places, and oaks, red, white and black, are the most common growth in high grounds, while in wet ones, the botany is richer.

The mounds are lofty piles or rocks, in their natural position, except such as have fallen downwards from their summits.—These piles lying in horizontal strata, are very elevated, and may be seen in any direction.

Upon the organizing of the territory of Huron, the seat of government will doubtless be at Green Bay: but the spot designated as the future seat of government in that territory, is somewhere near the Portage, between the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers.

Some have entertained fears that our territory was too extensive and that we should be in danger of dismemberment; but all experience shows this argument to be weak and fallacious. So long as the old states can swarm so easily into the new territories; having such facilities too, as the New-Englanders have, there will be no fear of dismemberment.

Feelings of consanguinity would forbid the entertainment of such opinions. The people of a new state have generally enough to do, in clearing up their lands, without indulging treasonable designs against the government.

POISON BY IVY.

The poison of ivy is said to be of an acid nature, and alkalies are recommended as antidotes against it. Lime water, lye obtained from wood ashes, or weak solutions of potash or pearlash will therefore be good applications for poisons by ivy. It has also been recommended to hold the part affected as near the fire as can be well endured for twenty or thirty minutes. This remedy, however, should be applied during the first twenty-four hours after the poison has begun to operate. Soft soap and cold water is likewise said to be a good application.

SPAVINS IN HORSES.

There are three sorts of spavins. First the bone spavin: this is a bony excrescence formed in the joint, which impedes the motion of the joint, and is seldom curable.—Secondly, the wind spavin: it commonly comes in the horse's ham. Prick the swelling with a phlegm knife, but take especial care not to injure the nervous cords, for this will often bring on the lock jaw. Upon opening the swelling you will often find a gelatinous humor to issue from the opening; apply a turnip poultice for a few days to draw out the humor; then strengthen the part by bathing it with brandy.

Thirdly, the blood spavin. The coats of the vein being ruptured, the blood extravasates, and forms a protuberance in the vein.

Cure.—Take up the vein with a crooked needle and tie it above the swelling; then let blood below it, and apply cow dung fried in goose grease and vinegar by way of poultice.

REMEDIES FOR THE STINGS OF BEES.

The application of laudanum gives immediate relief, and a strong solution of salt in water is also recommended. It has been observed that bathing the part in brandy has a good effect. Sweet oil is a good application. Care should be taken, however, in the first place to extract the sting of the bee, with a steady hand, for if any part of it breaks in, remedies will be much less effectual than they would otherwise prove.

POISON BY DOGWOOD.

The poison of dogwood, (piscidia) is said to be of an alkaline nature, and of course its best remedy would seem to be something acid. A strong solution of copperas and water has been recommended as a wash for the parts affected by the poison of dogwood.—A medical gentleman of our acquaintance stated that a decoction of hemlock bark will cure the poison of dogwood. Likewise he affirms that bathing the part with new rum, is an efficacious remedy against this poison.

THUNDER FATAL TO GOSLINS.

A writer in the American Farmer says, in a late thunder storm the lightning descended in a field, within less than half a mile of my dwelling, and killed two laborers, and laid prostrate and injured three more. But the effect in my fowl yard was truly remarkable. I had two broods of goslings, one nearly a week old, on the ground, and another, two days, in a basket in a house. At the instant when the thunder fell, which it did with the most astounding force, the woman who had the care of the fowls, happened to be looking upon those in the basket, and saw them, at once, all fall over upon their backs and expire. Those in the yard, half an hour after, were found dead also; a nest of eggs under a goose, then in progress of hatching, were all killed. You may rely on the correctness of this statement. Though goslings are easily raised and live more than a century, they seem to be endowed with nerves of uncommon sensibility, or to have systems peculiarly liable to electric impressions.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The brig Hardy, Capt. Shirley, which arrived here yesterday from Batavia, has on board a living female OVRANG-OUTANG. She has suffered much on the voyage, and is very sick. She is greatly affected by cold, and keeps a blanket constantly wrapped about her. She has been visited by Dr. Smith, the Quarantine Physician, who examined her, felt her pulse, and ordered milk to be given her, which occasioned a temporary revival of her spirits. She is still able to walk, although she totters from weakness. When she stands erect her hands nearly touch the ground. She eats, drinks, and *spits* like a human being.

This is the only successful attempt ever made, to introduce one of these remarkable animals alive into this country. Some years since, an Orang-Outang was brought into port, but died in the harbor. The skeleton has been frequently exhibited by Dr. Smith, at his annual Anatomical Lectures.—Bost. Transcript.

The Wheat in Lyeoming county is said to promise a very abundant harvest.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

WEEDING.

June may with much propriety be called a month for weeding, this being an important business with the farmer and gardener. All crops thrive best when kept clear of weeds, or other circumstances the same. Weeds are the natural proprietors and inhabitants of the soil. Cultivated crops are such as require care for their perfection. This is the object of the farmer and gardener, by the skilful application of their labor to bring to maturity those plants, calculated for the support of men and animals which are not indigenous to our soil and climate. Self preservation is one of the first great laws of nature, and to escape from famine and starvation, is as much a part of that law, as to avoid the fire or sword: hence the originality of the pursuit of agriculture which claims priority over every other occupation in life—being the first taught and first followed; but by the fall of man and the corruption of his nature, many of her laws seem reversed, and those occupations which were resorted to in consequence of this corruption, are placed before that taught by the great Creator himself. Even those after occupations, seem numbered from last to first, "in the corrupted current of this world;" for it is evident that the first business after the fall, that our first parents followed, was the manufacturing of garments; and now that very occupation is spoken of with contempt. *Then* garments were made only to cover nakedness; but *now* to make the man. But this digression brings misery: and so will any digression from the first great command, as, to occupation. Man was commanded to "dress the garden and to keep it;" by which we are to understand that he was to cultivate such plants as were necessary for his support. Since which time noxious weeds have been ordered to grow, that man for his transgressions should "eat his bread in the sweat of his brow," which was probably ordered in mercy to him, knowing that an idle man would always bring trouble upon himself and family. An idle or slothful man is placed in direct opposition to a good husbandman; his fields are represented as full of weeds. There is something so directly connected with reputation, in a farmer's keeping his fields clear from weeds, that it ought never to be neglected, and to destroy them to the greatest advantage, they should be destroyed early. They impoverish the land if left, and deprive those plants intended for cultivation, of nourishment.—Such as have strong roots or are perennial,

should be subdued early, that the roots may undergo decomposition in time to afford food for the roots of the crop. There are other kinds of weeding beside that of annual crops, that should not be neglected. Grass lands often become filled with weeds which are either injurious to animals, or which prevent the growth of more valuable grasses. These should be destroyed, and as they are mostly perennial or such as continue to grow year after year from the same roots, such as, common daisy, john's-wort, crowfoot or yellow dai-y, dock, burr-dock, thistles, &c.—These should be cut or dug this month, before the seed is formed, for it is an old adage that

"One year of good weeding,
Will prevent the weeds seeding;
But one year of their seeding,
Will make seven year's weeding!"

which is very correct; for if seeds are allowed to ripen, many of them may lie in the ground for years before they come up, and it will be difficult even by a course of cropping to clear the land of them.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Loaf sugar of first quality can be manufactured from the common sugar made from the maple. Maple sap contains beside sugar, considerable vegetable extract, which does not crystalize, but will continue fluid at that point of concentration at which the sugar crystalizes. When the evaporation is carried beyond this point, the vegetable extract is confined amongst the crystals of sugar, giving the whole a dark color in proportion to the quantity of extract contained. To separate this from the sugar, is the business of the sugar refiners. Whatever sugar is manufactured from it in its crude state, is mixed more or less with extractive matter. There are different methods of purifying sugars, or freeing them from the extractive matter with which they are mixed. The most common is to apply water to the top of cakes in such quantities only, as will render the extract sufficiently fluid to filter through the crystals without dissolving them. For this purpose maple syrup as soon as it is sufficiently concentrated to crystalize, should be put into a bucket having a hole bored thro' the bottom and a cork put into it from the outside; when the sugar has become cold and crystalized, the cork should be withdrawn and water sprinkled upon the top by small quantities, which will serve to render the extract fluid, when it will pass off through the hole in the bottom where it may be received in a vessel placed beneath. The drainings from sugar in large establishments, is called sugar-house molasses. When the cake of sugar has become loose from the dissolving of the extract, and some of the crystals, it is dissolved by heating and again cooled or crystalized, when the washing is

repeated as before, until it has attained the degree of purity required. In this manner maple or any other dark sugar may be rendered white, as all crystals of sugar when separated from foreign matter are white.—The cleansing of maple sugar if properly conducted, is not accompanied with any material loss; as the syrup will be found useful for eating with buckwheat cakes, and various other purposes.

DIFFERENT FLOWERS ON THE SAME STOCK.

The new Monthly Magazine gives the following method of obtaining flowers of different colors on the same stem: Split a small twig of elder lengthways, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the apartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time;—surround them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye, only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analagous to the seed which produced them.

HORTICULTURAL.

Those who grafted their fruit trees in the spring, should look them over and see whether the bandages do not require taking off;—and whether young shoots from the stocks are not depriving the grafts or inoculations, of their portion of the sap. If so, they should be cut off; but care should be taken at first, not to trim off all the shoots so as to leave the stock without leaves, for fear of stagnating the sap and causing the death of both graft and stock.

THE WEATHER.

The season for the last two weeks has been unusually warm, with a suitable quantity of rain, and is now such as may be justly denominated a *growing season*. Most crops look well; wheat on strong land is getting rather an over-growth; grass looks uncommonly fine, and the prospect for apples, pears and peaches fair.

INSECTS.

The Curculio continues his ravages upon the plums, apricots and nectarines; most of which are already destroyed in this neighborhood. The yellow bugs which destroy melons and cucumbers, have been foiled by the application of coal dust, and appear to have deserted our gardens.

MEMOIR OF AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

From the American Turf Register we extract the following particulars respecting this celebrated horse, which has been supposed by many competent judges, as being equal for speed and bottom, to any other horse in

the world. In color he resembled his sire *Duroc*—being of a chesnut. He had one white foot, and a star in his forehead; was fifteen hands and one inch high; generally well proportioned; of large bone and muscle:

Eclipse was foaled at Dosoris, Queens County, L. Island, on the 25th May, 1814, and was reared by the late Gen. Nathaniel Coles, the breeder, in whose possession he remained till the 15th March 1819, when he became the property of Mr. Van Ranst.—His sire was *Duroc*; his dam, *Miller's Damsel*, by *Messenger*; his grandam, the English *Pot-8-o's* mare, imported at three years old, in 1795, by William Constable, Esq. of New-York. *Pot-8-o's* was sired by the celebrated English *Eclipse*; his great grandam by *Gimcrack*; *Gimcrack* by *Cripple*; and *Cripple* by the *Godolphin Arabian*.

From a memorandum in the hand writing of Gen. Nathaniel Coles, the breeder, it appears that he was reared in the following manner: The colt was weaned on the 10th of November. At the commencement of winter, fed with four quarts of shorts, which was increased during the winter to eight quarts per day; hay, clover dampened.

Second year, in the spring turned to grass with no grain. November 10th, put up—fed with eight quarts shorts per day; during winter shorts increased to ten quarts; hay the same as first winter.

Third year turned to grass with four quarts of shorts per day. September 1st, commenced breaking; feed, eight quarts oats; through the winter, hay as formerly; grain, ground corn and oats, equal to eleven quarts of oats. March 1st, commenced and trained for nine weeks, then gave a trial of two miles and found the colt very superior.

Fourth year, in summer turned to grass; fed with ground oats and corn, equal to nine quarts oats; in winter, hay as formerly, with nine quarts of oats per day, till the 1st of March, 1818, when commenced training; feed, oats and cracked corn, equal to twelve quarts oats.

Fifth year late in May, 1818, ran the three mile heats at New Market on Long Island, and won the first days with ease; beating *Black-eyed Susan* and *Sea Gull*, then called the best three mile horses of the day.—Turned out to grass the first of June, with about six quarts of oats a day; in winter fed with hay as before, with ground corn and oats. March 15th, 1819, sold *Eclipse* to Mr. Van Ranst. At five months old, while a suckling, he gave his owner such a sample of stride, strength and speed, that he was at that time named "*American Eclipse*."

While a colt he was not confined, but during the winter season, turned out every fair day. He was first shod in the spring when three years old.

In June 1814, he won the Jockey Club's purse of \$500, running the four mile heats over the Bath course; beating Mr. Purdy's horse *Little John*, by the Virginian *Potomac*; Mr. Bond's horse *Eclipse*, by *First Consul*; and Mr. Potter's horse *James Fitz James*, by *Sir Archy*. In October 1819, he again ran the four mile at Bath, winning the purse of \$500, beating Mr. Purdy's horse *Little John*; Mr. Schenck's horse *Fearnaught*, and Mr. Bond's colt; the two latter being withdrawn the second heat. The

Bath course measured fifteen links over a mile; the first heat of this race was run in eight minutes and thirteen seconds; the second in eight minutes and eight seconds. In the spring of 1820, *Eclipse* stood to mares on Long-Island, at \$12 50 the season. In the spring of 1821, he again covered as a common stallion at \$12 50 the season, and covered eighty-seven mares; nor was it contemplated to bring him again upon the turf, but the legislature of the State of New-York having new modded the law respecting racing, and a society being re-organized, specially for the improvement of our breed of horses, Mr. Van Ranst was induced again to put *Eclipse* in training for the four mile heats, to be run over the New-Union course, eight miles from Brooklyn, and near the Jamaica turnpike, in October of that year.

From an opinion long entertained by sportsmen, that covering renders a horse unfit for the race, the friends of *Eclipse* questioned the policy of again running him;—but the event proved that so far as he was concerned, the opinion was unfounded.

The races commenced on the 15th of October, 1821, when four horses started for the purse of \$500, to run the four mile heats: viz. *American Eclipse*; Mr. Sleeper's brown mare "*Lady Lightfoot*," by "*Sir Archy*;" Mr. Schenck's horse "*Flag of Truce*," by "*Sir Solomon*," and Mr. Schamp's horse "*Heart of Oak*." The two last named horses were drawn after the first heat and "*Lady Lightfoot*" was distanced in the second, being nine years old; she had run upwards of twenty races—some very severe ones, and was out of order.

The bets at starting were two to one on the mare. The mare led until the last quarter of the first heat, when *Eclipse* passed her, coming in two lengths ahead. In the second heat *Eclipse* passed her in running the third of a mile and from that time left her alone. The time was first heat eight minutes and four seconds; the second heat eight minutes and two seconds, and the course measured thirty feet over a mile.

In the following week, *Eclipse* was exhibited at the annual exhibition of the New-York County Agricultural Society, and received the society's first premium of \$50 for the best stallion.

In May 1822, *Eclipse* won the purse of \$700 for the four mile heats at Union Course, beating Mr. Badger's five year-old horse *Sir Walter*, by *Hickory*. A bet of considerable amount was made by the owners of the two horses on the first heat, which with the second heat, was won by *Eclipse*. Time, first heat seven minutes and fifty-four seconds; second heat eight minutes.

In May 1822, he again ran the four mile heats at the Union Course for the \$1000 purse, which he won; beating a second time Mr. Badger's horse *Sir Walter*; Mr. Sleeper's bay mare the *Dutchess of Marlborough*, by *Sir Archy*; and Mr. Jackson's mare *Slow-and-Easy*, by *Duroc*. The first heat was run in seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds, when the two mares were withdrawn, and *Sir Walter* stopping short in the second heat, *Eclipse* came in at his leisure.

A day or two previous to this race, a challenge appeared in the New-York papers by Mr. James J. Harrison, of Brunswick, (Va.) in which he offered to "run *Sir Charles* against the *American Eclipse* over the Washington course, four mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Course, for 5 or \$10,000."

This challenge was promptly accepted by Mr. Van Ranst, who as two sums were named by Mr. Harrison, chose the greatest;—that the object of the contest might correspond with the fame of the horses.

The forfeit money was \$5,000, each having been deposited, the time for running was fixed for the 20th of November. At the hour of starting both horses were brought out and the riders mounted; but instead of running agreeably to the challenge, Mr. Harrison gave notice that as his horse had met with an accident, he would pay the forfeit. He at the same time proposed to run a single four mile heat for \$1500 each, which being instantly agreed to, the horses started—*Eclipse* taking the lead.—On the last round *Sir Charles* broke down. The two first rounds were run in one minute and fifty-five seconds each; and the heat in eight minutes and four seconds. In this race *Sir Charles* carried 120 lbs.—*Eclipse* 126 lbs.

In the evening of the same day, William R. Johnson, Esq. of Petersburg, Va. offered to produce a horse on the last Tuesday in May, 1823, to run the four mile heats against *Eclipse*, over the Union Course on Long-Island, agreeable to the rules of that Course, for \$20,000 a side—\$3,000 forfeit.

This challenge was immediately accepted by Mr. John C. Stevens; in consequence of which, Col. Johnson on the day mentioned appeared on the race with a 4 year-old chesnut colt, called *Henry*; (*John Richards*, intended for the race having been lamed) about fifteen hands and one inch high, which had been bred by Mr. Lemuel Long, near Halifax, N. C. *Henry* was sired by *Sir Archy*; his dam by *Diomed*, her dam by *Bellair*; hers by *Valiant*; hers by *Janus*, hers by *Jolly Roger*—imported horses. About half past 12 o'clock, both horses started. *Eclipse* was rode by Wm. Crafts, *Henry* by a young lad. *Henry* took the lead and maintained it through the heat.—They came in together, *Henry* beating *Eclipse* by half a length, but apparently "hard in hand." Bets on the second heat, three to one on *Henry*. During the second heat, *Eclipse* was rode by *Purdy*. *Henry* again took the lead and kept it until the last quarter of the third mile, when *Purdy* made a push, and *Eclipse* passed his rival at the commencement of the fourth mile. An attempt was made by *Henry's* rider to recover his ground, but in vain. He was beat by about thirty feet. *Henry* reined in on passing the distance pole, the loss of the heat being evident.

When the horses were brought out for the third heat, the great trainer, Arthur Taylor, mounted *Henry*, instead of the boy who rode him in the two first heats. On starting *Eclipse* took the lead, which he kept to the end of the race; coming in about three lengths ahead of *Henry*, both at their utmost speed. *Henry* in this heat having been reserved for the last quarter.

The time of running the three heats as given by the judges, Gen. Ridgely of Baltimore, Capt. Cox of Washington, and John Allen, Esq. of Philadelphia, was as follows: First heat, 7 minutes 37 seconds. Second heat, 7 minutes 49 seconds. Third heat, 8 minutes 24 seconds.

Twelve miles in twenty-three minutes and fifty seconds.

The weights carried were—*Eclipse* 126 lbs.; *Henry* 108 lbs. Weights according to

racing calculations, are so nicely regulated to correspond with age, that no advantage could be given to Henry, as has been said: on the contrary, according to the long established usage of weights on the southern courses, now introduced at New-York, Eclipse had an advantage of 8 lbs.—more than a distance—7 lbs.=240 yards.

On the day previous to the race, a number of gentlemen visited the Course with a surveyor, and finding it thirty feet over a mile, reduced it as nearly to a mile as could conveniently be done, leaving it still eighteen inches over. It is said, however, from the nature of the ground, to be four or five seconds quicker than the Tree-Hill Course.

Immediately after the race, Col. R. W. Johnson challenged J. C. Stevens, Esq. and the friends of the Eclipse, to run Henry against the Eclipse the ensuing fall over the Washington Course, for any sum from 20 to \$50,000. The challenge was declined, and the resolution then announced has been adhered to, "never on any consideration to risk the life or reputation of the noble animal whose generous and almost incredible exertions, have gained for the North so signal a victory, and for himself such well earned and never-fading renown."

Eclipse was accordingly withdrawn from the turf and put to covering. He stood one season at Boydton in Virginia, at \$75, and \$100 to insure; and one or two short seasons at Baltimore, at \$50, and since then we believe in New-York.

LOCUSTS.

These devouring insects have made their appearance in various places in this neighborhood in vast numbers, and much damage is anticipated. We are not informed yet as to their extent, but shall endeavor to procure as many facts as possible respecting them. As the history of the periodical appearance of these insects is somewhat involved in darkness, we shall not attempt at present to lay down any thing like theory respecting it. We find that different persons have different views upon the subject, some limiting the time to seven, others to eleven years. A gentleman living in one of the infested districts, says they made a similar appearance in 1820; since which time he has not discovered them. Any detail of facts respecting them would be gladly received at our office.

Mr. Editor—While I was preparing a short article for publication on the subject of the Locust, I received a letter from my brother in Victor, Ontario County, giving the following short account of the time of their first appearance, and some circumstances of their history, which you are at liberty to publish if you think them deserving your notice. Yours, &c. E. S. M.

"It has been two weeks (June 10th) since the Locust first made its appearance; from that time till the present, they have been rapidly increasing, and now our woods and orchards are thronged with them, presenting scenes both of curiosity and astonishment. As yet, they are only found on upland where the oak and chesnut is the principal timber growing, and in orchards of the same or a light soil, but will spread probably, and soon

be seen in all places. They are just beginning to fly, though only from tree to tree, but it is expected soon to see them sailing through the air like swarms of bees, committing depredations on such trees and vegetables as happen in their way. They eat the bark, leaves and juices of young twigs, but how extensive their ravages will be, is not known. They come out of the ground generally in the night, a large oval bug (the chrysalis) of a yellow brown color, and crawl up whatever comes in their way, a few feet from the ground and then remain till a transformation takes place, which is generally in a few hours. If placed in the sun they soon begin to swell and become nearly transparent, but remain so only a short time when a change takes place, and soon the shell that encloses the bug begins to burst, commencing at the head and running down the back, disclosing as it opens, a well formed locust, which crawls out leaving the bug-like shell adhering fast to the stump or tree. They presently become vigorous and commence singing and flying, and seem full of merriment the whole day.

Their music though different in kind, equals in confusion the notes of myriads of black birds.

Seventeen years have elapsed since their last appearance in such numbers; though every year very few have been seen.

The song of the feathered tribe is nearly lost or suspended amid their constant roar. They did some damage to orchards and timber when they last visited us, but nothing very serious. Poor creatures! let them sing and flutter on—they will soon die. It is the last, (inigo) or perfect state of the insect that has probably undergone the four transformations of insect life, and now about to deposit their eggs and disappear.

It is an interesting inquiry, which can doubtless be answered by some of your readers, whether these locusts are from the eggs deposited seventeen years ago? does the larve or little worm winter in the twig where deposited, and wait for the death and falling of the limb before entering the ground, or crawl out of its nest and enter the earth the first season? J. M.

ELKANAH WATSON, ESQ.

The readers of the Farmer will be gratified to find this veteran agriculturist still living and enjoying the decline of life. Though now 74 years of age, he has lost none of his desire to benefit his country. He has been among the most active and zealous in his exertions, to awaken the people of Vermont and the northern part of this State, to the importance of a Rail Road from the St. Lawrence to Port Kent, on lake Champlain, and from Burlington, opposite Port Kent, to Boston. We hope he may live to see the accomplishment of this great work—a work of vast importance to that section of our country. The following is an extract of a letter from him, dated Port Kent, May 22, 1831, from which it will be seen that he still seems anxious for the interest of the Farmer. 'Tis the voice of experience, guided by talent and science:

"I will state an interesting fact on a small scale, and yet a very important discovery as to its results. Three or four days ago, I de-

scribed a nest of caterpillars busily at work on one of my young fruit trees. I immediately placed a fresh sod, grass down, in the first crotch of a limb below the nest. The ensuing day, I was rejoiced to find my experiment, if I can so call it, had succeeded for the nest was in a manner shivered into shreds, and not a living inhabitant appeared; but the whole was clustered in a solid mass, as I supposed—dead; but a strong gale had during the night cast off the sod, and the caterpillars re-appeared, repairing their shattered web. I again applied a fresh sod, and this morning I find the work completed—their habitation literally annihilated, and nothing but a mass of dead remaining.

I am indebted to the late Chancellor Livingston for the first suggestion. Walking with me in my garden at Pittsfield, Mass. about 20 years ago, observing a man busily engaged in the odious task of destroying these vermin by hand, he informed me he had noticed the experiment I have alluded to, practiced in Italy with complete success. I hope many of your readers and the public generally, may through the medium of your press, profit by the hint."

TO DESTROY INSECTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Auburn, to the Editor of the Genesee Farmer:—"I have heard much of the destruction of melons and cucumbers, by the striped bug and black insect. I have found a perfect and never-failing remedy in the application of a strong solution of red pepper. Break and boil the pods and apply the liquor with a small handful of grass. One single application has always succeeded with me."

A gentleman of this village informs us, that he dined with a friend at Lyons on the 15th inst. who had on his table new potatoes of this year's planting; green peas of the first crop, which were too old; young beets of this year's growth, and strawberries in great profusion: all from the garden of Myron Holley, Esq. This shows how far a little attention to horticulture will promote good living and add to the comforts of life.

INQUIRY.

Mr. Editor—Will any of your Horticultural correspondents give information as to which is the best stock for dwarfing apple trees upon? Also whether the Rhamnus catharticus or Buck-thorn is to be found in this section of the country: It is mentioned in the New-England Gardener as superior for hedges. W.

Errata—No. 13.—p. 137. col. 1.

For *sempereireus*, read *sempereirens*—for *oculeatus*, read *aculeatus*—for *Legustrum*, read *Ligustrum*—for *A. cuba*, read *Aucuba*.

Proof Spirit.—If oil, which rises to the surface of water, be mixed with alcohol or some other spirit, it will settle at the bottom. A weaker spirit is heavier, bulk for bulk, than a stronger one, and its strength is so far reduced that it will no longer float on the surface of oil, but will sink below it; this is the test which fixes the strength of proof spirit. All spirit which floats upon oil is said to be above proof.—*Lardner's Cyclo.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CURRANT WINE.

Never expecting to arrive at a competency that would enable me to enjoy the luxury of foreign Wines, I was led to seek for substitutes in our home productions. Having never met with any currant wine that would answer, I turned my attention to cider, obtained sundry receipts for making cider wines, and made experiments on them for several years, in order to make cider answer as the substitute for wine: but all my undertakings failed, leaving it to remain cider. Although considerable improvement can be made on the common mode of manufacturing cider, so as to make it worth three or four times the value of ordinary cider, yet the malic acid of the apple, will not afford the vinous flavor, like the tartaric acid of the grape.

I then began the culture of grapes, hoping that out of American grown grapes to be able to make a home-made wine that would serve as an apology for the luxurious flavor of foreign wines.

It is only two years ago that I first met with a currant wine, at Oliver Phelps', in Canandaigua, that possessed a sufficiency of the vinous flavor to characterize it with the name of wine; all the others that I had drank of before, were deficient in the vinous flavor; they were too heavy and of a syrup taste, probably owing to the want of a just proportion in their ingredients.

But finding Mr. Phelps' so good an imitation of foreign wine I was induced to imitate it. Accordingly, I took his, and also Maj. John Adlum's, receipt for making currant wine, (which I have annexed) and varying their process in obtaining the juice of the currant, to conform with Maj. Adlum's process for making wine of the grape, and last year made the following experiments:

I picked the currants about the middle of July. I had seven pecks, (instead of nine, as given in the receipt for a barrel of wine) washed and pounded them in an open barrel, and instead of pressing out the juice immediately, I covered the barrel with a board and left it to stand and ferment; but (instead of 12, 24, 36, or 48 hours, as Major Adlum prescribes for grape juice) by neglect I let them remain four or five days, when they had gathered some mould on the top; then pressed out the juice by hand; (a press of some kind would have lessened the labor, and to have added a few gallons of water would have obtained more extract from the currants, and also facilitated the straining of it) then, divided the juice into equal parts in order to make two half barrels; one with maple sugar, and the other with honey.

To the one I added thirty-seven pounds maple sugar that had not been drained of its molasses, and sufficient water to make fifteen gallons of the whole; then tested its strength by putting in a *hen's egg*, (Major Adlum's handy and convenient substitute for the *Sacchrometer*) and found that it floated the egg, showing about the size of a shilling piece above the surface; then put up the must into the cask.

To the other I put forty-two pounds of strained honey, and water to make the quantity (fifteen gallons). After the honey was dissolved, I also tested this with the egg, and found it to show a part of the shell above the surface about the size of a pista-

reen;—which clearly showed that honey contains as much saccharine, for its weight, as sugar.

The casks were put into the cellar to ferment and make, leaving the bungs open for a few days, then put them in loosely, and in ten or twelve days, bunged tight.

In December it was racked off, when each cask afforded two gallons of lees in currant pulp; after racking, it was put back into the casks again, and fined with a pint of skim-milk, and left to stand.

In September I took about two bushels of peaches, (of the Columbia peach) pounded them up, and left them to stand a few days and ferment, as I had done with the currants, from which, with some labor, I obtained about three gallons of juice, and to which I added two pounds of honey to the gallon, tested it with the egg, and put it up in a small keg, for making.

In October I picked about half a bushel of the Isabella Grapes, and spread them in the chamber for three or four weeks to dry; then mashed and put them into a stone jar, to ferment; by neglect, these were also left to stand nearly a week, when a blue mould had formed on the top, and the acetous fermentation had evidently commenced; from them I obtained about two gallons of juice, to which added two pounds of honey to the gallon, which bore the egg to the size of a two shilling piece above the surface; then put the *must* into a stone jug to make.

Both of these were racked off and fined in December.

Owing to the Prussic acid of the Peach, when assimilated with saccharine, not developing the vinous flavor, the like as the tartaric acid of the grape, the peach juice has produced a very inferior liquor in its flavor, although possessing a good body. It is of a pale white cider color, and a strong acid cider taste; so that I consider the experiment of making wine from peaches an entire failure.

That of the grape juice is evidently injured by the acetous fermentation, when suffered to stand too long as before mentioned. It has a dark red Teneriffe color, approaching to the Burgundy, with a cooling taste, owing to the redundancy of the tartaric acid and fixed air. It has been rather an indifferent liquor, but is improving considerably by age, and gives indications that it would have been a successful experiment, had the quantity been larger, and the process been duly attended to.

The currant wine made of maple sugar has its color darkened to Tenneriffe by the coloring matter, and its flavor rendered slightly bitter from the impurities of the sugar, clearly showing that the liquor will be improved in proportion to the purity of the saccharine used in making it. It has a slight tinge of the Malaga flavor, and nearly equal in its quality; it is a drinkable currant wine.

But that made of honey promises to become a superior article: it was a suggestion of my own, proposed to Mr. N. Goodsell, who at first objected to the experiment, —but having the ingredient, the produce of my farm, I preferred to venture it, and proposed to add a gallon of brandy, according to Mr. Phelps' receipt, should he consider the honey as wanting in giving a sufficient body to sustain the liquor; but he objected to that on Maj. Adlum's principle of developing the alcohol of wine, by fermentation,

rather than by distillation, as making a more pure and wholesome liquor, and should we find it in danger of pricking, we could then add the spirit.

During the first two or three months the sugar promised to be the better liquor; but afterwards, the honey gained on the sugar until it was racked, when it fell back for a few weeks, but afterwards it regained, and continues to increase in its superiority over the sugar. It has nearly the color of Madeira, perfectly fine and limpid, with a good body, and the spirit of the honey gives to it the exhilarating properties of *still champagne*: its flavor denotes the unadulterated purity of its ingredients; and physicians have admitted it good for medicinal uses, next to Madeira, and by several persons it has been considered equal to the Sicily Madeira, which retails at two dollars. While computing the ingredients at their market price, and allowing something for the labor, it may be estimated to cost about fifty cents.

Those who do not produce honey, can procure the Havana honey in Rochester at one dollar the gallon, which is estimated to weigh thirteen pounds,—that would need to be clarified;—it can be put into a stone jar, and that, into a kettle of water, and boiled, which will boil the honey and allow it to be skimmed: or add some of the water to fill the cask, and boil it in the kettle.

The manner in which I obtained the supply of honey in July, was by driving the bees, after they had done swarming, out of the old hive, into a new one.

As the honey was considered as a secondary experiment, I put it into an old half barrel I had on hand, which sprung leak in the winter, and by the spring I had lost more than half of its contents. I propose to get an iron bound cask, and have it painted for preservation. They can often be had of the merchants, after having retailed out their imported wines; and to retain their lees, and put the currant wine on those lees, will improve its vinous flavor.

J. HAWLEY.

Oliver Phelps' Receipt for making Currant Wine.

Pick your currants in a fair day, when fully ripe, say between the fifteenth and twentieth July. Wash them in a tin cullender clean from dust, then put them into a clean flannel bag, and press out their juice. Measure it, and to every gallon of pure currant juice add two gallons of cold well water, and to every gallon of this mixture add three pounds of good clear brown sugar, the purer and lighter, the better, (excepting the Havana) and to every eighteen gallons of liquor add one gallon of the best French brandy.

When the whole is well united put it into a good clean cask; fill it nearly full, and put a piece of leather over the bung hole with a small weight on it. Take care that the cask is not so full as to work over, as this would injure the liquor, and after the fermentation has ceased, bung the cask as tight as possible. In the month of May following, it will be fit for use, or for bottling, as you choose. All this process must be done with neatness, and you cannot fail in having the first rate of currant wine.

John Adlum's Receipt for making Currant Wine.

Take two bushels of currants, sixteen gallons of water, and from seventy-two to eight-

ty-four pounds of sugar, (according as you would have it more or less strong.) Bruise the currants, add the water, then press or squeeze out all the liquid; then add the sugar, dissolve it, and put it into your cask in the cellar to ferment; keep some of the liquor to fill up the cask as it wastes by fermentation, and in about ten days bung it up tight, and bore a gimblet hole near the bung, and put a peg in it lightly, and in about a month drive it in tight; examine it in November or the beginning of December, and it will generally be found fine and bright, when it ought to be racked into a clean cask well fumigated with sulphur, and if it is not perfectly fine and bright, *fine it*; after which it may be bottled, or again racked into another cask, as above directed; when it will keep for years in the wood, and be improving.

By taking nine pecks of currants and eighty-four pounds of sugar, a whiskey barrel full may be made, holding from thirty-two to thirty-four gallons—if the cask is not quite full, fill it with water.

This mode of making currant wine, will make it more like a foreign wine, than any other I am acquainted with; and as almost every person who has a garden, has a number of currant trees, I give this receipt to enable them to convert such as are not wanted for jelly, into a very fine wine.

NOTE—Thirteen and a half pounds of sugar produce one gallon of liquid. The currants ought to be picked on a dry day, and the wine made the same day, otherwise it will take more sugar, and will not be so neat a wine as if the whole operations were completed in a day.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The comparative view* of the climates of Albany and Rochester, as exemplified by plants of the same kind exposed to the rigors of winter, I have read with much interest; and am willing to add a few remarks.

My garden may be estimated at 300 feet above, and one and a half miles east of the Cayuga lake. I have no record of the greatest degree of cold at this place.

With us, the *peach* tree, I believe is never injured in winter. The blossoms were in plenty, but the young fruit is rather thinly scattered on the branches,—perhaps not one-fifth of what often occurs,—still there is enough, as the fruit will be of better size and finer flavor. Among a great number of exotics, I have observed nothing damaged by *late vernal frosts*, except the leaves of the peach tree, many of which are sadly crumpled.

Apricots have set in great plenty,—*pears* not in such plenty as last season,—and *plums* will be scarce. This must be ascribed to the overloading crops of last year, as the trees are always hardy.

Ailanthus glandulosa, *Catalpa cordifolia*, and *Halesia tetraptera* are hardy. *Bignonia radicans* and *grandiflora*, but slightly injured,—far less so than in the two preceding winters. *Rosa grevilli*, was covered—*Champney* rose on the east side of a building was killed nearly to the ground. Doubtless if the stems were laid down through two or three winters, they would better resist the frost.

* Gen. Farmer No. 21.

† This orthography is preferred in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants.

Pæonia moutan in a covered border,—and *P. whiteii*, *humei*, *fragrans* with many other kinds, under sods or a dressing of compost,—have kept well. I think that all the *herbaceous* sorts however, would live without any protection from the frost.

The *white mulberry* and *Madeira nut* are perfectly hardy. The *weeping willow* scarcely damaged, except some buds, as the middle parts of some pendant branches remain without foliage.

There is great difference in the hardness of *Altheas*. With us, single and semi-double kinds proved hardy—very double kinds a little damaged.

All my *vines* were covered, except the *Alexander*, *Isabella*, *Black Madeira*, *Malvoisie*, and *white American*, and all are in good condition.

Many shrubs survive the winter, but with the loss of most of their flower-buds. Of this kind are *Jasminum humile*, *Coronilla emerus*, *Kerria japonica*, &c. On the approach of last winter these shrubs were prostrated and covered, and this spring they have bloomed more profusely and beautifully than I ever witnessed before.

To Judge BUEL for his politeness, I offer my thanks. He appears to have misunderstood me however, and I give a transcript of the passage in the *Genesee Farmer* No. 15, to which he refers: "I know of no nurseryman who can furnish the double *scarlet hawthorn*." I cultivate the double *white hawthorn*, "which some days after expansion, changes to purple,"* but the *scarlet* flowering is considered a different plant, and PRINCE in his *Short Treatise*, even considers it a different species (*cratægus monogyna*). In Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Plants* however, it is stated that *cratægus oxycantha* "furnishes some highly ornamental varieties, especially the double blossomed, and scarlet blossomed."

It is remarkable that neither of those authors mention a *double scarlet* thorn.

D. T.

*PRINCE.

SELECTIONS.

ROLLING LANDS.

The following is taken from the Rev. Adam Dickson's *Treatise of Agriculture*, the third edition of which was published in Scotland in 1766. Although the practice of rolling has been pursued for ages past, and is still, by the greater part of the most enlightened farmers of the present day; yet it is altogether neglected by many whose lands for the want of it are suffering.—*New York Farmer*.

Rolling is practised with success both on land lying in grass and on land in tillage.—It is of advantage to land in grass, by pressing down mole-hills and mole-runs. Some say, that it also destroys fog. [Moss and coarse grass produced by a soft and spongy surface.]

When land is laid down in grass for hay, rolling is of use in smoothing the surface; and, when laid down in grass for pasture, it makes the grass stool, (tiller,) and grow thicker.

There is a kind of land, which, when clover is sown upon it, throws out the young plants after frost. Rolling, in the beginning of winter, and immediately after the frost is gone, it is said, will, in some measure, prevent this. The first rolling prevents the

frost from penetrating so deep as it otherwise would do; and from the second makes the land firm, after having been loosed by the change from frost to open weather.

Rolling may also be used with advantage upon land in tillage. When the land is naturally stiff, and may be reduced by the harrow, rolling is very improper; for it makes this kind of land still firmer than the harrow does. But if the land rise in clods, which the harrow does not reduce, rolling is very proper; for it smooths the surface, and breaks the clods, more effectually than harrowing.

When the land is light and spongy, the roller should always be applied after seed is sown; for it is scarcely possible to make this land too firm.

It was observed, that, to destroy root-weeds, land should be made rough, and raised in as large pieces as possible; and that it should be allowed to lie for some time in that situation. Rolling after this is of great use; for, without it, if the weather continues dry, it will not be possible to make the land fit for receiving another plowing.

If the land be soft below, and some hard clods upon the surface, which the harrow does not break, rolling may be used with some advantage; for, besides smoothing the surface, it will bruise some of the clods; and such of them as are pressed down, will be dissolved by the natural fermentation of the soil, if in good heart.

Sometimes in stiff land, plowed dry, after a former wet plowing, or when, by any accident, it has been much trod upon, the whole rises in large clods, which the harrows cannot break, so as to cover the seed. In this case, rolling is of great use. It bruises some of the clods; and when followed by the break-harrow, these clods are raised up and broken. Though rolling should do no service but smooth the surface, yet, on that account, it should be practised. For when the surface is smooth, the corn may be cut down more expeditiously than when it is rough and uneven. When grass-seeds are sown for hay, it is absolutely necessary to smooth the surface: the roller is most proper for this. Some use it before, and some after sowing. When it is used before sowing, the seed is more equally scattered.

Grass-seeds must be sown in such a manner, as to lie near the surface; otherwise they will not vegetate. The making the land firm by rolling is therefore an advantage, as, by it, the sap is better preserved; and this does not so much damage to grass as to corn, for several kinds of it are commonly better forragers.

From the *New-England Farmer*.

WORK FOR JUNE.

Melons and cucumbers, which have hitherto been protected by glass, or by paper frames, may now be exposed to the open air.

If the season be at all dry, your vegetables will stand in need of water. Loudon remarks that many kitchen crops are lost, or produce a very inferior quality for want of watering; lettuces and cabbages are often hard and stringy; turnips and radishes do not swell; onions decay, &c. copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry seasons, would produce that fullness and succulency which we find in the vegetables produced in the Low Countries, and in the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England, at the beginning and the latter end of the sea-

son. The vegetables brought to the London market, from the Neat's Houses and other adjoining gardens, where the important article of watering is much more attended to than in private country gardens, may be adduced as affording proofs of the advantage of the practice.

Vegetables that are newly transplanted, as they have their roots more or less diminished, or otherwise injured, often need watering, until they have taken new roots.—But this should be done with caution. If a dry season follow the transplanting, let them be watered, if they appear to droop, only at evenings and in cloudy weather, and with water which has been exposed, one day at least, to the shining of the sun; not with water directly from a well or cold spring, as it will give a chill to the plants. Only a small quantity should be applied at once; that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain; for water applied, plentifully or forcibly, or falling from a considerable height, is apt to wash away the finest of the mould from the roots, or make little cavities about them, which admit too much air.

In a dry season, whole gardens sometimes need watering; and in doing it the above precautions should be regarded. It is of great convenience to have a piece of standing water or a brook or rivulet near at hand by which water may be furnished in sufficient abundance without a great degree of labor.

WEEDING. Sir John Sinclair observed that "the importance of weeding is such, both to the individual and the public, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate a regulation of police for fining those who harbor weeds, the seeds of which may be blown into their neighbor's ground can have no injustice in principle."

HOEING. The ends to be answered by hoeing are chiefly these: To destroy weeds, which are always ready to spring up in every soil, to exhaust the land, and starve the plants. For this purpose when the weeds have attained any size, deep hoeing becomes necessary. To prevent the soil's becoming too hard and close, so that the roots cannot extend themselves freely in search of vegetable food, nor feed on the fixed air and other fertilizing gases generated in loose and rich soils. In this case deep hoeing is necessary. But hoeing should cease entirely or be very shallow when the roots are so much extended as to be injured by hoeing. The deeper land is hoed, provided the roots are not disturbed, and too much cut in pieces, the greater advantage it will be to the plants. The oftener land is hoed the more moisture it retains, the more crops are nourished, and the better it withstands drought. The earth about the stems of young plants of corn, &c. should be removed either with a hoe or the fingers, and fresh soil substituted, but not accumulated about the stems, lest the lower roots should be deprived of the benefit of the sun and air.

The land is in a good degree prepared for succeeding crops by hoeing; and there is great and obvious advantages in stirring the ground while the dew is on in the morning, or soon after a light rain. Where land is tolerably free from obstacles, the frequent use of the horse plough to a considerable depth renders the labor much less severe and expensive, and more advantageous to the crop, than to depend on the hoe alone. The first time the plough is used, turn the furrow from

the rows. At the next plowing, and all after plowings, the furrows are to be turned towards the rows; this prevents the plough from injuring the roots. The depth should be about the same as for any other plowing, or the intention will be in some measure defeated. This may render it necessary sometimes to go twice in the same furrow. A plow called a cultivator has been constructed, with two mouldboards which turn the mould both ways at once.

The opinion entertained by some, that no hoeing at all should be done in a dry time, is irrational and ridiculous. They deprive their land of the benefit of the dew, suffer it to be overrun by weeds, and allow the ground to be so hard that the rain when it comes will not penetrate it. There is no soil perhaps except a thin sandy one that will not be benefited in hot dry weather by frequent hoeing."

Salad herbs may be grown at sea by sowing the seeds on thick flannel well cleaned and moistened. Put the flannel on a board which can be hung up. Place on the flannel on which the seeds are sown another piece of flannel fastened to a thick board.—Take off the upper board as soon as the seeds have vegetated, if say 24 hours. In six or seven days, if good weather, the crop will be two inches high. It is then fit for use. Be careful to keep the flannel always wet.

RADISHES. To have a constant succession of radishes for the table the seeds should be sowed once a fortnight from April to August. As they are uncertain in their growth, the best method is to put the seed between rows of other plants; and they are so easily pulled that they need not incommode the plants among which they grow.

TURNIPS. Sow strong house or wood ashes over the ground about the time the turnips are springing up. This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and make the turnips sweet and palatable.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRODUCTION OF CREAM.

For about twelve months past Mr. Samuel Davis of this city has been trying experiments on the use of milk pans made of zinc as a substitute for those of tin or other materials. His experiments, last summer, on Long Island and New Jersey, were highly satisfactory. He and other gentlemen interested, have repeated them this spring, with results equally favorable. They have ascertained that milk in zinc pans will keep sweet four or five hours longer than in those of other materials, and consequently afford a longer time for the cream to rise.

On Wednesday the 25th inst. we saw 3 tin and three zinc pans having in each nine quarts of milk. The milk, which was just from the cows, had been put in on the Monday previous at three o'clock in the afternoon. On Wednesday at nine in the morning, when we were present at the skimming, the milk in the tin pans had become mostly coagulated or loppard; that in the zinc pans but slightly sour. At two o'clock this latter afforded a second skimming. The result of the churning was, that the cream from the zinc produced three lbs. five oz. and that from the tin only two pounds five and a half ounces. Care was taken to have the experiments correct and fair. In addition to the extra quantity, the butter from

the zinc vessels is thought to be sweeter.

We do not know on what principle to account for this effect, except it may be that of galvanic agency. The importance of the improvement will at once be perceived by every one. The pans are very durable, not likely to rust or oxidize, and at a price very little higher than those of tin.

Pans and kettles of every description are manufactured by the proprietors of the patent, Messrs. John Westfield & Co. No. 165 Mott street, New York. We hope farmers will lose no time in furnishing themselves with one or more pans to try the experiments.—*N. Y. Far.*

From the American Farmer.

ORANGE FARM.

The following letter from the proprietor of the Orange Farm, will be read with interest. The only remark we have to make on laying it before our readers, is—"go and do likewise."

May 4, 1831.

MR. SMITH.—Under an impression that the agriculturists of our country, with a few exceptions, did not employ capital enough in their business, I about twelve years since, determined to carry my ideas into effect upon my Orange Farm consisting of 400 acres. After the desired fertility had been given to the soil, 30 acres of it were converted into a garden, and 370 acres into a dairy farm. Of these 370 acres, about 70 are in wood, and about 300 under cultivation.

The cows are in number 100—sometimes more, and sometimes less. They are kept in warm, but well ventilated stables throughout the winter, and part of the spring and autumn. They are not exposed to cold rains even in summer. They run during the summer on luxuriant pastures, each of which afford a comfortable shade. So much importance is attached to shade, that sheds have been erected over the troughs where they get their drink. As there is no running water on the farm, we have to depend on pumps. And it may not be out of place here to state, that two dogs, one at a time, pump all the water, and cut all the corn stalks, straw and hay used for all the cows and other animals of this farm. These cut articles, mixed with corn meal, bran, shorts, and roots, are cooked by means of a very simple steam apparatus, for their food during the winter, with occasional variations.

The cows are at all times in the stables clean, by being kept clear of their own dirt, by means of a well constructed drain so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine.

Of the sales of the products of this farm, there has been for a series of years a progressive increase. The account of the sales of last year, as rendered to me by my manager on the 1st January last, you have below; and I am given to understand that it will be more this year. In this statement the proceeds of the garden of 30 acres are not included.

As the expense of repairs, of buildings, and of every other kind, are paid by my manager, I have not allowed myself to pry into them very closely. I have contented myself with knowing, that he has to deliver to me, and that he does deliver to me, without limitation every day, whatever quantity my family may want of fresh butter, cream and milk, and that he has to pay to me, and does pay to me, in cash every Saturday, a satisfactory net amount of rept.

Amount of Sales on Orange Farm for 1830.—Milk, \$1,822 20; Butter \$1,779 36; Beef, \$1,201 84; Veal, \$184 79; Pigs, \$7,250; Vegetables, \$455 98; Hay, \$1,143 06;—Total, \$9,659 73.

Facility of Swimming.—The larger the body is in relation to its magnitude, the more easily will it float, and a greater portion of the head will remain above the surface. As the weight of the human body does not always bear the same proportion to its bulk, the skill of the swimmer is not always to be estimated by his success; some of the constituent parts of the human body are heavier, while others are lighter, bulk for bulk, than water. Those persons in whom the quantity of the latter bear a greater proportion to the former, will swim with a proportionate facility.—*Lardner's Cab. Cyclo.*

Submarine Laborers.—If a rope be attached to a heavy block of stone at the bottom of a reservoir of water, it may be raised to the surface by the strength of a man; but as soon as any quantity of it emerges from the surface, the same strength will be insufficient to it; it loses the support of the water, and requires as much more force as is equal to the weight of the water which it has displaced. In building piers and other subaqueous works, this effect is rendered peculiarly manifest; the laborer feels himself endowed with prodigiously increased strength, rising with ease, and adjusting in their places, blocks of stone, which he would attempt in vain to move above the water. After a man has worked for a considerable time in this way under water, he finds, upon removing to the air, that he is apparently weak and feeble; every thing which he attempts to lift seems to have unusual weight; and to move even his own limbs is attended with some inconvenience.—*ib.*

DIFFICULTY OF WALKING IN WATER.—Every one who, while bathing, has walked in the water, is sensible how small a weight rests upon the feet. If the depth be so great that the body is immersed to the shoulders, the feet are scarcely sensible on the bottom. The want of sufficient pressure in this case renders the body easily upset. In attempting to ford a river in which there is a current, considerable danger is produced by this cause; even though the river should be sufficiently shallow to leave a large portion of the body above the surface. The pressure on the bottom being diminished by the buoyancy of the liquid, the feet have a less secure hold on the ground, and the force of the current acting on that part of the body which is immersed, without affecting that part which is above the surface, has a tendency to carry away the support of the feet.—*Lardner's Cab. Cyclo.*

EASIER TO SWIM IN THE SEA THAN IN A RIVER.—Sea water has a greater buoyancy than fresh water, being relatively heavier; and hence it is commonly said

to be much easier to swim in the sea than in a river; this effect, however, appears to be greatly exaggerated. A cubic foot of fresh water weighs about 1000 ounces; and the same bulk of sea water weighs 1028 ounces; the weight, therefore, of the latter, exceeds the former by only 28 parts in 1000. The force exerted by sea water to support the body, exceeds that exerted by fresh water by about one thirty-sixth part of the whole force of the latter.—*ib.*

SAVINGS BANK.

We call the attention of our readers to the act of the Legislature establishing a Savings Bank at this place. Some have entertained an idea that so unpretending an institution as a Bank for Savings, was only calculated for the business of people in straitened circumstances. This is a mistake. It is a safe and convenient place for laying up small sums, to people of limited means of support, and also to laborers and persons engaged on the lake and on the canal, and who ought to lay up in summer something to support them during the rigors of winter, when employment fails: trustees of estates, guardians, widows, single women and minors, can deposit their funds, and have them safely invested, without any care, cost or trouble to the owners. It is a good institution, and well deserves the confidence of the community.

So far from occupying the attention of the poorer class only, deposits of \$1000 have often been made at the Savings Bank in New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank at the Mansion House, May 10, 1831, Doct. Levi Ward was called to the chair, and Elihu F. Marshall appointed secretary.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Dr. L. Ward, D. Scovill and E. F. Marshall, be appointed to obtain information relative to the manner of transacting the business of Savings Banks, and report at a subsequent meeting, to be called by them.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held at the Mansion House June 13,—Present, chairman, secretary, J. Child, E. Peck, D. Scovill, J. Medbury, A. W. Riley, H. Frink, E. R. Everest, and J. Graves:

Levi Ward, Jr. was elected President, Jacob Graves Vice President, Harvey Frink Treasurer, and David Scovill, Secretary and Accountant.

E. Peck, J. Child and E. R. Everett, were duly elected the funding committee.

David Scovill resigned his station as trustee.

Resolved, That all deposits which may be made in the banks in this village, be equally divided between the two banks.

NEW YORK DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The situation of the Deaf and Dumb portion of the human family naturally excites the most powerful emotions of sympathy. The attention of the philanthropist has long been directed to the melioration of the condition of these wretches, and which is now accomplishing with much success: they have been instructed to read and write,—to converse by signs,—learned useful trades, and above all, have had their minds imbued with the valuable precepts of religion and virtue. Of the progress of these attainments in the New-York institution, we have the most gratifying evidences, by perns

ing the "Twelfth Annual Report of its Directors, for 1830," from which it appears that the directors have in some instances received scholars beyond the vacancies [see advertisement] which yearly occur, on the charity list; and some on the part pay list. The whole number of pupils on the 1st of January last was 85, average expence of full-pay scholars, \$135 pr year. The males labor in the garden, at tailoring, and shoemaking, and the females assist in needle work and house-work, when not engaged in studies.

From the munificent hands of the legislature, and the receipts of small sums from other sources, an asylum has been erected, near the city of New-York, and which has cost including out-houses, improvement of grounds, &c. about \$30,000. The principal, Mr. H. P. Peet, and his Lady, reside at the asylum, and have in charge the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils. The President, Dr. Milnor, has visited Europe, and obtained valuable information in regard to these seminaries, and an accomplished professor from Paris.

There is another institution at Canajoharie, in this state, devoted to a similar purpose. Of its success or prospects we are not informed. The New-York institution is well located; and it having been suggested that a union of the Central asylum with that of New-York, would be desirable, the directors of the latter state, that they are ready to receive the teachers and pupils of the institution at Canajoharie upon such terms as the Legislature may deem equitable. Wishing the most complete success to the high purpose of those engaged in this exalted charity, may the consolidation ensue.

EMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London "World" of February 31st, has the following article. "We find by letters from the country, that numbers of excellent persons, in various parts, are arranging to leave their native land for America. From one town, a minister, Sunday school teachers, and many families, are about to embark and form a colony in the Valley of the Mississippi, and, indeed, there seems to be a general impression prevailing through the country, that Europe is about to undergo a terrible convulsion, and that Providence has provided an asylum for the peaceable and the pious in the New World. Now ardently as we desire the prosperity of America, we confess that we are unwilling that good men should quit their native land, a land blessed by heaven above all lands, and requiring only a real union of Christian souls to render it the praise of the whole earth."

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
for the week ending June 11, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro-	meter	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
5	M 72	29.30	zo			rain	6-10
	E 54	29.45	zo			fair	rain 4-10
6	M 77	29.60	so zo			do	
	E 60	29.62	π			fair	
7	M 80	29.70	se			do	
	E 66	29.60	e			fair	
8	M 86	29.60	se			do	
	E 72	29.50	se			do	
9	M 86	29.60	zo			do	
	E 74	29.60	zo			do	
10	M 85	29.65	zo			do	
	E 73	29.60	nc			do	
11	M 88	29.55	zo			do	
	E 70	29.40	so zo			do	showers 7-10

SMUT IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the New York Farmer :

SIR—In reply to your Correspondent, N. W. T. of Newark, New-Jersey, in your last month's Farmer, I beg leave to state a few particulars on the subject of his inquiries, relative to "the Weevil and Smut in Wheat."

Your correspondent states that "two persons bought seed wheat of me, in which there had been some smut. In the crop of one, there was a great deal of smut, that of the other was free from it. Was this difference owing to the soil? An answer to these inquiries would be acceptable."

To the latter inquiry, "was this difference owing to the soil?" I beg leave to inform him, and your readers, that I have never known it the case in a single instance, and from many years of practical experience, I am enabled to assert that when seed wheat is perfectly free from disease, and prepared in a proper manner, previously to its being sown or drilled; that the soil, of whatever nature, or however great the distance, will not produce smutty wheat. The following narrative, may serve to illustrate the fact.

A neighbor of mine, having purchased some very excellent seed wheat, the same was delivered in the farmer's bags of whom he had bought the wheat, with a promise that he, the purchaser, would return the bags immediately after the grain was sown or deposited by the drill. My neighbor complied with this request, and having drilled about half the quantity, from those bags in which he had received the wheat, he took opportunity on the following day, which day had been very wet and unfavorable for drilling the remainder, to empty those bags, in order that they might be returned, agreeably to the proposed bargain. Thus, was this excellent clean, and till then, unadulterated seed wheat, put into his (the purchaser's) own bags, which before had contained some very foul and diseased smutty wheat, as he, together with his farm servants acknowledged the fact. On the third day the remainder of the wheat was drilled on the same soil, and in the same field, but not from the clean bags of the seller of the seed wheat.

Now sir, mark the result at harvest: The clean seed wheat which had been emptied into the farmer's own filthy smutty bags, produced about one twentieth part of smutty ears; whereas, from the former day's drilling, not a single ear of smutty wheat could be found!

Hence the infectious disease, not only in the Animal, but, also in the Vegetable world.

Should you consider the foregoing, deserving a corner in your interesting and truly useful publication, I may be induced to continue my correspondence on the subject of destroying the insect called the Weevil.

Yours, respectfully,
AN OLD FARMER.

State of N. Y. May, 1831.

PENDULUM CHURNS.

We should suppose one of the easiest hand churns in use, is that operating by a pendulum. A child of eight or ten years old can sit down and move a double churn without difficulty, during the time requisite to produce butter. A patent has been recently taken out by persons in this city, and extensive sales made. It is, if we are not greatly mistaken, an old invention.—N. Y. Farmer.

CHOICE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The variety and excellence of agricultural implements is so great that the prudent farmer in regard to that, as well as in every other branch of his art, must study economy. He should not incur an unnecessary expense in buying them, nor in purchasing more than are essentially requisite, and can be profitably used. This maxim ought to more especially attended to by young improvers, who are often tempted under the specious idea of diminishing labor, and saving expense, to buy a superfluous quantity of implements, which they afterwards find are of little use. It is remarked by an intelligent author on matters of husbandry, that a great diversity of implements, causes disappointment, rather than satisfaction to the farmer.

In purchasing implements the following rules are to be observed: they should be simple in their construction, both that their uses may be more easily understood, and that any common workman may be able to repair them, when they get out of order; the materials should be of a durable nature, that the labor may be less liable to interruption from their accidental failure; their form should be firm and compact, that they may not be injured by jolts and shaking; and that they may be the more safely worked by country laborers, who are but little accustomed to the use of delicate tools. In larger machines, symmetry, and lightness of shape, ought to be particularly attended to: for a heavy carriage, like a great horse, is worn out by its own weight, nearly as much as by what he carries. The wood should be cut up and placed in a position the best calculated to resist pressure; and mortices, so likely to weaken the wood, should, as much as possible, be avoided; at the same time, implements should be made as light as is consistent with the strength that is necessary. Their price should be such, that farmers in moderate circumstances can afford to buy them; yet for the sake of a low price, the judicious farmer will not purchase articles, either of a flimsy fabric, or a faulty form; and implements ought to be suited to the nature of the country, whether hilly or level, and more especially to the quality of the soil; for those which are calculated for light land, will not answer equally well in soils that are heavy and adhesive.—En. of Agriculture.

MISCELLANIES.

Why Cream collects on the surface of Milk.—When a vessel of milk is allowed to remain a certain time at rest, it is observed that a stratum of fluid will collect at the surface, differing in many qualities from that upon which it rests. This is called cream; and the property by which it ascends to the surface is its relative levity, it is composed of the lightest particles of the milk, which are in the first instance mixed generally in the fluid; but which, when the liquid is allowed to rest, gradually arise through it, and settle at the surface.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.—Hydrostatics and Pneumatic.

Messrs. De Beaumont and De Jorquville, who were appointed by the King of the French to visit this country with the view of making themselves intimately acquainted with the Prison Discipline of this country, have been passing two weeks in the village

of Sing-Sing. The Westchester Herald mentions that after a most laborious and careful inspection of the prison there, its construction, its order, cleanliness, discipline, and regularity, together with a strict investigation into all the minutæ of its government and operation, they are highly pleased with the institution, and do not hesitate to pronounce it superior, in many of its branches, to any which they have ever visited in Europe. They are gentlemen of engaging manners, of first rate talents and acquirements, and have been repeatedly honored with distinguished offices by their country.—N. Y. Gaz.

RAIL ROAD TRAVELLING.

During the month of May, twelve thousand and four hundred and eighty-nine passage tickets were paid for by persons who travelled on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mill—about 1400 of those passages were only half the distance—the average value of each ticket was 31½ cents—the average number 400 per day.

Locusts.—This destructive insect has made its appearance in our neighbourhood; and it is feared that its ravages will prove greatly injurious to the farmers.—The depredations at present, seem to be confined to the orchards.—Liv. Reg.

A gentleman residing in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, says the Germantown Telegraph, exhibited to us on Saturday last, a stalk of rye, which grew on his farm, that measured nine feet. This is the longest which has come to our notice this season.—Phil. Dai. Chron.

An English Lawyer, Mr. Joseph Parkes, has published at London, an edition of the New York statutes relating to Real Estate and the Court of Chancery. He says in his preface: "Fas et ab hoste doceri is a maxim universally admitted; but happily in a period of profound peace the opportunity exists of gathering the experience of friends. The United States of North America are chiefly indebted to England for their colonization, language, literature, arts and sciences, and for the spirit of liberty which now constitutes them a great and independent nation. To profit by their experience is incurring no debt, and the parent country derives reflected honor from every approach they make towards good government and national improvement."—Phil. Dai. Chron.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF STEAM.

Steam has lately been applied with great success in some of the French ports, in the destruction of vermin on board of merchant vessels. After having carefully closed the hatches and every aperture, the steam is suddenly introduced, and in twenty four hours, every living thing which may have been brought in with the cargo is destroyed.

Leisure and solitude are the best effects of riches, because mother of thought. Both are avoided by most rich men, who seek company and business, which are signs of being weary of themselves. Sir W. Temple.

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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

CURRANT WINE.

As the season is approaching for the ripening of Currants, we would invite the attention of our readers to the communication from J. Hawley, Esq. in our last number, on the subject of making currant wine.—Having had *proof positive* of the fine quality of the wine made from currants and honey, described by Mr. Hawley, we must cheerfully recommend it to our readers as worthy of their imitation. The flavor is such as will please most people who have not become confirmed wine bibbers, in which case they prefer those wines which contain the largest portion of alcohol. The most healthy wines for temperate use, are those which promote perspiration without producing febrile symptoms; and such was the effect of the currant wine described, and although new, it was very fine and pleasant, and such as might at all times "*be drank with satisfaction.*" As a matter of economy, farmers who allow themselves to drink wine at all, (and who does not like a glass now and then?) should prefer a pleasant wine which they could produce from their farms at fifty cents per gallon, over foreign wines for which they would be compelled to pay two dollars and fifty cents. To turn every thing growing upon the farm to the greatest profit, should be the constant aim of every true agriculturist; and to what better use could those who have more currants than is wanted for family use, put them, than to manufacture them into wine, for sale? We think such wine as Mr. Hawley's would sell readily at one dollar and fifty cents per gallon. This being his first experiment, perhaps great improvements may be made in the making of it. It is now an acknowledged point, that three things beside water should be present to produce a good and pleasant fermented liquor; and according to the proportion these three bear to each other, so will be the product after fermentation.

These three materials are tartaric acid, sugar and some pulpy or mucilaginous matter; and these should again be proportioned to the water in which they are dissolved, as you would have the strength of the liquor after the fermentation is completed. Taking these premises as correct, what a field for improvement by varying these proportions. But in experiments of this kind, one thing should be borne in mind—that if there is sufficient tartaric acid, all the sugar in the must, will be decomposed in the fermentation, which is not always the case where there is a lack of acid, which gives the li-

quor a disposition to run into the acetous fermentation, or to become vinegar. Should there be an excess of acid, it will separate from the wine in crystals by giving it age, and no harm arises from it. The pulpy or mucilaginous matter should be carefully proportioned, as it seems to act mechanically by preventing the too sudden escape of the gaseous matter discharged by the fermentation, which probably undergoes some further decomposition, after it is in the gaseous state. As soon as the fermentation has ceased, it becomes an object to free the liquor of all this matter, which if left in solution, would cause it to sour, as this seems to be the part which first imbibes oxygen in the acetous fermentation, and the more perfectly liquors can be freed from this, the less disposed they are to become sour.

With this view of the principles of vinous fermentation, the chance for improving our domestic liquors is very much increased, and we only need to rid ourselves of that prejudice, in favor of what we do not understand or of those imported wines, with the making and compounding of which, we are totally unacquainted, to place at no distant period our own domestic liquors on a respectable footing, and if we look forward to the time when we shall cultivate our own native grape to an extent sufficient to supply our wants, we may anticipate the quality of American wine, being equal to any in the world.

VULGAR ERRORS

It is truly amusing to hear the observations of some of that class of people who are scattered over most of our country, who retain all the superstitious notions of the dark ages, and who since the appearance of the swarms of locusts the present season, have become extremely familiar with coming events. The dark crooked line upon the wings of these insects, they say is a W, and stands for *war* which they are sure is pending over us, and in which we are shortly to be involved. The noise of the male insect, is somewhat similar to that of a tree-toad, but which they say is a prolongation of the word Pharaoh—and indicates Pestilence and Famine. Whether politicians will take any advantage of these circumstances to increase the cry of War, Pestilence and Famine we are not prepared to say, but as the presence of these insects is rather a novelty, and of course creates some little excitement in the infested districts it would be very strange if one party or the other should not attempt to make use of it for political purposes.

FRUIT.

Our market already begins to exhibit the fruits of the season. Strawberries and cherries are in perfection. Now is the time for those who would be select in their assort-

ments, to visit those gardens and orchards which produce the best specimens, and see and judge for themselves, and take such notes as will enable them to procure the varieties desired without mistake: a little time spent in this manner may be of service, in making up a collection.

SHEEP.

We hope that our farmers have already begun to appreciate the value of good sheep, but at this time we cannot help cautioning them against the bad consequences of selling off their early lambs. During the month of June, the slaughtering of lambs is attended with a great profit to the butcher, and of course they are anxious to obtain those of best size and finest wool. Now these are precisely the ones that ought to be kept, to increase the flock. Here the interest of the farmer and butcher are diametrically opposed to each other. The butcher repeats his story of the decline of the price of wool and consequently of mutton, and finally offers as much for the lamb as he would give for an old sheep, and in this way, too often, procures his choice from the flock. If you wish to sell any of your lambs, let them be selected and marked before the butcher arrives, and recollect if you are out of debt, your flock is at your own control, and you are not compelled to sell to suit the purchaser's interest, more than your own.—There are many instances in flocks where ewes which have lambs, have some bad points, and it may be well to dispose of them, and by selling the lambs early, the ewes will become fit for killing in the fall; and when they cannot be sold together at a fair price, it may be well to dispose of the lamb first: but such selections are better made by the farmer alone, than when the purchaser is present. Recollect sheep are clean stock for a farm, and so long as we have protecting duties, there is reason to believe that wool will continue to command a fair price.

Keep your flocks well,

That your flocks may keep you.

ROSES.

As this is the time of the year to select desirable roses, so also it is the proper season to commence propagating them by layers. Most kinds of roses may be increased by cuttings, all by budding and grafting;—yet a very ready way to increase them, is by layers. Where they have been budded on common stocks, it is well to lay them down, and allow them to take root, as it is found that most kinds continue longer when treated in this manner, than when growing upon stocks of other varieties. Commence the operation of laying down roses, by cutting off all the spurs and short branches, and thinning the longer branches to a convenient dis-

tance; then make the ground where the shoots are to be covered, mellow and rich, remove about three inches of the top of the earth and bend down the bush intended for layers, and with small hooks secure it fast, and elevate the young shoots so that their ends may be several inches above the ground when that shall be replaced which has been removed. It is very well to make a transverse cut in the limbs at the place where they are wished to bend up, cutting the limb one half off, as the roots will be more apt to strike at that place. When all the limbs are cut and secured, with their points as near perpendicular as possible, let the earth be replaced and pressed moderately about the shoots, and if the weather should prove dry, let them be watered at evening, so that the ground may be kept quite moist, which will facilitate their striking roots. In autumn they should be examined and such as have formed good roots should be taken off from the old stock and transplanted, and many will flower the following summer.

MONROE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There was a fine exhibition of Roses on the 18th, at the Arcade, many of which were beautiful. The variety was much more extensive than was anticipated. Choice varieties from the gardens of the following gentlemen were exhibited: Hon. E. B. Strong, Dr. F. F. Bachus, H. B. Williams, Gen. O. Strong, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Lancassel, and others. Also, a fine assortment from the Proprietors of the Horticultural Garden at Lyons, Wayne county; consisting of the following varieties, viz.—Blush Moss, York and Lancaster, Grand Tuscan, Black Nigger, White bordered, Cabbage, Thornless, Velvet, German, Black Belgic, Singleton's 100-leaved, Crimson Velvet, Great Royal, Double Yellow, Double White, Hardy monthly, Sanguinac, and Tea scented.—Owing to the distance which these were transported, and the heat of the day, they did not appear as well as the same varieties which were taken from the gardens in the village; but they were allowed to be a fine collection. There was also presented some fine May-duke Cherries from the garden of H. N. Langworthy, and a dish of the Methven Strawberries, from the garden of H. B. Williams, measuring from three to four and a quarter inches in circumference. Some fine seedling carnations and other flowers, and four kinds of domestic wine from J. Hawley, Esq. a description of which was given by him in our last number; all bespeaking an increased taste for the cultivation of fruits and flowers which we consider highly creditable to this section of country.

J. L. D. MATHIES,

Chairman of the Committee.

N. B. Those persons in this vicinity who have choice varieties of fruit or flowers, which they wish to exhibit, are requested to

send them to Mr. Mathies at the Arcade, who will take charge of the same.

CHEESE MAKING.

One of the greatest defects with American Cheese at present, is the want of uniformity in quality, which is owing to the want of system in manufacturing. There is no good reason why we cannot make as good cheese in America, as they do in England; in short, we frequently find those that will compare with the best double Gloucester or Cheshire cheese, but there is a want of uniformity in the quality of most of our common dairies.

This is owing, first, to the quality and quantity of rennet not always being the same, and should be avoided by having all the rennet for the season prepared at one time, after which the quantity could be regulated by measuring the milk and rennet.—The quality of the cheese will be varied by varying the temperature of the milk at the time the rennet is mixed.

Respecting the precise degree of temperature of the milk at the time of adding the rennet, there are different opinions amongst our best dairy-men—some preferring 85° of Fahrenheit—others varying up to 95°;—but whatever point is preferred, it should be uniform in order to produce cheese of uniform quality.

There is also some difference in regard to the time of coagulation, some prefer using such a quantity of rennet as will coagulate the milk in one hour and an half, others prefer two hours. If there is too much rennet used, the cheese is apt to be of a spongy texture and of an unpleasant flavor, liable to heave and become unsightly in shape.—The quantity of salt used is also of importance; if too much is added, the cheese will become hard and the outside will have a warty appearance; this should be regulated by measure. Another important part of the process of cheese making, is the scalding of the curd; this should always be regulated by the thermometer.

As most of the dairies in this neighborhood are of that size, that the cheese are made by adding the evening and morning's milk together, it is a question of some moment, whether it is most advantageous to skim the evening's milk, or add it to that of the morning, with the cream. Unless the cream which has separated from the evening's milk is warmed and thoroughly incorporated, it is undoubtedly more advantageous to take it off, as otherwise it would be apt to pass off with the whey. The single Gloucester is made of one half skimmed milk, and surely it is a very fine kind, superior to much of the cheese made in America from new milk.

Amongst the foreign cheese which stands in the highest repute in this country, are the Cheshire, Gloucester and Stilton cheese

of England, and the Schabzieger cheese of Switzerland.

The Cheshire cheese is made from milk with all its cream, that of the preceding evening being warmed.

Gloucester—of this there is two kinds, double and single. The first is made from milk with all its cream, the latter with half skimmed milk.

Stilton cheese. Loudon gives the following description of this cheese, which he says,

“From its peculiar richness and flavor has been called the parmesan of England, is made in the following manner: the night's cream is put to the morning's milk with the rennet; when the curd is come it is not broken as is usual with other cheese, but is taken out whole and put into a sieve to drain gradually; while draining it is gently pressed till it becomes firm and dry, when it is placed in a vat, a box made exactly to fit it, as it is so extremely rich, that without this precaution, it is apt to bulge out and break asunder. It is afterwards kept on dry boards and turned daily, with cloth binders round it, which are tightened as occasion requires. After being taken out of the vat, the cheese is closely bound with cloth till it acquires sufficient firmness to support itself; when these cloths are removed, each cheese is brushed once a day, for two or three months, and if the weather is moist, twice every day; the tops and bottoms treated in a similar manner daily, before the cloths are taken off. Stilton cheese derives its name from the town where it is almost exclusively sold; it is made principally in Leicestershire, tho' there are also many who manufacture it in the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland and Northampton. Sometimes these cheeses are made in a net resembling a cabbage net, which gives them the form of an acorn;—but these are neither so good nor so richly flavored as those made in vats, having a thicker coat, and being deficient in that mellowness which causes them to be in such general request. Stilton cheese is not reckoned to be sufficiently mellow for cutting, until it is two years old, and is not saleable unless it is decayed, blue and moist.”

Schabzieger cheese is that species of Swiss cheese made by the mountaineers of the Canton of Glaris, and readily distinguished by that peculiar marbled appearance, and aromatic flavor, communicated by the pressed flowers or bruised seeds of the *Melilotus officinalis*. The practice of mixing the flowers or seeds of plants with cheese, was common among the Romans; thyme was generally used by them. That a similar method was pursued in the middle ages is apparent from an anecdote told of Charlemagne:—

“When travelling without attendants he arrived at a bishop's palace; it was a fast day and the bishop having no fish, was obliged to set cheese before the monarch. Observing some small specks (parsley seed) in it, and mistaking them for rotten parts, he took the trouble of picking them out with his knife. The bishop told him he was throwing away the best parts of the cheese; on this the monarch eat it as it was, and licked it so much, that he ordered the bishop

to scald him every year, two cases of such cheese to Aix-la Chapelle; and in order that the cheese merchant might not send cheeses without seeds, he directed the bishop to cut each in two, and afterwards to fasten the parts by means of wooden skewers."—*Foreign Review.*

DOMESTIC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN PART OF NEW-YORK.

This society will hold their Summer Exhibition at Canandaigua, on Thursday the 30th inst. At 8 o'clock A. M., Mr. Blossom's long room will be prepared for the reception of such specimens of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, as may be offered for exhibition or premiums, and will be open for public exhibition at 11 o'clock and during the remainder of the day. At 12 o'clock an address will be delivered at the Episcopal Church, by Doct. Cutbush. At 2 o'clock a dinner will be prepared at Mr. Blossom's, for the members of the Society, and such other citizens and strangers as may choose to partake of the same. For a list of premiums to be awarded at this meeting, see *Genesee Farmer*, No. 11, page 86.

GLOBAL CALENDAR.

June 24.

The white-wood tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), is now in full flower, and should be examined by those who are expecting to plant ornamental trees.

The common sumac (*Rhus copallinum*) and purple fringe tree, or Venetian sumac, (*Rhus cotinus*) called also Jupiter's beard, are now in flower—the latter is very curious and worth the notice of those unacquainted with it.

The common milk-weeds of different varieties, are now mostly in flower. The orange colored, (*Asclepias tuberosa*) is quite fragrant and ornamental.

The pond lily, (*Nymphaea odorata*) is now in perfection, and is certainly one of the handsomest flowers of our country.

About two weeks since a large number of those birds, commonly called chimney swallows, were observed to convene on a farm near Painsville. They formed themselves into regular lines, took a circuitous flight round a large sycamore, and entered its trunk by a hole at the top. Several persons resolved to ascertain the number of swallows thus concealed, and for that purpose closed up their place of entrance, and cut an opening at the bottom of the tree. On viewing the cavity inside, it was found that the swallows had fixed themselves in layers of six or seven deep, packed regularly on each other round the whole extent of the hollow. Marshals were appointed to take a census of this feathered community, who counted to the amount of *three thousand six hundred and ninety*, when owing to the interference of some volunteer assistants an irregularity in the counting took place, and the remainder of the swallows, which were supposed to have been more than equal in number to those taken down, were suffered to escape without enumeration.—*Tuscarawas Chronicle.*

Note by the Editor—For eight or ten years those birds collected in numbers similar to those described above, in a button-wood or plane-tree, growing upon the flats of the Oriskany creek, a little south-west of Hamilton college, Oneida county, and were to be seen at evening sporting in a large circle, one part of which passed over the top of the tree which had been broken off, leaving a large opening for their entrance, and from the numbers which we have seen enter, they must have lined the tree a number of thick-nesses.

MOWING.

They who have not been in their youth accustomed to do this work, are seldom found to be able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt, it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labor. To this it will conduce not a little, for the mower to rise very early, and be at his work before the rising of the sun. He may easily perform half the usual day's work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air, but also by the dew on the grass, which is cut the more easily for being wet. By this means he may lie still and rest himself during all the hottest of the day, while others who begun late are sweating themselves excessively; and hurting their health, probably by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of his work may be performed after three or four o'clock; and at night he will find himself free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe, and all the apparatus for mowing in the best order. His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows.—If the surface be level and free from obstacles, the scythe may be long and almost straight; and he will perform his work with less labor, and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradley, or chequered with stones, or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked. Otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor in cutting it. A long and straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender; for this will keep the scythe in a continual tremor, and do much to hinder its cutting. He must see that it keeps perfectly fast on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use the more violence at every stroke. Many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to this circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong, or who are little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order.—Young lads, who are ambitious to be tho't good mowers, often find themselves hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other: For this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place, it should

be bound up with a rope of grass, or otherwise carefully secured.

“Mr. de Lisle introduced in England, the mowing of wheat. The method is this: The scythe he uses is at least six inches shorter in the blade than the common scythe; and instead of a cradle, has two twigs of osier put semi-circular wise into holes made in the handle of the scythe, near the blade, in such a manner that one semi-circle intersects the other.

“By this method of mowing wheat, the standing corn is always at the left hand.—The mower mows it inward, bearing the corn he cuts on his scythe, till it comes to that which is standing, against which it gently leans. After every mower, follows a gatherer, who being provided with a hook or stick, about two feet long, gathers up the corn, makes it into a gavel, and lays it gently on the ground. This must be done with spirit, as another mower immediately follows.”—*Com. Farmer.*

As reaping is slow and laborious work, it would be right for our countrymen to learn this method of mowing their wheat; which will undoubtedly answer also for other sorts of grain.—*Deane.*

HOW TO PICKLE WALNUTS.

Scald slightly, and rub off the first skin of a hundred large walnuts, before they have a hard shell; this may easily be ascertained by trying them with a pin. Put them in a strong cold brine, put new brine the third and sixth days, and take them out and dry them on the ninth. Take an ounce each of long pepper, black pepper, ginger, and allspice; a quarter of an ounce of cloves, some blades of mace, and a table-spoonful of mustard seeds: bruise the whole together, put into a jar a layer of walnuts, strew them well over with the mixture, and proceed in the same manner till all are covered. Then boil three quarts of white wine vinegar, with sliced horse-radish and ginger, pour it hot over the walnuts, and cover close. Repeat the boiling of the vinegar and pour it hot over, three or four days, always keeping the pickle closely covered; add at the last boiling a few cloves of garlic, or shallots. In five months they will be fit for use.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.

There were exhibited by Judge Buel, at the horticultural show on Tuesday, fifty strawberries of uncommon size and beauty. On weighing them, the committee found that forty-seven berries, divested of their stems, weighed a pound—three averaging a little more than an ounce; and it is said every berry exceeded four inches in circumference. These strawberries were of the kind called Methven, or Methven Castle, from the place where the variety originated, and are of the color and flavor of the common field variety. They were gathered from plants put out in August last, the runners of which had not been clipped.

There were also exhibited at the same time, from the Albany nursery, more than 100 varieties of hardy roses, 7 varieties of honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), 6 of the pink (*Dianthus*), Chinese peonies, dahlias, and more than 40 varieties of choice border flowers.

We were presented, by Judge B. with two bowls of the Methven strawberry, most of which measured four inches in circumference, and of a rich flavor.—*Alb. Arg.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

THE CURCULIO.

Frost so frequently occurred in the 5th month, 1830, that the operations of the *Curculio* were nearly suspended, even on trees which were not protected, and which in other years had lost the whole crop of fruit.—Although on the commencement of warmer weather, some of these insects appeared, yet I believed that few of the *larvæ* had escaped the vigilance of the geese and pigs; and felt a confidence that we had little to apprehend from their depredations this season. It appears however, that the number of guards which I had appointed was too small for the size of my fruit garden. We have lately discovered that much of the fruit has been punctured by the *Curculio*, and we have found it necessary to resort to the method which I proposed in the N. York Farmer, Vol. 3, No. 3. By spreading sheets and jarring the trees, we have destroyed more than 800 of these insects within the last 24 hours, and have only to regret that this work has been so long delayed.

I now find that the trees in my fruit garden might have been much better arranged. Had the *apricots*, *plums*, and *nectarines* been planted on one side, a temporary fence would have confined the geese and pigs amongst those trees, and their services would have been rendered much more effectual.

It has been said by the late Dr. TILTON, (to whom we have been indebted for much information on this subject) that the *Curculio* seldom uses its wings, and that it climbs up the tree. Probably this may be its usual practice, but we have seen it fly from one tree to another, and we have observed in a great many cases, that in falling on the sheets the wings were at least partially expanded. One observer has even seen it fly from the sheet into the tree.

Before closing this note, I wish to express my entire confidence in the method which we now employ for destroying this insect; and again recommend it to those whose fruit trees stand in enclosures from which geese and pigs must necessarily be excluded. Diligent attention to this business night and morning, for a short period, though it may not destroy the whole colony, will secure a sufficiency of fruit: and we ought to remember that the labors of next year may be greatly lessened by gathering and destroying in the present season, the damaged fruit as it falls.

6th mo. 2.

D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CATERPILLARS.

Mr. Editor—Among the many remedies applied to fruit trees for protecting them from the ravages of the caterpillar and other insects, I have never tried any with more success than strong soap suds, which has been frequently recommended, particularly in your paper. Early last spring I observed an uncommon indication of insects, more particularly on apple trees: the first which made their appearance were small green lice, accompanied by the black ant, which completely covered the buds of apple trees as they were putting out—buds for blossom and leaves. They were soon followed by the caterpillar, whose combined efforts I had great reason to expect would at least destroy all the fruit, if not the trees. I immediately on discovery applied a very strong soap

suds with an old broom to the bodies and limbs of the choicest trees; likewise sprinkled it into the tops of the trees, as faithfully as practicable. A few days after I examined them, and indeed found no insects; but the buds had the appearance of having been singed by fire. They however shortly came forward, and assumed an uncommonly healthy appearance, and have ever since been entirely free from any insect whatever.

I think it more necessary to notice the effect of soap on insects, as its being made more generally known, and within immediate reach of every farmer and horticulturist, it would not likely be neglected at the proper season. I would suggest that it be applied to the bodies and branches of trees, early in the spring, before the eggs fastened to the bark are hatched by the heat of the sun. I have no doubt but it would, if used several times during the warm season on the bodies and about the roots of peach, cherry and plum trees, protect them from the effect of the borer and other worms which injure them.

I have applied soap suds this summer to my hills of cucumbers and melons, and have not been at all troubled with worms, and very little by the striped bug, whilst my neighbors complain bitterly of their ravages.

I am respectfully, yours.

ALMON STEVENS.

Warsaw, Gen. Co. June 18, 1831.

SELECTIONS.

From the New-England Farmer.

ON BREEDING FOR A DAIRY STOCK.

Mr. Fessenden—The subject of breeding for a dairy stock, is one of a good deal of interest at this time. Inquiries are frequently made in conversation which show this to be the case. In the present state of our knowledge such questions as the following appear to the writer not at all too elementary.

1. What is meant by a particular breed of cattle?
2. Are there one or more breeds of cows known, by long trial, to be deep milkers?

I propose to make a few suggestions by way of answer to these questions.

There is another which I shall say something upon in another paper with your permission, viz.

On what else, besides breed, depends deep milking?

It is nothing new to say that the object of breeding (in a technical sense) is to perpetuate in the progeny, the form, constitution, and particular qualities of one or both the parents. But what I wish to ask attention to, and to enforce in this communication, is the very important fact—that the longer any distinguishing quality, mark, or peculiarity, can be traced back in the ancestry, the more deeply will it be fixed in the descendants; predominating, or taking the place of other qualities of more recent standing in either of the parents.

A particular cow may chance to be a fine milker, but if the parents, for some generations, were not remarkable in the same way, her heifer calves will not probably be good milkers—at least no dependence can be placed upon them. If the sire is of a pure milk stock the chances are very much increased of course.

It is not too much to say from experience

here and in England, that of all the varieties of cows, designated by the terms, Short Horns, Long Horns, and Hornless—or by the names, more limited in their application, as Devon, Hereford, Holderness, Suffolk, Denton, Bakewell, Alderney, &c.—no one of them has ever been found to give *uniformly* or *generally*, more or better milk than any other. The evidence before the public, abroad and at home, is contradictory.

There have been individual instances of extraordinary milkers among all—and I may go so far as to say *families*, of extraordinary milkers, among all.

It has been too often taken for granted, that a good cow will produce good calves without inquiry into her parentage or that of the bull to which she is sent—and prejudices have been raised in favor of marks and certain appearances, in such an animal, which have no necessary connexion, or none at all, with her faculty as a milker; and such marks have been allowed to determine the choice of another cow as infallible signs of a good one. The most prevalent popular token now is the *small head and short horns*. This is so far a good sign, as that the smaller the refuse parts, the nearer will be the approximation to perfection in the more valuable parts, whether for beef or milk—and this is all. So much has been most satisfactorily proved by the conclusive reasonings of Mr. Cline, the eminent anatomist, in an essay published by him a long time since.*

The *Holderness Breed* have the *small head and short horns*, but they are esteemed in England much better fitted, in general, for the shambles than for the dairy. An established dairy stock might, no doubt, be raised from them by a careful selection of individuals, *male and female*, from a *milk family*. But it would be too much to say of so large a class as the *Durham*, *Denton* or *Hereford*, though all *short horns*, that bearing either of those names, they may be relied upon as good milkers, and to produce uniformly good milkers.

If the experience of the country will not bear the writer out in this remark, he will be glad to find the dairy stock so much in advance of his opinion.

The *Devon* cows are not considered in England to be so good for milk as some other kinds. And yet Mr. Cole, the great *Norfolk Farmer*, sent to a friend in Maryland several years ago, a number of *Devonshire* cows, bred by himself, which were remarkable for quantity and quality of milk. They were bred on the side of both male and female, we presume, from animals whose progenitors were distinguished for this same quality: had he frequently crossed the blood of the *Devons* with any of the several kinds of *Short Horns*, whose descent, from an equally good stock for milk, had not been so well guarded, this same family would in a few generations have given evidences of material depreciation.

The truth really is, that we have not yet the work to do to establish a pure milk breed.

To accomplish this, we must have a class of farmers who shall be *professed breeders* of a dairy stock—they will employ no bulls but such as come of good cows, they will raise no calves but from first rate cows.—They will keep the heifers for some genera-

*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

ations, sending off to the butchers such as turn out indifferent milkers; as some there will be, in whom the faults of remote parentage will be found to linger. A herd thus carefully purged, and finally, after a few years, exhibiting a uniform character, *fo-milk* in the young, as *they come in*, will prove a lasting and sure source of increasing profit to the skilful, intelligent breeder, and an immense gain to the country.

The writer would ask, suppose a young farmer at the present moment is about to stock a milk-farm and is willing to pay the full value of *good cows*—good, we mean as *breeders*—where shall he go for them, in New-England? Where shall he be sure to find an established milk breed that will not disappoint him? He will find *improved* breeds enough—but who will venture to insure him that the improvement will not be found to consist as often in adaptation to the shambles as to the dairy?

The idea suggested, whether well or ill founded, let others judge, is that we have not yet a pure milk-stock, that is, a stock descended for many generations from none but fine milkers. Some may think that the art of breeding cannot be carried so far as to secure a uniformity of excellence in this particular quality in the progeny. The answer can only be that they have attained to that degree of perfection in England—that for half a century thorough breeders, have been successful in this particular as in others. It is gratifying to be able to state any one thing on this most important subject, entitled to rank as an axiom and of a truly scientific character.

We say that thorough breeders have been entirely successful in England. Not that the farmers, generally in England have reached that degree of excellence. This would be far from the truth. All that is true even there, is the invaluable fact that particular families of milk cows are there known to transmit their peculiarity, as great milkers, with uniform certainty, to their progeny. This fact is as valuable, for our instruction and example, as if the same thing were true of all the milk cows in England. On the other hand, let the following statement have its due weight, going to show, as it does, that it is of some consequence for breeding from what family an animal derives its descent. "Mr. Woodward of Birlingham, Worcestershire, England purchased *twelve deep milking* Yorkshire cows without *pretensions to breed, or disposition to fatten*—with these cows he used a *high-bred* Hereford Bull—and in the progeny lost the disposition to milk which the mothers had; acquiring that of *laying on fat*, which was the distinguishing merit of the family to which the bull belonged."*

Here is a striking case, where high blood enabled one of the parents to propagate his own peculiar excellence, and to prevent the transmission of the peculiar excellence, of the mothers—viz. their tendency to be great milkers; because this quality was accidental in them and not derived from a select ancestry, and therefore not firmly established in the constitution.

From the New-England Farmer.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

Among the multiplicity of your avocations at this busy season of the year you will not forget the subject of summer made manure.

*Prize Essay of the Rev. Henry Berry.

Manure is the spirit of agriculture, the essence of all good farming, and no good opportunity to increase its quantity and improve its quality should be suffered to pass without improvement. Cattle, or at least cows which give milk, should be yarded in a small space. Their manure, once or twice a week, at least, should either be ploughed in or mixed with soil for compost—placed under cover—shovelled into heaps and covered with earth, or in some way secured against being wasted away by the elements. A large quantity of manure may be manufactured by swine, provided you furnish them with raw materials, such as weeds, brakes, decayed leaves from forests, &c.; or you may manage this department of rural economy as follows, viz.

Let your hogs be inclosed in an open pen, near to, or in one part of your barn-yard;—throw into this the scrapings of your barns, together with every vegetable substance that will putrefy and rot through the summer;—plough up and cart in occasionally, such earth as can be collected from your ditches, or old sward balks; your hogs will root and mix them together, and thus with a little attention, you may obtain 20 or 30 loads of the best manure, or much more if your hogs are numerous and receive your attention.—You will find an advantage, both in the growth of your hogs, and in the quantity of manure, if you sow half an acre, or an acre of clover on a rich soil near the barn yard, and begin to cut early for feed for your hogs it will be found both cheap and profitable. According to the best practical calculations, it will give a profit of \$30 per acre, when cut green and fed in the barn yard, either by horses, cows, cattle, or hogs, besides the profits upon the manure. If you are in earnest about your farm, you may carry this mode of making manure to any extent, by mowing and carting in your stout stubble; collecting and carting in your coarsest hay, pumpkin and potatoe vines, corn bottoms, husks, &c. The same materials will yield you a stronger and richer manure from your hog pens, than from the stercorary, (as practiced in England,) and without the expense of shifting or changing it by hand, as in the stercorary practice. Your hogs will do better than in a close pen, and the same land, in clover, will yield them more and better feed, than in pasture; and the manure thus obtained from the clover-field, will give you a handsome profit. A little experience will soon lead every farmer to make the most advantage in this way, which may be rendered very extensive.

From the American Farmer.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Exhibition.

This splendid exhibition took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday and Thursday 1st and 2nd of June, at the masonic hall in Chesnut street, and was one of the most rich and beautiful collections of rare plants and flowers ever seen in the United States. For five or six weeks previous there had been no rain in the vicinity, and in other respects the weather had been most unfavorable for the growth of vegetables, it having been very dry and occasionally cold till within the last week, when it became excessively hot, the thermometer ranging in the afternoon of the last day of the exhibition at 98½° in the shade. Under these circumstances, it will surprise no one to be informed that the display of culinary vegetables

was very limited. Yet there were a few excellent things, such as cauliflower thirty inches in circumference, fine strawberries, globe artichokes, cherries, seakale, rhabarb, cabbages, cucumbers of full size and fine, beets, onions, turnips, a very large head of Malta lettuce, gooseberries, and potatoes. There was also a bunch of rye not yet in flower, eight feet in height. Another thing operated unfavorably on the exhibition of vegetables. There appears to be little disposition on the part of vegetable gardeners to exhibit their produce, as was easily discovered from the small number and quality of contributions of that class, compared with the supplies in the common market. This is an evil which will be gradually overcome for the beneficial effects of such exhibitions on the interests of gardeners as well as the citizens at large will soon be made apparent to the most incredulous.

The display of exotic and indigenous ornamental plants and flowers was rich and splendid. Besides the more common trees, such as orange, lemon, lime, oleander, and pomegranate, of which there were numerous varieties and splendid specimens, there were hundreds of the more rare, curious and beautiful. If we name but few it is because of the impossibility of taking note in detail of such an immense collection, and therefore memoranda of the most prominent objects only were taken; but if we were to give the names of even these, we fear the catalogue would tire many of our readers, and we shall only select the following:—*Eryabotrya Japonica*, *Aucuba Japonica*, *Audromeda coriacea*, *Acacia floribunda*, *Daily Rose*, *Dodonæ viscosa*, *Datura arborea*, *Daphne*, *Eucalyptus Salisifolia*, *Magnolia fuscata*, *Eugenia myrtifolia*, *Olea Europea* (the olive tree), *Olea buxifolia*, *Ficus Elastica*, (gum elastic tree,) several from 8 to 15 feet high, *Meloleuca diosmifolia*, *Cactus octangularis*, (about 10 feet high, four stems 5 to 8 inches diameter, a most magnificent plant), *Laurus camphora* (camphor tree) *Petargonum trista*, *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Mangofera indica* (mango tree,) *Cupressus australis*, *Coffea arabica* (coffee tree, several 5 to 8 feet high, and full of berries,) *Hibbertia volubilis*, *Arbutus uneda*, (strawberry tree,) *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Ilex variegata*, (several beautiful specimens,) *Metrosideros saligna*, *Carolina princeps*, (cream nut tree) *Maranta Zebra*, (a beautiful parlor plant,) *Pitcairnia*, numerous *Cactus*, sent home by Mr. Poinsett from Mexico and unnamed, *Cactus Spiciosus*, *Calathea Zibrina*, *Zania horrida*, *Cactus melocactus*, (numerous and curious) *Cycus revoluta*, (Sago Palm, several, and probably the largest in this country,) *Phormium tenax*, (New Zealand flax) *Cresula tuberculosa*, *Sarracenia purpurea*, *Pothos lanceolata*, *Cactus philanthoides*, *Bromelia ananas*, (Pine Apple plant) *Laurus Persea* (alligator pear,) *Euphorbia quadrangularis*, *Clematis florida*, *Azalia coccinea*, *petesporum undulata*, *Saccharum officinarum* (sugar cane,) *Yucca aloifolia*, *Gardenia florida* (Cape Jasmine,) *Green tea plant*, *Droœna ferrea*, (dragon tree) *Eugenia Jambosa*, (rose apple) *Yucca gloriosa*, *Fuchsia coccinea*, *geranium grandiflora* (8 feet high and spreading several feet in width,) *Agapanthus umbellatus*, *Melastoma trineriva*, (curious) *Kennidia bimaculata*, *Aster moschatus*, *Piper nigrum* (Black pepper tree) *Aster argophyllus*, *Taxus Sinensis*.

(Chinese yew) *Quercus suber*, (oak tree) *Melanthus major* (10 feet) *Begonia argyrostigma*, *Salvia tricolor* (three colored sage,) *Ficus vasita*, *Chamerops Palmeto*, (cabbage tree of South Carolina) *Strelitzia pomela*, *Begonia*, *macrophylla*, *Westringea rosamarinifolia*, *Ardesia solanacea*, *Laurus Cassia*, (cinnamon tree) *Mauinea Americana*, West India Apricot tree, *nandina domestica*, *Myrtus tomentosa*, *Calicoma serratifolia*, *Pandanus Utilis* (screw pine,) Fan palm, *Cymbidium sinensis*, *Ardesia crenulata*, four feet high, *Aspedum exaltatum*, *Ficus nitida*, *Thea Bohea*, *Bohea tea tree* (*Phenix dactylifera*, date tree,) *Zamia fulgens*, *maranta arundinacea*, (arrow root plant) *Myrtus pimenta*, (*Allspice tree*) *Pasiflora alata*, (a splendid Passion flower) Japan evergreen honeysuckle, *Metrosideros sempervirens*, *Cactus pereskia*, (*Barbadoes gooseberry*) *Musa coccinia*, (*Bannana plant*) *sempervivum arboreum*, tree house leek, *Crassula falcata*, seedling *Cactus*, *Cactus Braziliensis*, notched *Cymetar* leaved fig marigold, *Cactus mamillaris* with forty shoots, *musa sapientum*, (*Bannana*, another variety) *Lychnis grandiflora*, carnations, *Sarracenia*, *Phlox*, splendid Chinese *Pæonies Whiteji*, *humei*, an fragrans, purple and white Foxglove, *Amaryllis*, *Johnsonia*, and a seedling from the *purpurea* and a *Brazilian amaryllis*.

Of cut flowers the display was brilliant beyond conception, but it is impossible to give any thing like a list of them. The roses, pinks, canterbury bells, phloxes, azalea (one splendid new native variety) stocks and a thousand and one others, comprising the beauty and fragrance of Flora's dominions, were dispersed among the plants and shrubbery in tasteful order, and contributed largely to the splendor of the scene. Beside all these, numerous singing birds were perched among the shrubbery in cages, and enlivened by their joyous notes the imposing spectacle. There were also a beautiful cabinet of shells and minerals, a cage containing the great American eagle, a couple of large horned owls, numerous preparations of other birds very naturally perched upon the shrubbery, and a beehive with a glass top and sides with the bees at their work in full view.

A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The vete rouge lays a foundation for a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockatrices, and snakes, get into the bed—ants eat the books—scorpions sting you on the foot—every thing, bites, or bruises—every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except *Swanmerdam* and *Mariam*. An insect with eleven legs is seen swimming in your tea cup—a non-descript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter! All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering her entomological hosts to eat you up as you are standing, out of your coat, waist-coat and breeches. Such are

the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs vapor and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.—*Edinburgh Review*.

TOP DRESSING GRASS-GROUNDS.

By top dressing, much of the best properties of the putrescent manures are exhaled or wasted in the way that has been described; if to this be added the too general loss sustained by decomposition before the manure is applied, it will be found that but little good can be done by a great deal of it, when used in this way.

If dung be used for top dressing, it should be applied soon after the first crop of grass has been mown, and before the manure has suffered any material loss by fermentation. The grasses should be suffered to grow until they form a close shade; after this, they may be pastured, provided a good covering of them be preserved. This will prevent much exhalation; it will also keep the soil much more open to receive the juices of the manure.

As water does not pass on so freely thro' a close pile of grass, much of the coarser particles of the washings from the manure will be arrested in their progress through it, and much more of the juices from the dung will sink into the soil. The close covering also greatly favors the decomposition of the litter, and by keeping it flexible, causes it to sink further into the soil, and lie much closer to it; therefore but little if any of it will be found in the way of mowing the ensuing crop of grass, or of making it into hay, provided the manure be very evenly spread over the ground. But as the want of the second crop for hay and other circumstances, may readily prevent the cultivator from hauling the dung at the proper time, he may haul and spread it any time before frost sets in; but not with the same advantage. Still, if care be taken in racking up the hay of the ensuing crop, but little of the litter will appear among it.

Top dressing, however, with putrescent manures, is, under the most favorable circumstances, a very wasteful practice, and should be avoided where population is sufficient to admit the practice of convertible husbandry; except by those who prefer the ease obtained by grazing exclusively, to a more active and much more profitable mode of management.

When ashes, gypsum, lime, &c. are applied to the grass grounds, it must be by top dressing. But either of these substances is more extensively useful to cultivated crops, when they are properly incorporated with the soil.

It is difficult to calculate the losses arising from the prevailing practices of gathering, preparing, and using the manure that might be obtained from the general resources of a farm. Some manage better, and others worse. Neither weight nor measure to ascertain these losses, can be referred to.—We may, however, form a tolerable estimate of their amount, by summing up the supposed losses arising from each improper practice, and, as well as it may be done, averaging the losses. This must centre between the best and worst practices in general use. I have done this, and believe the loss cannot be less than seven-eighths of the whole, which might be very readily saved by good man-

agement and a proper cultivation.—*Lorain's Husbandry*.

From the North Carolina Spectator.

SILK IN MACON, N. C.

We have been presented with a skein of sewing silk, together with a hank of the raw material of a very fine and beautiful appearance, by Mr. Samuel Smith, a very enterprising and intelligent gentleman, who resides near Franklin in Macon county.—The specimen before us was produced from silkworms, reared by Mr. Smith's daughter: about 13 years of age, and reeled from the cocoons and wrought into its present condition by the same fair hand. The account which we have of Mr. S's progress in the culture of silk, is, that he procured a few eggs from the north three years since; that last year he reared 3,000 worms, and this year has made preparations to rear 100,000; that the cocoons produced last year have been reeled and mostly wrought into sewing silk, which has found a ready home market, at a rate equal to the price of the imported article, indeed in point of even texture and quality of material it is scarcely surpassed by the finest foreign silk; that no difficulty was experienced from the weather and climate to the health and operations of the worm; that the specimen before us was produced by silkworms fed on leaves of the common, indigenous black-mulberry.

The specimen before us has served to recall our reflections to the subject of the production of silk by the people of this region. Blessed as we are with a climate congenial to the health of the silkworm—with a soil natural to the production of every species of the mulberry, and even such portions of it as now lie waste and useless, might, by the culture of silk, be made profitable. Indeed we think, every inducement is held out to all who have lands to turn their attention to this new, interesting and profitable occupation. There are a sufficient number of black mulberry trees now growing on the lands of almost every farmer in this region, to rear several thousand worms, and commence an experiment, which if it does not afford much profit at first, and though the silk so produced may not be as white and fine as that produced from other kinds of mulberry, yet it will afford an opportunity to test the value of the business and sufficient experience that when they shall have obtained (by planting the seed or by cuttings) other species of the mulberry, they may be prepared to reap a munificent profit for their enterprise. Sufficient experiments have been made in the states of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and this state, to convince all who have paid any attention to the subject, that the United States can produce silk of as good and even a better quality than can be produced in any other part of the world. It has also been satisfactorily proven, that the production of silk is a very profitable and simple business—a business which may be prosecuted by almost any and every individual. The silk-growers in the northern states labor under one disadvantage which is not felt here. They are obliged to keep the worms in close rooms which are warmed by means of stoves. In this state, on the contrary, no fire is necessary; and small children and young negroes, who are of no other service, can be profitably employed in supplying the silkworms with food and taking all the care necessary to the se-

curing of the cocoons. With circumstances of this nature in our hands, we would direct public attention to this important enterprise. We have from time to time copied such essays on the cultivation of silk, as we thought useful in conveying an idea of the proper mode of treating the worms, and the reeling of the silk, &c. In our paper of the 21st ult. statements will be found of the value of the silk produced, and the kind of labor necessary to prepare it for market, the quantity produced by a given number of worms, the price of the cocoons, and the nett profit which would accrue to those engaged in its cultivation. It might be remarked, with much reason, than lands which have been already reduced and impoverished by the culture of tobacco, corn, and cotton—lands which the owners will ere long be forced to forsake for new ones in the west, unless their attention be turned to the production of some new article, or until they shall set about some plan for the improvement of the same,—are yet capable of producing the mulberry; and that energetic and enterprising citizens may yet reap a rich, continued, and abundant harvest by the culture of silk.

The annual Fair of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday and Thursday last, at Carthage, and was very well attended. The exhibition of domestic animals on Wednesday, gave proof of increased attention on the part of our farmers, to one of the most important of their duties. The exhibition of domestic manufactures yesterday, was by no means extensive. Two threshing machines, one new churn, an improved horse rake, and a number of other agricultural articles were exhibited, and most of them were highly approved. General Harrison's address was delivered at about 12 o'clock, to a large and attentive audience, and was heard with great approbation.—*Western (Ohio) Tiller.*

AGRICULTURE OF ITALY.

Florence, February 18th, 1831.

My dear H—, The ride from Pisa to this place has presented a scene entirely novel, and so much in contrast with every thing that preceded it, that I can hardly believe that it is a part of the same country. We have rich and beautiful valleys in America, and some which even the vale of the Arno could not exceed, if under equal improvement. But with us, where fields are opened and forests cleared, even faster than population multiplies, the same necessity for perfection in the art of husbandry does not exist as in Italy, where the wants of a population, even more dense than in England press every faculty and every device into the service of subsistence. We have no such agriculture in any part of our country, as is seen in Italy, and especially in the vale of Arno; and we never shall have, till the time shall come when twenty mouths must be fed from the fruits of the same quantity of soil, which now supplies but one. The Arno is a broad, and sometimes rapid river, resembling, so far as I have now become acquainted with it, the Connecticut between Hartford and the Sound; and the valley, nearly all the way from Pisa to Florence, is not unlike the Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield meadows, in point of location, extent and surface. This distance is about fifty miles, and it is, without exaggeration, and literally, a garden—not a field—

in all its length and breadth. It is never touched with a ploughshare; but the soil is turned up and broken by the spade, precisely in the manner of horticulture with us, except that the instruments with which the operation is here performed are much longer and heavier, both in the iron and the handle. Indeed, the use of the plough here would be impossible. The whole soil is devoted to three different and distinct branches of agriculture, at the same time. For the raising of silk worms, mulberry trees are planted so as to border small squares or patches of land, and so near together, that as you ride through the valley it presents the appearance of a vast forest of second-growth or sapling trees. These trees are also made to answer another purpose. Vines are planted around them, and trained up their trunks and along their branches, which are thus made to serve for the support of the vineyard. But the production of silk and grapes, each of which is a staple of rich and extensive growth, is but the beginning of that burthen of service to which the land is devoted.—The entire surface, throughout all the squares, laid off into beds, becomes the field of another and even richer staple than either of the others generally of wheat, though sometimes, but rarely, of the coarser grains.

The appearance of every thing one sees here indicates the prosperity and independence of the cultivators of the soil; and there is one secret of this prosperity which I must not omit to mention, because it is due to the industry and virtue of the females. This valley is the place of manufacture for what I know with us under the name of Leghorn hats; so called, doubtless, because they are generally shipped to America from that port—and this branch of industry having been made by custom a direct and independent profit to the hands employed in it, has had the very natural effect to give to this community a healthy tone of moral character, wholly unknown to the rest of Italy. The material of which this manufacture is made, is raised on lands bordering the valley, the soil of which is hard and chalky, and so sterile that the grain (for it is a kind of wheat) is never ripened. The straw is cut before it arrives at maturity, and is neatly bound in small sheaves for market. Every peasant girl of the valley, who chooses this occupation, purchases so much, and such quality of this material as she is able to braid, and her whole time is occupied with this employment. So necessary has it been deemed that the hands should be preserved in suppleness and delicacy, that even the parents of the girl have not the power or the right to exact from her any personal service whatever, and especially not, in any rustic occupation, such as the female peasantry of the country are more or less accustomed to. The parent however has the right, and it is always exercised, to compel from their daughters a commutation for personal service, by a cash contribution towards the culture of the fields and the support of the household. This duty is paid in a very easy way, out of the profits of their peculiar occupation, which are really very considerable. The mountaineers are employed as labourers in the field, and their wages, to a fixed amount are discharged by the females, out of their private purses. In this way, the men have become indolent, and comparatively worthless, while almost the whole respectability

of this truly virtuous community of Tuscan peasantry, is sustained by the other sex.—So true is it, that even indolence can hardly degenerate into vice, when the females of the community are industrious and virtuous. The costume of these peasant girls is peculiarly neat and beautiful—the drapery is of white linen or cambric, with a corsage of modest colored silk, and they wear small hats of straw, ornamented with flowers, or a black ostrich plume. The beauty of which Italy has always boasted is found no where, as far as I have yet seen, except among this class of persons—and theirs is the coolness of pastoral simplicity. It is refreshing, in a country so universally lax in morals, to light on such a community as this I have spoken of. It is a green spot in the midst of a barren waste, where the cardinal virtues spring up spontaneously. How strangely do the manners and customs of this Arcadian people contrast with those of the cities of Italy.—*Roch. Daily.*

The Brockport Free Press, gives an account of a hail storm, on Saturday last, which has much injured such crops as are advanced, in that place.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending June 11, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther. Barometer	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
12	M 90	29.50	w	fair	
	E 68	29.45	w	do	
13	M 68	29.53	n e	cloudy	thunder showers—south
	E 67	29.50	e	rain	6-10
14	M 80	29.55	n e	cloudy	
	E 65	29.60	n e	fair	
15	M 80	29.68	n e	do	
	E 76	29.65	n e	do	
16	M 75	29.63	n e	do	
	E 79	29.53	e	do	
17	M 83	29.53	s e	do	
	E 84	29.47	e	do	
18	M 76	29.54	w	cloudy	
	E 70	29.45	s e	rain	1-10 thunder showers

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time

BOOKS, STATIONARY, & C.

THE subscribers; successors to E. PECK & Co. at the old stand, No 33 Carroll-street, Rochester, have now on hand the most complete stock of Books, in the various departments of Science, Literature and Art, ever offered to the citizens of the "Genesee Country." Among them are comprised most of the works ever required by the Attorney, Physician or Divine, to make up their Library, and all the School Books used in the Common and Classical Schools of the State. Town and Social Libraries furnished on the most liberal terms, and at very low prices. Any work not on hand, furnished if to be found in the eastern cities, on short notice. They have also gone very extensively into the PAPER HANGING trade, and have now on hand a great assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, of every description, from 30 cents to \$1.25 cents per piece. In the variety, beauty and quality of this article, they stand unrivalled. Having a Book Bindery and Printing Office attached to their establishment, they are prepared to do Job Work in either of those branches of business in superior style. Their stock of stationery is very complete, comprising almost all things ever called for in that line. They have now on hand 500 reams super royal, medium, demy and royal Printing Paper, from some of the best manufactories in the state. Printers supplied with News Paper and News and Book Ink, of superior qualities, at low prices. In some future number of the Farmer, they propose giving a catalogue of some of the principal Books. Country Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms. The customers of the late firm of E. PECK & Co. are particularly requested to call. Orders from abroad thankfully received and promptly attended to.

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MISCELLANIES.

RAIL ROAD.—Among modern improvements, none promise to have a wider-spreading or more powerful influence, physical and moral, on our country, than the invention of rail roads.—On these, locomotive engines can be propelled at the amazing speed of from thirty to fifty miles an hour; a speed exceeding that of the fleetest race horse, and approaching nearer to that of birds than any thing which a century ago, we should have ventured to dream of.

The introduction of steamboats on the magnificent rivers that water our continent has changed the whole face of this republic. It has been, in familiar phrase, *the making of the Western Country*. It has conveyed thousands to people the wild forests, and extended easy commercial intercourse to the very farthest limits of civilization. It requires not a prophet's sagacity to predict, that the change on land by rail-roads will not be less than has been that on water by steamboats.—Towns and villages now far removed from each other will be brought, as it were, close together; for how can we think a neighbor thirty miles off *at a distance*, when we know that three quarters of an hour can bring him to our side?

The influence of these facilities for communication among our fellow-citizens is not merely one of commercial convenience or physical improvement; it has a moral effect also, and a very beneficial one. Travelling, every one admits, is eminently conducive to human improvement. That which affords facilities for travelling, therefore,—that which brings man into frequent contact with man, thus dispelling local prejudices, and narrow predilections—is surely of important moral influence on our race.

We are glad to see the stir, therefore, which is now making to checker our country with lines of rail-roads. Next to the spread of knowledge, (and indeed most conducive to that spread) is the facility of intercourse between nations and states. It furnishes to the traveller materials for comparison; it supplies him with subjects for thought; it affords him the *raw material* out of which to form rational opinions and correct views of man and of society.

This may seem, to some, a far-fetched anticipation; but a little reflection, we think, will suffice to bring conviction, that it is fully warranted by experience and analogy.—There is nothing romantic, though at first sight it may so appear, in believing that not only steam carriages, but knowledge and moral improvement will have their speed increased by the introduction of rail roads.—*N. Y. Sent.*

THE EYE.

The nature of the eye as a camera obscura, is beautifully exhibited by taking the eye of a recently killed bullock, and after carefully cutting away or thinning the outer coat of it behind, by going with it to a dark place, and directing the pu-

pil towards any brightly illuminated objects; then through the semi-transparent retina left at the back of the eye, may be seen a minute but perfect picture of all such objects, a picture thereof, formed on the back of the little apartment or camera obscura, by the agency of the convex cornea and lens in front. Understanding from all this, that when a man is engaged in what is called looking at an object, his mind is, in truth, only taking cognisance of the picture or impression made on his retina, it excites admiration in us to think of the exquisite delicacy of texture and sensibility which the retina must possess, that there may be the perfect perception which really occurs of even the separate parts of the minute images there formed. A whole printed sheet of newspaper, for instance, may be represented on the retina, on less surface than that of a finger-nail; and yet not only every word and letter be separately perceivable, but even any imperfection of a single letter. Or, more wonderfully still, when at night an eye is turned up to the vault of heaven, there is portrayed on the little concave of the retina, the boundless concave of the sky, with every object in its just proportions. There a moon in beautiful miniature may be sailing among her white-edged clouds, and surrounded by a thousand twinkling stars; so that to an animalcule supposed to be within or near the pupil, the retina might appear another starry firmament with all its glory. If the images in the human eye be thus minute, what must they be in the little eye of the canary bird, or of another animal smaller still! How wonderful are the works of nature!

COLOUR OF THE SEA.—If we look into the sea where the water has considerable depth, we find that its colour is a peculiar shade of green; but if we take up a glass of the water which thus appears green, we shall find it perfectly limpid and colourless. The reason is, that the quantity contained in the glass reflects to the eye too small a quantity of the colour to be perceivable; while the great mass of water viewed when we look into the deep sea, throws up the colour in such abundance as to produce a strong and decided perception of it.—*Lard, Cabinet Cyclo.*

COLOUR OF THE AIR.—The atmosphere is in the same circumstances; the colour, from even a considerable proportion of it, is too faint to be perceptible. Hence the air which fills an apartment, or which immediately surrounds us when abroad, appears colourless and perfectly transparent. But when we behold the immense mass of atmosphere through which we view the firmament, the colour is reflected with sufficient force to produce distinct perception.—But it is not necessary for this that so great an extent of air should be exhibited to us as that which forms the whole depth or thickness of the atmosphere.—Distant mountains appear blue, not be-

cause it is their colour, but because it is the colour of the medium through which they are seen.—*Id.*

Remarkable tenacity of Life in an Otter.
“As the spring was approaching, we returned to the Lake of the Woods. Ice was still in the lake when we arrived on the shore of it; and as I with my companions, was standing on the shore, I saw an otter, coming on the ice, at a distance. I had often heard the Indians say, that the strongest man, without arms of some kind, cannot kill an otter. Pe-shaubaa, and other strong men and good hunters, had told me this, but I still doubted it.—I now, therefore, proceeded to test the truth of this common opinion. I caught the otter, and, for the space of an hour or more, exerted myself, to the extent of my power, to kill him. I beat him, and kicked him, and jumped upon him, but all to no purpose. I tried to strangle him with my hands; but lying still for a time, he would shorten his neck, and draw his head down between my hands, so the breath would pass through; and I was at last compelled to acknowledge that I was not able to kill him without arms. There are other small, and apparently not very strong animals, which an unarmed man cannot kill. Once, while on a war party, in a sort of bravado, I had tried to kill a pole-cat with my naked hands, but I had nearly lost my eyes by the means. The liquid which he threw upon my face, caused a painful inflammation, and the skin came off. The white crane, also, is dangerous, if approached to near; they can, and sometimes do inflict mortal wounds with their sharp beaks.”—*Tamer's Narrative.*

HANGING OF WINDOW BLINDS.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—“It is surprising to me that the mode of hanging window blinds universally practised in France, should not have been introduced in our hot and sunny climate. There, the blind is hung by hinges at the top, and opens by being pushed out from below to any distance agreeable, instead of being hung on the side and opening perpendicularly. By our present mode the blinds cannot be opened without admitting the sun; but by the French mode, the blind may be opened, the air admitted, and the sun at the same time excluded—the window being still shaded, though the blind be open. Let any one try this plan on a southern exposure, and he will find its superiority. Another advantage is that the blind is more easily and quickly opened and shut;—and a further superiority is, you can have your blinds open without losing the pleasure of privacy in your apartment. We take unfortunately, all our fashions from England, and if England had adopted the French mode of hanging window blinds, we should long ago have copied it. But the English climate, requiring the admission of all the little sunshine nature gives it, forbids the adoption of the French mode, and we, therefore, have rejected it, although our climate renders it more desirable than even France itself. I pray our builders to consider the subject.”

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

MELONS.

There are but few people but what are fond of good Melons, and yet many neglect to raise them. The finer sorts of Musk-melons, such as the Minorca, Citron, Pine Apple, and Green Nutmeg, are wholly unknown to most of our farmers, and even many of our gardeners say that they cannot be raised in this latitude in perfection, without the aid of artificial heat. Now this is altogether a mistake. We have seen them as fine in size and flavor, raised in this neighborhood, as in any part of the world. There are many reasons why people have the impression, that good melons cannot be raised in this section. First—very few have taken the trouble to obtain good seed, and when they have, a smaller number are acquainted with the best method of training them, and the consequence has been, that the melons did not ripen until late in the season, when the weather had become cool, and there was not that relish for them, that would have been, had they ripened during the warmer part of the season; for we can readily conceive that a Water-melon at Christmas, would be very much out of place. To ripen melons, early in the season as possible, is desirable. For this purpose, those who have it in their power, can hasten their maturation one month, by planting them in a hot bed; but as this is not always convenient for farmers, we will speak of their treatment in open ground. In the first place, be careful in the selection of seed. Those with green flesh, are of the finest flavor, but do not ripen as soon by a couple of weeks, as some of the coarser kinds, with yellow flesh. The Green Nutmeg and Citron, perhaps, are in as great repute for flavor as any, tho' they are very small, but their exquisite flavor compensates for their want of size.—Most of our vines, as the Pumpkin, Cucumber and Melon, thrive best in new strong soils, but the Water-melon, on coarse sand, made rich, as heat is indispensably necessary to their perfection, and such soils become much hotter than those that contain large portions of vegetable matter. By the term new, we mean grounds that have lain in grass, and not that from which the timber has been lately removed. All have noticed how much better Pumpkins thrive in corn-fields, the first year after breaking up the sward; therefore, in planting melons in gardens, if a wheel-barrow load of such soil is placed for each hill, mixed with a suitable quantity of manure from the hog pen, it well repays the expense, as in that case, they

are not liable to be destroyed by insects in the roots. The ripening of the fruit may be advanced nearly two weeks, by nipping in the leading vines. Musk-melons produce their fruit, at the axiles of the first leaf of the lateral branches. These branches, if the leading branches are allowed to grow, do not shoot out, until the leaders have made growths of considerable length. The leaders are the center shoots, and one or two of the first branches above the seed leaves; these it will be found upon examination, do not show fruit at the first leaf. All these leaders, should be pinched off at the points, as soon as they have produced about three leaves, which will cause the lateral or bearing branches, to put forth at least one week sooner than they otherwise would. When the bearing branches have put out two leaves beyond the fruit, they should also be nipped off. When the fruit is in flower, they should be examined, as by this method, there will sometimes be a scarcity of male blossoms, and the fruit will drop for want of pollen.

As it is an object to ensure the first setting of the fruit, both on account of ripening early, and its being near the roots of the vine, it is well to go over them, and dust the fruit blossoms artificially. In doing this, always prefer a male blossom from the same vine, if you wish to keep your varieties distinct. Having selected a male flower that is in perfection, touch the Anther carefully to the Stigma of the female flower, which is on the end of the fruit, by which means the Stigma will be covered with the pollen from the male plant; or it may be applied by jarring the male flower directly over the female flower, by which a quantity of the pollen will be detached and fall upon the Stigma, by which the fecundation will be accomplished. Although these little manœuvres may seem tedious to those who have not made the experiment, they are easier performed than described, and are well worth the attention of every lover of good melons. A vine should not be allowed to ripen more than two or three melons, as by increasing the number, the size and flavor of the fruit is materially injured. Water-melons, and Cucumbers, are not so regular in the setting of their fruit, and of course trimming is not so important, but it is well in gardens where the vines are exposed to the winds, to give a proper direction to leading Cucumber vines, and fasten them by sticking small hooks over the branches, to confine them to their places, and when the branches become too thick, they should be cut off as for fruit trees.

MAMMOTH DANDELION.—A dandelion, weighing 4 3-4 lbs. was lately taken from a Garden in Providence, R. Enough to make greens for a mammoth dinner.

HOW TO PRESERVE VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

It often happens, that gentlemen who have a taste for choice fruits, are disappointed, after having sent their orders to a distance for trees, paid their bills, and planted out their young trees with all the care possible, when after watching them from day to day, and from week to week, they find that some favorite tree will not even show a leaf, and they have the mortification to watch it, until it becomes a dry sapless faggot, fit only for the fire. Now all this is extremely trying to the feelings of the lover of good fruit, not taking into consideration the expense attending it. The kinds ordered from a distance, are of course such as cannot be obtained in the neighborhood, and the loss of a variety consequently puts the horticulturist back one year, if it does not wholly discourage him from repeating his order. Now such losses and disappointments, are easily prevented. When your tree arrives, let some of the best shoots be taken off and set in the ground for cions, and at a proper season, let them be grafted into some thrifty stocks, and you render your effort to obtain the variety a certainty, for we hold there is not a greater chance of failure in setting cions of apples, pears and plumbs, on good stocks, than there is in transplanting trees within the same garden when they are taken up, but as peaches and nectarines are more difficult to graft, we will describe a method, which we have practised this season, which seems well calculated to ensure the object of the introduction of varieties from a distance. My friend L. having procured some choice varieties of Peaches from Long Island this spring, was lamenting the loss of some valuable kinds, which did not give any indications of life. He suggested that we should make an experiment by taking some of the buds from the drying limbs, and putting them into growing trees, by the process of scallop budding. I took one or two buds and fitted them in, and covered them with a piece of muslin, which had been dipped in grafting-wax, and have now the satisfaction of seeing a fine shoot growing from one of them six inches in length.—I have within the past week, put in buds from one or two other trees, which are likely to fail, not having leaved, which now have the appearance of doing well.

We therefore recommend it to our readers, as well worth the experiment, that when any choice variety is procured from a distance, to graft or bud from it, as it increases the chances of preserving it, according to the number of buds or cions set.

Hitherto, the sending abroad for fruit, has been attended with circumstances, calculated to discourage the farmers and gardeners

of Old Genesee: that is—a very great proportion of trees so obtained have failed, although packed with the greatest care. The very idea of losing has prevented many from sending, who would gladly have done it, were they certain of being able to secure, by that expense, the variety they wished. It has formerly been a practice with nurserymen not to sell scions from their choice varieties; but we believe that custom is now considered too transatlantic to be adhered to by our best horticulturists, and scions of any kind may now be obtained from them at fair prices, so that there is nothing now to prevent a rapid distribution of fine fruits; and any one that will, now may procure it. The connection of our Horticultural Societies with those of Europe, has brought every kind of valuable fruit, known either in Europe or America, within the reach of our farmers; and the direction for cultivating it is daily almost forced upon them.

HESSIAN FLY.

This insect has made its appearance this season, in this section, but to what extent they have damaged the wheat we have not yet learned. As the habits of this insect are well known, farmers should guard against their ravages. They may be found, at the time the wheat is in blossom, between the stalks and lower leaves, in the chrysalis state, somewhat resembling a flax-seed. During the time the kernel is in the milk, they hatch out and become moths, and deposit their eggs upon the kernel, which is too small to be visible to the naked eye. When such wheat is sown, should the autumn be warm, they hatch, and the larvæ ascends the young stalks, and locate themselves among the leaves, as far down as possible. In this situation they may be found before and after they are transformed to the chrysalis state, having fed upon the juices of the young stalk, which they materially injure. As the insect itself is not a great traveller, it is easy to destroy the egg before sowing the wheat. For this purpose, place the wheat, intended to be sown, in a basket over a tub, and pour over it strong caustic ley, scalding hot, after which the wheat may be sown, and the increased vigour with which wheat so managed will shoot, will compensate for the trouble, separate from the destruction of the egg of the hessian fly. We recommend it to farmers to examine their fields, and if any signs of the fly are to be found, to scald their wheat the coming season, before sowing, which will prevent them in the next crop.

HAMPTON COURT VINE.

There is at present growing in the Garden at Hampton Court, a grape vine of very large size, supposed to be nearly two hundred years old, and produces nearly one ton of grapes yearly. It is one of the largest in England, and is of that variety called the

Black Hamburg, and the branches extend about 75 feet. It is enclosed in a grape house, as these grapes seldom ripen well in that climate; but in this country have produced two crops in one season.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The present number completes half a year since the commencement of the Farmer.—We know it is a busy time with the readers of this paper, so what we shall say relating to our own affairs, will be brief. Determined to succeed, in the out-set, we began with an edition of 2000 copies—this number, we were then aware, was large for the novelty of the undertaking, but we had confidence, that in Western New York, Northern Pennsylvania, and in Ohio, and elsewhere, we should certainly find, when the merits of our publication was known, and approved by scientific and practical farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, &c., sufficient support to meet the expenses of publication. As yet, however, we have but about half the number of subscribers necessary to meet the expense of publication, and these widely scattered over the country. We, therefore, desire the friends of the Farmer, to exert themselves to procure for us additional subscribers; and our esteemed correspondents are most respectfully requested to continue their valuable contributions. We do not despair of ultimately receiving ample remuneration for our heavy disbursements; but feeling that the successful progress of our paper, will be but another evidence of the advancement of the agricultural interests of the "Garden of America," we hope this appeal to Farmers and Horticulturists, particularly of the Genesee Country, will not be in vain.

The embarrassments under which the editor labors in conducting the paper will be appreciated, when it is known, that there are but four or five similar periodicals from which to select; and that the works to which he can refer, or which he can consult in the progress of his duties, are also few, and some of them of foreign authorship, and not exactly fitted to the exigencies of our soil or climate. How he has acquitted himself may be learned by consulting almost every journal, as well from their kind editorial approvals, as from the constant, regular, weekly transfer of columns of the Genesee Farmer, for the benefit of their readers.

July 2, 1831.

THE PUBLISHERS.

DRIED CHERRIES.

Few people know how to prize dried cherries, and fewer still ever take the trouble to dry them. As this is the proper season for drying them, let those who have them attend to it. It is customary to dry them without taking out the stone. This is an expeditious way of securing them, but is not the most profitable one. Let the cherries be picked as soon as ripe, and the stone taken out, and the fleshy parts spread upon

plates, and put in a moderately warm oven, and in ten or twelve hours they will be sufficiently dry for packing away. It will be said this is a tedious process, but we go upon the principle that it is best to save every thing from the farm that will turn to cash; therefore, instead of throwing away the stones as useless, dry them also, and they will always command about half as much as the cherries were worth before they were taken out, which will abundantly compensate for the trouble, besides having the dried fruit altogether more valuable. Those who save the stones for planting, should select the mazards, where they can be had, as they make the most healthy and vigorous stocks for grafting or budding upon, but any of those kinds usually called English cherries, will answer, but the common red or Kentish will not do well, as they are of very slow growth from the seed, but are equally good as the others for making Noyeaus.

SWAMP MUD.

Were farmers to pay more attention to draining their low lands, they would find it much to their interest. Separate from the advantage of rendering their low lands dry and productive, much manure of the first quality might be taken from the ditches, and when spread upon fallows and other uplands under tillage, would well repay all the expense of ditching. Many seem to entertain the idea, that nothing is worth carting or spreading as manure, unless it has been collected in the barn yard, or is the excrement of animals.

All vegetable matter undergoing decomposition furnishes food for growing plants, and may be applied as manures. In short, any thing, whether vegetable or animal substance, which on being mixed with a soil under cultivation, and which increases the growth of plants cultivated in such soil, is termed manure. Different soils require different substances to be applied, in order to facilitate the growth of plants; thus light sandy soils which are too loose to retain moisture are greatly benefitted by the application of clay; and such earths as are comparatively too retentive of moisture, are greatly altered for the better, by mixing with them a portion of sand, so that whatever be the soil which requires ditching, the earth removed may be carted to a different soil, and be applied as a manure. There is on some farms small swamps or depressions, in which vegetable matter collects, and which cannot without considerable expense be drained; these frequently become dry during summer, when large quantities of manure might be taken out of them. Good farmers will look carefully to those things, but some that are new in the possession, may not be aware of the importance of such deposits, and a hint from us may not be considered amiss.

CANADA THISTLE.

We caution our good farmers against treating this noxious weed with neglect. Attention to it during the months of July and August, will prevent their spreading at least, and will do much towards eradicating them where the ground is not under tillage. We have noticed several instances where they have sprung up in the highway, which have proved of serious consequence to the neighborhood in a few years after. In consequence of the highway's being considered every body's property, and not under the immediate superintendance of any one, only as regards the road, they have in such cases been allowed to spread themselves into the neighboring fields, to the great annoyance of the occupant, when a little time spent in cutting them each season would have prevented their increase; therefore, let every farmer make it his rule to see all the Canada thistles in his neighborhood cut at least three times in each season, whether they are in his fields or in the highway. You would not hesitate to shoot a wolf on your neighbor's premises; then do not to cut a thistle, for be assured that thistles do more injury to agriculture in this state than panthers, wolves and wild-cats together.

We call the attention of our readers to an able production from the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, commenced in this number. The subject may be novel to most of our citizens, but we believe, when understood, it will be thought favorably of. We ask all to read it.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—SIXTH EXHIBITION—JUNE 28, 1831.

- 1 pint fine Strawberries.
- 1 pint Cherries.
- 1 quart Potatoes.

A splendid collection of Flowers, consisting of *Dianthus Carryophyllus*, *Hortensis*, *Chinensis* and *Barbatus*.

Delphinium elatum and *Azurcum*.

Sephara cerulia and *Alba*.

Spina ulmaria.

Pyrethrum parthenium.

Monarda didyma.

Lonicera caprifolium and *Stalaca*.

Rosa, three varieties,—From the garden of D. B. Slingerland

Half peck fine string beans,—From the garden of R. M. Meigs.

Two winter Squashes of last years growth, very large and in fine preservation, one of them measured 37 inches in length, and weighed nineteen pounds; the other 29 inches, and seventeen pounds, presented by L. Cruttenden, of the Eagle Tavern.

Stated premiums were awarded to D. B. Slingerland.

Discretionary premiums to L. Cruttenden.

The examining committee deem it proper to add the following extract from the proceedings of the exhibition, held on the 15th instant, which was omitted in their public report of that exhibition.

"Fifty Strawberries of uncommon size and beauty, 47 were weighed by the examining committee, and found to weigh one

pound, none of them were less than four inches in circumference, they are of the Methven kind, in shape, color and richness of flavor; they are similar to the best field Strawberries." From the garden of Jesse Buel.

RENSELAER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—FOURTH MEETING—JUNE 14.

In consequence of a fair weather notice, and of the rain, some misunderstanding arose, and the articles exhibited, were sent in on three successive days. Professor Eaton, appointed to lecture on that occasion, attended on the first day, and delivered an Address worthy of the reputation of this veteran lecturer. The articles presented may be indicated by the following notices, though imperfect, as well as the new impulse given to productions of the garden of the farmer, by this young effort of the society.

Mr. Gorham, of Lansinburg, presented early dwarf and Windsor beans, very fine potatoes, rhubarb, and ripe cherries of peculiar size and flavor.

Fine large beets were produced from Mrs. Gardener's place, Troy.

Mr. Norton, of Lansingburgh, presented a quantity of fine, full grown potatoes, and beets—nine different varieties of cherry, deliciously ripe—nine varieties of rose, and several other species of flowers.

Mayduke and American cherries were produced from the garden of Philip Heartt, Mount Ide, Troy.

E. R. Parmalee, Lansingburgh, a basket of red, and a basket of fine English Strawberries, and early cherries.

Mrs. Cone, Lansingburgh, a pretty thornless double and single French Rose and elegant *Hiderangea*.

Mr. Briggs of Schaghticoke, presented nearly two quarts of strawberries. These delicious berries were on an average, nearly three and an half inches in circumference. Some measured four and an half inches.—Their flavor was as rich as their size was extraordinary.

From the garden of Mr. Alexander Walsh, Lansingburgh, Salsify, or vegetable oyster; Broad Bean; Bush Bean; Green Globe Artichoke; Early York Cabbage; Green Curled Endive; preserved (bottled) Gooseberries; Green Gooseberries from two varieties of bushes received this last spring from England; (white Tartarian) Yellow, Spanish, Apple, and seven other varieties of cherries; a specimen of very superior Keens' Seedling, and Chili Strawberries, some of which measured 4 1-2 inches; Ripe Raspberries; a specimen of last seasons' reeled silk and cocoons; *Cotyledon Orbiculata*; double white cape jessamine; Negro Emperor Rose; double sweet Briar in flower; Bizrad Triumphant, dark purple Augustime, and Moss Rose; Hop tree, a branch with hops and foilage; Sensitive tree, *mimoso pigra*.

Mr. Kilbey, of Van Schaick's Island, brought fine potatoes and beets.

Mr. Roller presented half grown grapes from the vineyard. And wine made from his grapes of last season.

Mr. Abijah Alley of Cincinnati has invented a beehouse, which is highly approved.—It has been patented by himself and Mr. J. C. Parsons. It contains slides, by which the bees are shut off and the honey taken without disturbing them.

From the Western Ploughboy.
CREAM CHEESE.

To those who are fond of fine new cheese, we would recommend the following receipt. Large quantities of cream cheeses are daily sold in the Philadelphia market. ED. P.

To make good cheese.—For two cheeses take six quarts of new milk and one quart of sweet cream, to which add two or three spoonfulls of rennet, let it stand until sufficiently firm. Spread a linen cloth in a large bowl of cold water: lay the curd gently on it, tie the cloth and hang it up to drain for four or five hours in a cool place, then change the cloth and put the curd into a hoop of the size of a breakfast plate, and press it moderately seven or eight hours, when it must be taken out and split in two with a thread; lay the cloth between them, and again put them in press for twelve or fifteen hours, if then pressed enough, which will be known by the firmness. Keep them in fresh grass a few days, turning them morning and evening, and they will be fit for use.

N. B.—They can be very well pressed between two plates.

From the American Farmer.
WILLIS' GRAPE VINE.

Oxford, Md. May 20, 1831.

MR. SMITH—As my vine has excited so much curiosity among strangers and others, I yesterday called in two of my neighbors to try and count the bunches on it.—One limb was up a fruit tree so high, that it could not be counted. It covers a large part of the yard in an espalier form, and has run up four fruit trees. You have the certificate of my neighbors enclosed, and may publish it if you please. I have the honour to be, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN WILLIS.

We hereby certify, that we were this day called on to count the bunches of grapes that were on the vine in John Willis' yard, and we counted them as well as we could, but have made allowances, and have thrown in many for good count, and have counted twenty-five thousand one hundred and ten bunches, one-third or nearly oee half of them are double bunches, and only counted as single bunches. The vine is commencing in its seventh year's growth, as he says, and the stem is only from nine to ten inches in circumference. RICHARD GOSSAGE.

CHARLES B. BROWWELL.

Oxford, May 10, 1831.

SWISS CHARD—MODE OF COOKING.

The following directions for dressing this vegetable, have been politely furnished us by Mr. G. B. Smith, to whom we are indebted for all the seeds we have distributed among our friends. Editor *So. Agr.*

"We cook the Swiss Chard as follows—trim the leaf from the stem with a knife, and boil the stem in water with a little salt till tender, then take them out and drain all the water off, put them in a stew-pan, pour on some drawn butter, (*sauce blanche*, as the French call it) cover them close and stew them for 15 minutes. This dish is then equal (to my palate) to asparagus.

"The leaf part is cooked in the same way, and some cook the leaf and stem together, but I prefer them separately. Cooked thus the leaf is fully equal to spinach—to my palate of course. The French have various modes of dressing Swiss Chard, but I am unacquainted with any but the above."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

SMALL ANIMALS.

RABBITS.

[Continued from No. 18, Page 138.]

In my last communication I treated of the different varieties of Rabbits. I will now say a few words on Hutches, Feeding, Breeding, and Diseases.

RABBITRY OR HUTCHES.

The Rabbit House should be dry and well ventilated; too much humidity, whether externally or internally will cause the Rabbits to rot. When considerable numbers are kept, fresh air is absolutely necessary to preserve them in a state of health; still they should not be exposed to drought, which frequently brings on a disease called the snuffles;—If economy is an object, the young fancier, can himself construct hutches sufficiently good for common purposes. Common dry-goods boxes with one side slatted, will make very good hutches. Young persons should begin by keeping common rabbits, for which hutches will answer very well; when they have acquired experience in the management of the rabbitry, they may by degrees introduce superior animals and dispose of their common ones. They should then procure superior hutches, for a fine lop-eared rabbit loses half its beauty in a clumsy, ill made hutch.

The hutch for does, should have a partition with a hole in it, to let them pass from one part to the other and a slide to close this hole when necessary. For weaned rabbits, a hutch without this partition is preferable, and it is unnecessary to have any partition in the bucks' hutches. The breeding hutches ought to be three feet long, eighteen inches high, and two feet wide. The doe's private apartment, should occupy about one third of the hutch, and should be tight except the hole in the partition as mentioned above. The other part of the hutch should be closed on all sides except the front, and that slatted or wired like a cage. A small door should be arranged to the smaller apartment, for inspecting the young ones. If your rabbits incline to gnaw the slats or other parts of the hutch, as they frequently do, it will be necessary to line the inside with tin. The bottom of the hutch should incline a little back and a slip be taken off of the lower part of the back side, to allow the urine and excrement to pass out. The hutches may be stacked one above another, or set in a row, as choice or circumstance may direct. They should however, never be placed upon the ground, but elevated on wooden stools a foot or two above it.

Another mode of keeping rabbits, which is preferred by some is to have a small pen, or enclosure, from 10 to 20 feet square with breeding and other hutches, around its several sides, leading into it. It is better to have the pen covered with a slight roof to keep off the sun and rain. The rabbits are then called into the enclosure to feed, and make a very pretty display. In this mode, care should be taken to keep the bucks in proper subjection or otherwise they will get into the does' hutches and destroy the young ones.

FEEDING.

This is a more important subject. On his skill as a feeder, mainly depends the fancier's success. If too much food is given at once, the animals will get disgusted with

and refuse it, so that a rabbit may be nearly starved by affording it too great a quantity of food. Some persons feed their rabbits only twice a day, but it is better to feed them three, four, or five times a day. To a full grown doe, without a litter, in the morning, give a little hay with any vegetables which are in season; in the forenoon, grass, clover, or vegetables; in the afternoon, dry food, such as corn, bread, or peas; at night, vegetables or clover. If you give them more hay or other stuff than they can eat, they will waste it or become disgusted with it. Generally speaking rabbits prefer green or moist food to corn, but it is necessary to make them eat a sufficient portion of solid food to keep them healthy. They are very fond of tea leaves, bread and milk, celery, parsley, and the root and top of carrots.—Tea leaves, however, should be given sparingly. Lettuces, cabbage, and cauliflower, they eat with avidity, but they should be restricted to small quantities.

It must be remembered that a doe will eat nearly twice as much when suckling as at other times; and when her litter begin to eat, the allowance of food must be increased. If we can obtain neither greens, roots, nor grains, at feeding time, we moisten the corn with water or milk; but generally they need no water, as it is rather a dangerous experiment to try the effect of liquid upon their stomach.

BREEDING.

The doe will breed at the age of six months; her period of gestation is thirty days. The rabbits are not to be left together over ten minutes. Some days before kindling, hay is to be given to the doe, with which and the fur which nature has instructed her to tear from her body, she will make her nest. Biting the hay into short pieces, and carrying it about in her mouth, are almost certain signs of her being with young. The number produced varies from three to eleven. Destroy the weak and sickly ones, as soon as their defects can be perceived, until the litter is reduced to five or six. If you leave more to be suckled, some will die and others be sickly and all inferior rabbits. The old rabbits are not to be put together till the expiration of six weeks; the young may be weaned and separated from the doe, in a fortnight after. If more than five or six litters are obtained in a year, the doe will soon be worn out, and the young ones not worth much. The doe should not be disturbed by any other rabbit, while with young.

If well fed and kept warm, does will breed all the year, but it is better to let them rest during the winter.

DISEASES.

Diseases may, in a great measure be prevented by regularity in feeding, good food, and cleanliness. The refuse of vegetables should always be rejected. For the liver complaint, to which rabbits are subject, there is no cure. The snuffles are occasioned by damp or cold. If there is any cure for this, it must be dryness in their hutches and food. When old rabbits are attacked by a looseness dry food will in general restore them; but do what you will, it is difficult to save young ones from sinking under it; dry food for them, as well as the old ones, is the only remedy.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Be careful to keep your hutches particularly clean; a short hoe or trowel and brush

will be necessary for this purpose. Do not handle your rabbits, particularly the young ones, too much; when you lift them, take them with one hand, by the ears, and place the other under the lower part of their back. Never slacken in attention; a neglect of a day will do much injury; while by constant care you may breed to great perfection.

Those who are fanciful in colours, should not only look at those of the rabbits they buy, but also ascertain, if possible, the colours of the does they come from; for rabbits frequently throw litters in which not a single young one of their own colour can be found. If there happen for instance, to have been a single cross of grey in your stock for three or four generations back, it will frequently appear in stock, although every breeding rabbit you have, is of a different colour. Grey, is the most difficult of all colours to eradicate: but even grey rabbits do not always have young ones of their own colour.

The more you vary the food, the fatter your rabbits will be; but observe, that when once *full fat*. (as the breeders say) they frequently fall off and pine away to a bad condition. It is impossible to give rules for the precise quantity of food to be allowed; a little experience alone can teach the young fancier this secret.

By proper care and attention, rabbits may not only be kept for the sake of their beauty of appearance, and the interesting and harmless amusement which they afford, but the surplus stock may be made to pay for their keeping, either by using them for the table or disposing of their skins. * * *

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

Plants sometimes spring diseased from the seed without any apparent cause; and in a majority of cases, such may be known by a *sickly whiteness*. When the plant is a tree or a shrub, the malady is often imparted to others by budding or grafting; or the virulence may be so great as to poison a neighbouring tree by the *pollen*, as in the *yellow*s of the peach tree. In *herbaceous* vegetables however, the disease appears to be confined to the individual plant, or to its offsets, as in the silver striped Crown Imperial; and although all these *patients* indicate that *feebleness* which attends an impaired constitution, many are kept and propagated for their *beauty*.

The object of this note however, is not to denounce this practice,—for tastes are not to be disputed,—but to point out to the readers of the Genessee Farmer, the advantage of bearing this subject in mind, when they select plants from a nursery. That I may be better understood, I will state a few cases which have come under my notice in my own garden.

In 1825, I raised from seeds *three* plants of the Broom (*Spartium Scoparium*) of which *two* were diseased, *white*, and very *feeble*. These have long since perished. In the Autumn of 1826, I procured a *Lilium Superbum*. Next Spring as it advanced in height, it grew *whiter* and *feebler*, and when little more than one foot high, it quit growing. I removed it to a wet border without any improvement, and though it still survives, it has never produced a flower. Last fall, having lost all hopes of its recovery, I requested a nurseryman to send me none but healthy plants, and I have now three of

these lilies with fine green leaves rapidly advancing to a flowering state.

Two years ago, I planted *Spiraea tomentosa*. Like the lily, it grew feeble, assuming a pale yellow cast, and produced no flowers. I have since procured another, which stands in the same border with healthily green leaves, and with every prospect of coming soon into bloom.

I have also observed plants of *Liatrix spherioidea*, *Ulex europæus* and *Lupinus nothatisensis* with the same sickly aspect.

I have seen nothing to induce a hope that those plants will ever recover from this malady. D. S.

SELECTIONS.

From the Keeseville Herald.

To the Editors,—In conformity to your request, the following is the result of my experiment on 15 acres plane land, situate on the high road, half a mile west of Port Kent. E. WATSON.

Port Kent, June 17, 1831.

This experimental lot lies within the race course, on the north side, in the mids of pine woods. The land is of a good quality for that species of soil, and so pronounced by Capt. Lindsey, of Saratoga county, who constructed the road from Port Kent to Keeseville, in 1824. He stated to me it was much superior to the same species of land in that county; and that he, with others, had for several years cultivated it with great success and profit. From his information, I was induced to commence the experiment in 1826. In May of that year, I paid for clearing the 15 acres for the plough, \$29 September following, for ploughing, at \$3 per acre, with two yoke of oxen,

45

\$74

In 1827, it lay in that hopeless state, and yet I pronounced it an "experimental lot;" which excited the general sneer of ridicule.

In 1828, it was again ploughed, cross ploughed and harrowed, and the greatest proportion of bushes and roots taken off, at an expense of

\$35

On 3 acres, I put on 3 bbls,

damaged salt, at \$1,50,

4,50

Also, 30 bush. damaged lime,

2,00

In September, sowed the 15 acres, plastered, with rye, after soaking it 12 hours in beef pickle, containing salt petre.

1829. In March, sowed 3 acres with red clover, on the last end, and plastered the whole at the rate of one bushel to the acre in May; received a good crop of rye; ploughed, cross ploughed and harrowed for a fresh crop and cleared off most of the roots.

1831. In March, seeded down the 12 acres with red clover, at the rate of 6 bushels of seed to the acre; early in July, ploughed in the 3 acres of clover on the east end of the lot; and in September, sowed 2 acres of it with rye and one acre of it with wheat, prepared as before; seeded it down to clover in March, and plastered the whole 15 acres in May.

1831, June 15th. The rye 5 1-2 feet high, and wheat in vigorous growth, although considerably injured by the past winter; the clover of uncommon growth for the season. Sent samples of both to Keeseville and Plattsburgh for the inspection of the public, who appeared to be much astonished

at my successful experiment. But they say I have incurred an expense which common farmers cannot sustain to arrive at a result so unexpected, so favorable and new in this country; although it is well known that farmers in Dutchess, Columbia and Saratoga counties have greatly enriched themselves for thirty years past by the culture of these pine planes; more productive by a judicious management of clover and plaster than the Genesee Flats, taking into view the comparative facility of cultivation.

In answer as to the expense I have incurred, I can safely appeal to the above statement, with an assurance that no manure has been put on the land, nor no other course adopted but as above stated. The experiment of lime and salt, it will be observed, was on 3 acres only; its effects will be ascertained by the clover of this year.

All the expenses I have incurred since 1826 are fully met by the profits of the crops. It therefore results, that with exception of the fences and \$6,50 for salt and lime; the extra, chargeable on the soil for the first year is \$74. It is useless to add, the public will judge for themselves. I have brought the subject fairly before them, and earnestly invite experiments, and less attention to lumber, the bane of agriculture.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held June 18th, the following report was made by the Committee on a garden of Experiment and Rural Cemetery.

REPORT.

When the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organized, it was confidently anticipated, that, at no very distant period a Garden of Experiment would be established in the vicinity of Boston; but to arrive at such a pleasing result, it was deemed expedient that our efforts should first be directed, to the accomplishment of objects, which would not require very extensive pecuniary resources; that we should proceed with great caution, and by a prudential management of our means, gradually develop a more complete and efficient system for rendering the institution, as extensively useful as it was necessary and important. Public favor was to be propitiated, by the adoption of such incipient measures, as were best calculated to encourage patronage and insure ultimate success.

With these views, the labors of the Society have been confined to the collection and dissemination of intelligence, plants, scions, and seeds, in the various departments of Horticulture. An extensive correspondence was therefore opened with similar associations in this country, and Europe, as well as with many gentlemen who were distinguished for their theoretical attainments, practical information and experimental researches, in all the branches of rural economy, on this continent, and other portions of the globe.

The kind disposition, which has been generally evinced, to advance the interests of the Society, has had a salutary and cheering influence. Many interesting and instructive communications have been received, and valuable donations of books, seeds, and plants have been made by generous foreigners, and citizens of the United States. A liberal offer of co-operation has been promptly tendered, in both hemispheres, and great

advantages are anticipated, from a mutual interchange of good offices.

A library of considerable extent has been formed, containing many of the most celebrated English and French works on horticulture, several of which are magnificent.

The apartments for the accommodation of the Society, have been partially embellished with beautiful paintings, of some of our choice native varieties of fruits; and by weekly exhibitions, during eight months of the year, of fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables;—by awarding premiums for proficiency in the art of gardening, and the rearing of new, valuable, or superior products; by disseminating intelligence, and accounts of the proceedings of the Society at its regular and special meetings, through the medium of the New England Farmer; and by an annual festival, and public exhibition of the various products of horticulture, an interest has been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, auspicious to the Institution, while a powerful impulse has been given to all the branches of rural industry, far beyond our most sanguine hopes.

To foster and extend a taste for the pleasant, useful and refined art of Gardening, the time appears to have arrived, for enlarging the sphere of action, and giving the most ample development to the original design of the Society.

The London, Paris, Edinburgh and Liverpool Horticultural associations, have each established Experimental Gardens, and the beneficial effects have been conspicuously experienced, not only throughout England, Scotland and France, but the whole civilized world is deriving advantages from those magnificent depositories, of the rarest products, which have been collected, from the vast domains of Pomona and Flora. These noble precedents have been followed, in Russia, Germany, Holland and Italy. We must also emulate the meritorious examples of those renowned institutions, and be thus enabled to reciprocate their favors, from like collections of useful and ornamental plants. An equally enlightened taste will be thus superinduced for those comforts and embellishments, and that intellectual enjoyment which the science and practice of horticulture afford.

With the Experimental Garden, it is recommended to unite a RURAL CEMETERY; for the period is not distant, when all the burial grounds within the city will be closed, and others must be formed in the country,—the primitive and only proper location.—There the dead may repose undisturbed, through countless ages. There can be formed a public place of sepulchre, where monuments can be erected to our illustrious men, whose remains, thus far, have, unfortunately, been consigned to obscure and isolated tombs, instead of being collected within one common depository, where their great deeds might be perpetuated and their memories cherished by succeeding generations. Tho' dead, they would be eternal admonitors to the living,—teaching them the way, which leads to national glory and individual renown.

When it is perceived what laudable efforts have been made in Europe, and how honorable the results, it is impossible that the citizens of the United States should long linger in the rear of the general march of

improvement. They will hasten to present establishments, and to evince a zeal for the encouragement of rural economy, commensurate with the extent and natural resources of the country, and the variety of its soil and climate.

Your Committee have not a doubt that an attempt should be made in this state to rival the undertakings of other countries, in all that relates to the cultivation of the soil. The intelligent, patriotic and wealthy will cheerfully lend their aid, in the establishment of a GARDEN OF EXPERIMENT, and a CEMETERY. Massachusetts has ever been distinguished for her public and private munificence, in the endowment of colleges, academies, and numerous associations for inculcating knowledge, and the advancement of all branches of industry. A confident reliance is therefore reposed on the same sources of beneficence. The LEGISLATURE will not refuse its patronage, but readily unite with the PEOPLE in generous contributions, for the accomplishment of objects, so well calculated to elevate the character of the Commonwealth, and that of its citizens.

The Experimental Garden is intended, for the improvement of horticulture in all its departments, ornamental, as well as useful.

The objects which will chiefly claim attention, are, the collection and cultivation of common, improved, and new varieties of the different kinds of Fruits, Esculent Vegetables, Forest and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering, Economical and other interesting Plants, which do not exclusively belong to the predial department of tillage;—paying particular attention to the qualities and habits of each;—instituting comparative experiments, on the modes of culture, to which they are usually subjected, so as to attain a knowledge of the most useful, rare and beautiful species;—the best process of rearing and propagating them, by seeds, scions, buds, suckers, layers, and cuttings;—the most successful methods of insuring perfect and abundant crops, as well as satisfactory results, in all the branches of useful and ornamental planting, appertaining to HORTICULTURE.

Compartments to be assigned for the particular cultivation of Fruit Trees, Timber Trees, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Esculent Vegetables, Flowers, and for the location of Green Houses, Stoves, Vineries, Orangeries, and Hot Beds.

For the accommodation of the Garden of Experiment and Cemetery, at least seventy acres of land are deemed necessary; and in making the selection of a site, it was very important that from forty to fifty acres should be well or partially covered with forest trees and shrubs, which could be appropriated for the latter establishment; and that it should present all possible varieties of soil, common in the vicinity of Boston: be diversified by hills, valleys, plants, brooks and low meadows, and bogs, so as to afford proper locations for every kind of tree and plant, that will flourish in this climate;—be near to some large stream or river; and easy of access by land and water; but still sufficiently retired.

To realize these advantages it is proposed, that a tract of land called Sweet Auburn, situated in Cambridge, should be purchased. As a large portion of the ground is now covered with trees, shrubs and wild

flowering plants, avenues and walks may be made through them, in such a manner, as to render the whole establishment interesting and beautiful, at a small expense, and within a few years; and ultimately offer an example of landscape or picturesque gardening, in conformity to the modern style of laying out grounds, which will be highly creditable to the Society.

The streams, and parcels of bog and meadow land may be easily converted into ponds, and variously formed sheets of water, which will furnish appropriate positions for aquatic plants, while their borders may be planted with Rhododendrons, Azaleas, several species of the superb Magnolia, and other plants, which require a constantly humid soil, and decayed vegetable matter, for their nourishment.

On the southeastern and northeastern borders of the tract can be arranged the nurseries, and portions selected for the culture of fruit trees and esculent vegetables, on an extensive scale; there may arranged the Aboritum, the Orchard, the Culinarum, Floral departments, Melon grounds and Strawberry beds, and Green Houses.

The remainder of the land may be devoted to the Cemetery.

By means of more extensive correspondence, with eminent horticulturists it is certain, that many valuable, rare and beautiful plants may be obtained, not only from all parts of our own country, but other regions of the globe, which could be naturalized to the soil and climate of New England. This can be efficiently undertaken, so soon as a Garden of Experiment is formed, but it would be almost useless to procure large collections of seeds or plants, until we are enabled to cultivate them under the immediate direction of the Society.

Accounts of the experiments, which may be made should be periodically reported and published; and seeds, buds, cuttings and uncommon varieties of rooted plants may be distributed among the members of the Society, and be sold for its benefit, in such manner as may be found most expedient, to render the garden the most extensively useful in all its relations with the wants, comforts and pleasures of life.

Such an establishment is required for 'collecting the scattered rays of intelligence, and blending them with the science and accumulating experience of the times,' and the diffusing them far and wide, to cheer and enlighten the practical horticulturists in his career of agreeable and profitable industry. It will powerfully contribute to increase the taste for rural pursuits,—stimulate a generous spirit of research and emulation,—suggest numerous objects worthy of inquiry and experiment,—multiply the facilities of information and the interchange of indigenous and exotic plants,—develop the vast vegetable resources of the Union,—give activity to enterprise,—increase the enjoyment of all classes of citizens,—advance the prosperity, and improve the general aspect of the whole country.

(To be concluded next week.)

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Extract from Sir Henry Steuart's Treatise on transplanting trees:

"At the place, from which these pages are dated, may be seen a park of limited extent, and possessing no particular claim to beauty, but visited from curiosity by many

persons, within the last ten years. It consists of about a hundred and twenty English acres abundantly clothed with trees and underwood of every common species, by means of the transplanting machine; and exhibiting within itself a *practical illustration* of every principle laid down, and every theory held forth in this essay. The single trees and bushes, in groups and open dispositions, amount to about seven hundred in number, exclusively of close plantations and copsewood. Their size, when removed, is not great, the largest not exceeding from thirty to forty feet in height, and from three, or three and a half, to five feet in girth, at a foot from the ground; but many of them are of much smaller dimensions. The height of the bushes or underwood removed, has been from four to ten feet, and consisting of every sort, usually found on the banks of lakes and rivers. But size in art founded on fixed principles, is a mere matter of choice and expenditure; for trees of the greatest size must be almost as certain and successful in removal, as those of the least. It was desirable, however, as almost every thing was to be done here, in the way of park-wood, to limit the operations to the smallest possible expenditure, consistently with producing some effect on the foreground, and middle distance of the landscape; and with careful execution.

"Whoever will take the trouble to visit the place, will perhaps find his labor repaid, in examining the progress of an art, calculated probably to become as popular as any that has been cultivated within a century; as there is scarcely any one in which so many persons in the higher and middle ranks are interested.

"Considering the prejudice which exists against the art, and that the great power, of which it is susceptible, will with difficulty gain belief, it may be worth while to state a few facts as to its general application which are as incontrovertable as they may seem surprising to the reader. It is from no vain desire to exaggerate what has been done at this place, but merely to show the degree of progress, which the art has made, under the greatest disadvantages of soil and climate. It is also for the purpose of proving to those who may engage in similar undertakings, that whatever has been done well here may, with equal industry, be done a great deal better, in most other situations.

"There was in this park originally no water, and scarcely a tree or bush, on the banks and promontories of the present lane and river; for the water partakes of both those characters. During the summer of 1820, the water was excluded; and in that and the following year, the grounds immediately adjoining, were abundantly covered with wood, by means of the transplanting machine. Groups and single trees grove and underwood were introduced in every style of disposition, which the subject seemed to admit. Where the turf recedes from, or approaches the water, the ground is somewhat bold and irregular, although without striking features of any sort: yet the profusion of wood scattered over a surface of moderate limits, in every form and variety, give it an intricacy and an expression, which it never possessed before.

"By the autumn of the third year only, after the execution, namely 1823, when the committee of the society honored the place with their inspection, the different parts see

med to harmonize with one another, and the intended effects were nearly produced. What it was wished to bring forward appeared already prominent. What was to be concealed, or thrown into the back ground, assumed that station. The foreground trees, (the best that could be procured,) placed on the eastern bank above the water, broke it into parts with their spreading branches, and formed combinations which were extremely pleasing. The copse or underwood, which covers an island in the lake, and two promontories, as also an adjoining bank that terminates the distance, was seen coming down nearly to the water's edge. What was the most important of all, both trees and underwood has obtained a full and deep-coloured leaf, and health and vigour were restored to them. In a word, the whole appeared like a spot at least forty years planted."

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

RAW POTATOES BAD FOR MILCH COWS.

The following article taken from a foreign magazine, has been copied lately into the American Farmer and New England Farmer :

"Many farmers are in the habit of giving raw potatoes to all kinds of stock ; but they are of a watery and griping nature, and accidents have frequently happened from their use, before the cattle have been accustomed to them. For milch cows, they are very bad, purging them, and rendering their milk too thin and poor, even for suckling. If given raw to fatten oxen, good hay and bean meal should be allowed, to counteract the watery quality of the roots. There is, however, much difference in the nature of potatoes, and the mealy approach nearest to the nature of corn, the yellow, afford the strongest nutriment."—*Scotch Magazine.*

Remarks.

Nothing can be of greater importance to every farmer, than a correct knowledge of the comparative merits of the different varieties of food for his cattle. Of course nothing can be more pernicious, than throwing out loose and general censures of any particular species of food, particularly of those most easily raised, and therefore the cheapest. I certainly am not disposed to set up my authority against opinions advanced in established works. But there is no treason in stating facts, in relating careful and long continued experiments. For nearly twenty years, I have been in the practice of allowing my milch cows, from November till they go to grass, about three pecks of roots a day, with good English, or upland hay, to their full content. I first commence with the beet, because it is most perishable ; carrots then follow, and from February till May, they have raw potatoes. In commencing with the potatoes, they will be for a few days relaxed ; so they will, (often) to as great a degree, with Indian meal ; after a little use, they return to their natural state of body, and are always in high condition when they are turned out to grass—perhaps they are too fat.

Potatoes, then, cannot be a watery, griping food ; my milk is as rich as the milk of cows not thus managed. My cows have been almost always raised by myself, from my own stock, and I usually keep them till they are aged. If the proposition stated in the extract at the head of these remarks had been true, or nearly true, or had any degree of soundness in it, it seems to me

impossible, that I should never have remarked the ill effects stated.

Some farmers may consider these remarks as of less weight, as coming from a man not bred a farmer. Some may say that I trust the eyes of others, and am deceived. To these possible objections, I reply, that my own cows are objects of special regard, as furnishing me with one of the most valuable luxuries ; that I attend to them personally and carefully, and I can see no good reason why an attention of twenty years should not enable me to form as correct an opinion as a thorough bred farmer. I am not, however, without support from persons of that description. An intelligent practical farmer, whose dairy is in such repute that he obtains from thirty-one to thirty-seven cents a pound for his butter, assured me, that he always gave his cows in winter the long red potatoe in a raw state, and that he estimated two bushels of that potato for his cows as equal to one bushel of corn.

JOHN LOWELL.

A MEETING OF BUTLER [Ohio,] COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Was yesterday held in the Court House in Hamilton. A respectable number of farmers and citizens attended the meeting.—A. I. Chittenden Esq. president of the Society, took the chair and called the meeting to order, and the constitution read by Dr. Corey, one of the Secretaries, and several amendments thereto proposed and adopted. A few remarks, were made by several members, and an essay on the WEEVIL was read by Taylor Webster, Esq. After which the following Resolution was offered by Mr. J. Millikin, Esqr. and passed.

Resolved, That the President shall appoint a committee to report to this society at its next regular meeting rules and regulations for the annual exhibitions of the society, and also to propose the several animals, implements of husbandry and other articles for which premiums shall be offered with the amount of the premiums to be given.

We were pleased to see many of the substantial farmers from different parts of the country in attendance. The next meeting of the society will be held on the first Wednesday of July at the Court House in Hamilton. Hamilton Intelligencer.

DRUNKENNESS PRESENTED.

The Grand Jury of New York city, in a late presentment, thus speak of drunkenness :

The grand Inquest for the body of the city and county of New-York, being about to separate, cannot in justice to their own sense of propriety forego the opportunity which thus presents itself, of saying, that most of the buisness that has come before them, has arisen out of quarrels and outrages caused by drunkenness :—That this drunkenness is occasioned, in most instances, by the facility with which liquor is obtained at tippling shops, in whose neighborhood those quarrels and breaches of the peace commence.

Some of these shops are well known to be the receptacle of stolen goods, and the persons who keep them appear to be, in many cases, of the most abandoned character. They hold out inducements

to young men to commit depredations upon the public, that they may reap the benefit of them : and indeed, were it not for these monsters of iniquity, those keepers of tippling shops and receivers of stolen goods, their victims, instead of being arraigned at the bar of their country for crimes at which they once shuddered, might be raised to become respectable citizens, and to deserve and receive the commendation of all good men.

Ought licences to be granted for the sale of liquor to men who keep nothing but dram shops, and who thereby corrupt, demoralize and destroy the youth of our country? The original and proper object of a license to sell liquor, was to accommodate houses of entertainment—that travellers and strangers might be accommodated and refreshed. They were never intended to be granted to men of bad character, who keep mere stews and sinks of iniquity. This is not, and cannot be, their legitimate use. To such men, then, they ought never to be given.

To the Temperance Societies of our city and country much credit is due for the good they have done, and are doing ; and if the authorities of our city, whose business it is to grant licences, would but give their aid to the same good cause, by withholding licenses from the unprincipled and the profligate, we might, at no distant day, congratulate our fellow-citizens on the wholesome improvement in the habits and morals of our people which would naturally flow from such causes.

Let the above be read and re-read : let neighbor go with it to his neighbor, and let them talk over the cause together.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society have determined, says the Patriot, to establish a Garden of Experiments and a Cemetery, to be united together, after the plan of Pere la Chaise, near Paris.—An act of the Legislature has been obtained, and a company of gentlemen have associated for the purchase of the beautiful location called Sweet Auburn, in Cambridge, of about seventy acres.—*Traveler.*

Simple Means of purifying Water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoon full of pulverized alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water, (the water stirred round at the time,) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified with a single tea spoonful.

The legislature of Massachusetts, have appropriated \$7000 for the erection of a small pox hospital at the Lazaretto, in Boston harbor.

MISCELLANIES.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The length of passage from New-Orleans to Louisville has been shortened about 42 miles, by cutting off two bends in the Mississippi river. The first at the bend into which Red river empties itself. The distance round that bend was 18 miles. On the 14th of January last, Captain Shreves, the superintendant for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, commenced making an excavation across the neck of land, at the narrowest point.—The object was effected by cutting a canal 17 feet wide by 22 feet deep, after felling all the timber in the vicinity.—The water was let through the canal about the 28th of Jan., fourteen days after the commencement of the work. In two days the water had excavated a channel to such an extent, that the steamer Belvidere passed up through it. On the same day the U. S. steamer Heliopolis passed up the channel. Since that time the steam boats have all passed through the same cut off up and down. In five days it was the main channel of the river, being about half a mile in width, and of equal depth with the other parts of the river. The excavation was made by the steam snag boat Heliopolis, in an unexampled and expeditious manner. By laying the boat-head on the shore, two scrapers of large size were worked by lines from four windlasses on the main shaft of the boat. Two lines to each scraper, one a six inch line, to haul the scraper into the bow of the boat, the other, a three and half inch line, passed through the leading block on the shore, as far as was necessary, and fastened to the back end of the scraper to draw it out. In this manner, the scrapers were kept in continual operation; loaded and unloaded by their own motion, attended by two men each, moving the earth out and throwing it into the river, where it was washed away at the rate of at least a ton weight per minute.

The other bend, 200 miles above Natches, which has been cut off, is not so perfect a navigation. The distance round it is 24 miles. That channel has been formed by cutting a small ditch through two years ago. Last fall the timber was cut off the banks. Six or eight steamboats have passed up through it. It is believed that it will wash this year to such an extent that it will be the main channel of the river next year. The saving to the navigation will be equally as that at Red River.—*Cour. and Eng.*

Cow Cabbage.—This is the name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It grows from six to twelve feet high, and affords an abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country they should be defended from the frost by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top. The N. E. Farmer states that

"sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year; and as the side shoots only are to be used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of 60 feet will contain 256 plants, four feet apart, or 16 more than 4 cows require for a year's provender without the aid of any other food."—*Mass. Yeoman.*

Aurora Borealis.—It is very curious, that the gentlemen attached to the northern expedition of Capt. Sir John Franklin and Captain B. E. E. never observed that the aurora was accompanied by any noise. The Rev. Mr. Dunbar inserts a paper in the last number of the Edinburgh Journal of Geographical Science, in which he asserts, that during a six years' residence in one of the islands of the Hebrides, he heard a crackling noise almost every winter evening when the phenomenon was visible.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

As matter of remembrance and reference, we consider short statistical articles, both valuable and profitable. Every newspaper reader has not a library, neither is he able to procure and study our statute books; therefore, we must be permitted to believe, that these articles are well received by the generality of our readers: we feel a becoming pride, too, for our chief city, which is equally the boast of the state and the nation.

New York Historical Society. James Kent, President, F. Depeyster, jr. Secretary. Incorporated in the year 1809, for the purpose of discovering, procuring, and preserving whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, medical, and ecclesiastical history of the United States, and particularly of the state of New York. The Society now possesses a library of about ten thousand volumes of great value. The state and general government regularly contribute every printed document issued by them respectively. The Society has also files of newspapers nearly complete from the year 1704 to the present date. [The Boston News Letter was the first newspaper printed in America. A file commencing with its first number is in the library of the Historical Society.] Its historical manuscripts are very valuable; among them are to be found the papers of General Gates, Baron Steuben, General Gage, Governor Colden, and several original letters of General Washington.—They possess also a valuable collection of ancient and modern gold, silver, and copper coins and medals.

New York Society Library; founded 1754; number of volumes, 22,000.

New-York Athenæum, founded in 1824, for the promotion of science and literature. Lectures are delivered under its patronage upon a number of the most interesting branches of knowledge. It has a fund of \$27,000. Peter A. Jay, President, F. Depeyster, jun. Cor. Sec.

The Lyceum of Natural History, was chartered in 1818, has a Library, and an extensive and rapidly increasing Museum of Natural History. Joseph Delafield, President.

New York Literary and Scientific Society. David Hosack, President, F. Depeyster, jr. Recor. Sec'y.

The American Academy of Fine Arts, incorporated 1808. Edward Livingston (Sec. of State) was its first President; then DeWitt Clinton; to whom John Trumbull succeeded. F. Depeyster, jr. Secretary.—This Academy was opened in the Institution in 1816.

National Academy of Design; instituted in 1826; and devoted to painting, sculpture, &c. J. B. F. Morse, President.

Clinton Hall Association; incorporated in 1830; for the cultivation and promotion of literature, science, and the arts. Clinton Hall was built by this association; and cost about \$50,000—Clinton Hotel is under the same roof, and was built by Philip Hone; Esq. and cost about the same.

New York Law Institute; incorporated in 1830, for "literary purposes, the cultivation of legal science, the amendment of jurisprudence, the providing of a seminary of learning in the law, and the formation of a law library."

New York Sacred Music Society; instituted in 1823.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of E. PECK and Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent

EVERARD PECK,
DAVID HOYT,
SAM'L D. PORTER.

may 6, 1831.

☐ The subscribers having purchased the Stock in Trade of the late firm of E. PECK and Co., will continue the business of Book Selling, Printing, and Book Binding, at the old stand, under the firm of HOYT, PORTER and Co.

DAVID HOYT,
SAM'L D. PORTER,
LUTHER TUCKER.

may 6.

☐ The subscriber, having connected himself in business with DAVID HOYT and SAMUEL D. PORTER, has removed his Printing Establishment to the old stand of E. PECK and Co., where he will continue the publication of the *Daily Advertiser, Rochester Republican, and Genesee Farmer*, under the firm of LUTHER TUCKER and Co.

may 6.

LUTHER TUCKER.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, & C.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

IRRIGATION.

This is a subject less understood and more neglected by the farmers of Old Genessee, than it ought to be. Blessed with a soil naturally productive, and a climate favorable to the growth of wheat, corn, and many other crops, our farmers have not been compelled by necessity to resort to as many artificial methods of increasing their crops, as those of some of the eastern states. Thus far we have sailed before the wind. Wheat has been the staple article of this country, and surely so far has been attended with a fair profit. But let us reverse the prospects—let us suppose our wheat to fail as it has in some of the Eastern States, where formerly they raised fine crops.—This would alter the prospects of this section of country very much. What would be the resort? Indian corn, we will admit, is a fair crop with us, but will not bear long transport to market. Of course it must be fed to animals, and the beef and pork sent in its stead. But in order to feed beef, much attention must be paid to grazing. During the winter months, or from November to May, six months, it requires very good nursing to keep cattle from losing flesh. Through the months of May and June, grass is generally fresh and plenty; but in most seasons, in the months of July and August, the ground becomes very dry, and cattle are often pinched for want of a sufficient supply of food. By this calculation it would appear that stock under ordinary circumstances gain but little, leaving but four months or one third of the year, for them to take on flesh; whereas, if proper attention was paid to irrigation, most of our farms might produce abundance of fresh grass through the months of July and August, which would make one third difference in the advantage to be derived from grazing. It may be said that western New York is too level to attend much to irrigation; but as an offset against this it may be observed that from this very circumstance there is the more need of it, as in level countries there are not so many durable springs, as where the surface is more uneven. Water is indispensably necessary to the growth of vegetables, as it appears to be the menstruum through which most of the food of plants, which is taken by the roots, is conveyed, and it appears indispensably necessary for the distribution of such food, after it is taken up by the roots through the plant. Many countries which are now considered fruitful, under the course of irrigation practised, would become barren and uninhabitable, was it neglected. Such is Egypt, which owes its productiveness to the artificial supply of water. Artificial lakes and rivers are dug at immense expense, for the purpose of receiving the superabundant waters of the Nile, during its flood, to be distributed over what would otherwise be a sterile country, during the dry seasons.

Of a similar description, are the countries of Persia, Peru, Chili and Mexico. It does not seem exactly necessary that our farmers should com-

mence digging artificial lakes; but were they to make observations during the dry season, as to points from which water might be obtained, and those parts of their farms which would be most benefited by watering during the months of July and August, they might greatly promote their interests, by thus providing a full supply of grass for their stock during the drought, and greatly increasing their crop of hay for the approaching winter.

We believe it is a fact generally admitted that grazing districts become more wealthy than those which are kept under the plough; and where the farmers depend almost entirely upon raising grains of different kinds. The prices of these depend with us on a foreign market, and are more fluctuating than the price of beef, which is mostly consumed at home. We hope our farmers will bear this subject in mind, during the coming season, and make their deductions.

PARASITIC PLANT.

There is found growing upon, and firmly united to the roots of the black oak, in this vicinity, a plant, which we are not aware of having seen particularly described by any American botanist. This plant attains the height of about six inches, and the thickness of from half to three quarters of an inch, without leaves, the stalk thickly set with seed vessels, which are two valved, and many seeded, much resembling in the growth the beech drops, (*Monotropa lanuginosa*) but larger, and without branches, the colour a pearly white, inclining to yellow. It corresponds in many of its characteristics, with the *Orobanche* of England, but is different in many respects; but we are disposed to consider it one of the same family of plants. It is one of the most interesting of all the parasitic plants. When examined it will be found to have united to the root by a granular process, causing an enlargement not unlike the place where a cicion has united to the stock, and may fairly be considered a piece of natural grafting.

The root of the oak will be found on examination to be sound and healthy, even to the very point of union. This parasitic plant does not appear to be furnished with any roots of its own, and evidently receives its nourishment from the root of the oak, which ending with the plant gives it a very singular appearance. This would seem an exception to the general rule "that plants do not take upon each other by grafting, unless they belong to the same class and order." Should this come under the observation of any Professor of Botany, who is acquainted with this plant, we should be happy to receive and publish his observations upon it.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

We have received from Jefferson County, the pedigree of the imported horse Roman, which has lately been purchased by a number of gentlemen of that county, with a request that we would take such notice of it as we should think proper. As he has descended from foreign stock, a particular description perhaps might not be interesting to our readers, as most of the horses mentioned are only known to foreigners, or may be to some of our

sportsmen. We therefore refer our readers to page 179, where sufficient mention is made of the horse to satisfy breeders that he is in point of blood one of the first horses in America, and one of which the farmers of Jefferson county may justly be proud.

LOCUST.

We have watched the progress of these insects in this neighborhood with some anxiety, never having witnessed their appearance before. We acknowledge there is something so much out of the common course of nature in their periodical returns, that even Entomologists themselves, are puzzled to give a reason for the number of years required for their passing through their different stages.

There appears to be some little difference with Entomologists with regard to the precise number of years required for their return, which may have arisen from there having been two sets of insects in the same ground, making each their appearance according to the time of their descent into the earth. Linnæus had satisfied himself with regard to their time of appearance, from which circumstance he gave them the name of *Cicada Septemdecem*, being expressive of their return once in seventeen years. We have examined different authors respecting their history, but have found none so particular and concise as a notice of them by Doct. S. P. Hildreth of Marietta, Ohio, published in the American Journal of Science, vol 18, No. 1, page 47.

As many of our readers may wish their history, who have not that work by them, we have selected it for publication in the Farmer, but will remark that they made their appearance in this neighborhood one month later than at Marietta, as mentioned by the Doctor, or about the first of June, and on the first of July most of them were dead.

From the American Journal of Science and Arts.
Notices and Observations on the American Cicada, or Locust; by Dr. S. P. HILDRETH.

CICADA, Septemdecem of Lin. **Tettigonia, Septemdecem** of Fabr. Head black, eyes brick red, thorax and back black or very dark brown, the latter edged with orange; wings transparent, immaculate, lower margins of a rich orange; abdomen dark brown, the rings of a dark yellow or of dun colour; opercula, oval; legs and breast, same color as that of the rings.

No part of natural history more abounds in wonderful and extraordinary productions than that portion of it embraced in the study of Entomology. Whether we consider the number and variety of insects, or the curious changes they undergo in the progress of their existence, we are led to admire not only their elegant forms and beautiful colors, but also the harmony and order which attends all the operations of nature. Among this numerous class, none excites the wonder and admiration of man, more than the cicada septemdecem. The regularity with which they return at the expiration of seventeen years, their simultaneous appearance over a vast extent of country, and the countless myriads of their numbers, equally arrest our attention. They have made their appearance at Marietta, Ohio, at three dif-

ferent periods, since its first settlement, viz : in the year 1795; again in 1812; and now in 1829. With us they have commenced their ascent from the earth the last of May and first of June; and disappear the beginning of July, two or three days earlier or later according to the temperature of the season.

The month of May this season was very warm, and the cicadae made their appearance rather earlier than heretofore. By the 15th of this month they had risen so near to the surface of the earth, that the depth of a common furrow in ploughing, turned them out in their chrysalid state. By the 24th they had begun to arise from the earth, burst their transparent covering and expand their wings. From this time to the 10th of June, their numbers daily increased, until woodlands and orchards were filled with countless multitudes. A continual singing or scream was kept up by the males, from sunrise till evening, and so loud that in a calm morning the sound was heard a full mile. For this purpose the male is furnished with an air bladder under the axillæ, of a pale blue color; the females make no noise. They appeared only in situations which were covered with trees, as was the fact when they were here in 1812; thereby proving that they had not wandered far in their journey of seventeen years. The earth was perforated like a riddle, with holes about a third of an inch in diameter. In an orchard in this town, I counted twenty-five holes on a foot square, and an intelligent acquaintance told me that in his neighborhood, he had seen more than double that number in the same space.— Where trees were not near each other, the ground underneath them was covered with their skins or cast off robes, to the depth of two or three inches. These shells retain the exact figure of the insect when it leaves the earth, with a rent on the back, through which the cicada creeps as from a coat of mail—and are firmly fastened by the feet to the bark and twigs of trees and bushes, until they are thrown down by the winds or rain. Instinct leading them to seek the nearest tree, bush or post, as soon as they leave the earth; here they remain until they have left their shells for some hours, or until their wings are dry and sufficiently strong for flying. There appeared to be two varieties of the cicada, one much smaller than the other: there was also a striking difference in their notes. The smaller variety were more common in the bottom lands, and the larger in the hills. A continual scream was kept up by the males during the day, but they were silent through the night. Their flight was short, seldom exceeding eight or ten rods, and their whole lives appeared to be spent near the place of their nativity. I could not discover that they made use of any food; they certainly eat no leaves of trees or plants, as they are not furnished with jaws or teeth. They have a hard and sharp proboscis, about two lines in length, which is generally compressed close to the thorax: this I have seen inserted in the smooth bark of young trees, and when driven from the spot, a drop of juice issued from the puncture: they would also, when disturbed, throw out a small jet of thin watery liquid, as if in self defence. From their being unprovided with organs for eating, it would seem that their whole business during their short visit to the surface of the earth, was to propagate their species and to die. While here

they served for food for all the carnivorous and insect-eating animals. Hogs eat them in preference to any other food; squirrels, birds, domestic fowls, &c. fattened on them. So much were they attracted by the cicadae, that very few birds were seen around our gardens during their continuance, and our cherries, &c. remained unmolested. By the fourth or fifth day after their leaving the earth, the female began to deposit her eggs in the tender branches of most kinds of orchard and forest trees. She generally selected the wood of last year's growth, and commenced her task on the under side of the twig, by slitting the bark with her puncturing instrument, which embraced the properties both of a saw and a punch; the point being lancet-shaped and serrated, and then making a hole in an oblique direction to the pith of the branch, she withdrew the instrument a little way, and deposited an egg through a tube in the punch. This was repeated until from ten to twenty eggs were deposited on each side of the centre of the pith, the centre wood having been previously comminuted and cut up so as to make a soft bed for the eggs, and to afford food for the embryo until it hatched. There was daily an evident increase in the size of the eggs until they were hatched, and an evident diminution of the comminuted woody fibres and enlargement of the cells containing the eggs, so that they must have derived some sustenance from the juices of the twig. Another proof that they did so was, that the eggs invariably perished in those branches which withered and dried up soon after the punctures were made. This work continued from day to day, until the female had expended her stock of eggs, which, so far as I could ascertain, amounted to about one thousand. When this operation was completed, the object of her existence seemed to be fulfilled, and in a few days she dwindled away and died. The whole period of the life of a single individual, from her leaving the earth to her death, averaged from twenty to twenty-five days. The life of the male continued for nearly the same time. When the cicadae first leave the earth they are plump and full of oily juices, so much so that they were made use of in the manufacture of soap; but before their death they were dried up to mere shells; and I have seen them still able to fly a few feet, after one half of the body was wasted away, and nothing remained but the head, wings and thorax. From the time the eggs were deposited to the period of hatching, was, as nearly as could be ascertained, sixty days, and almost daily attention was given to the subject. When first placed in the twigs, the eggs are about the sixteenth of an inch in length, and the thickness of a coarse hair, appearing through a small magnifying glass of the shape and size of a grain of rye; at the period of hatching, they had increased about one-third in size. They are white and transparent, with a black spot on the larger end, just before hatching. They are placed very closely by the side of each other, in an oblique direction to the line of the twig; several portions of the branch of an apple tree, full of the eggs ready to hatch, were placed on a bowl of earth, with a glass tumbler inverted over them, in the afternoon; by morning nearly a hundred young cicada were found in the earth, and a few on the surface, which had just left their woody cells. They were about a twelfth of an inch in length, with the ex-

act shape, color and appearance of the parent when she first comes to the air, and before bursting the transparent shell which covered her while in her terrene abode. From the fact, that the young ones immediately seek a retreat in the earth, I am led to believe that these insects are tenants of the ground for seventeen years, and until He who created them again calls them forth to propagate their kind, to fulfil their destiny, and die. As to their extent, so far as I can ascertain, they covered the woody regions from beyond the shores of the Mississippi, to the heads of the Ohio river; embracing the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and the western parts of Pennsylvania.— Whether they appeared in Kentucky and Tennessee, I have not yet learned.

Marietta, (Ohio) 20th Dec. 1829.

HAY-MAKING.

As the season has arrived for the commencement of this operation which has associated with it an idea of rural pleasure and merriment, which probably has descended to us from the land of our fathers, where the custom still prevails of employing the young of both sexes in the same field; and as youth is the time for merriment, it is but natural to suppose that their labor is rather pleasant than otherwise. As this is an important business, a few directions to young farmers may be well, although many may think that business with which they have been so familiar from their childhood, cannot be much improved. We are not aware that any very important improvements have been made of late years in this part of husbandry. Perhaps the greatest improvement that has recently been introduced, as appertaining to hay making, is the horse-rake, which certainly is a labor-saving machine, worthy the notice of every farmer. Its greatest advantages are in smooth meadows, where the surface has been freed from stumps and stones, and where due regard has been paid to prevent any little inequalities of surface. In such meadows one man and boy and horse will rake as much hay in a given time, as six men would in the common manner. Thus to expedite business at times is of importance, as in this part of the country the time for hay-making and harvesting, are much the same, and not unfrequently the one or the other suffer for want of a sufficient number of labourers to perform each in due season. A description of the horse-rake, we believe, will not be necessary, as they are more or less known in every district, and have been frequently given in plates, in agricultural works, so that almost every mechanic who makes other farming instruments, is capable of furnishing these also.

They are cheap, simple and useful. There are different opinions in regard to the proper time for cutting the different grasses intended for hay. Timothy or Herd's grass we consider one of the most profitable grasses for this latitude, and the time of cutting it is of more importance than is generally acknowledged by farmers. It is a very common practice to cut this grass when it is in full blossom, but this we consider bad policy. We believe a few experiments will convince every farmer that it is better in every respect to allow it to stand before cutting, until the seeds are nearly or quite their full size, when to cut it does not require so much sun to make the hay, nor as much labor bestowed upon it; and it will be found,

although it is not quite so green as when cut in the blossom; that all kinds of stock will eat it equally as well, and that it not only affords more weight from the same quantity of ground, but that a given weight affords more nourishment to the stock. Another advantage is, that in making the hay there will more or less of the seeds shell out, which will furnish young plants to supply the places of those roots which have died from the inclemency of the weather, or any other cause.—It has been found that those meadows which are cut while the Timothy or Herd's grass is in blossom, sooner become overrun with spear grass, than those which are allowed to nearly ripen the seed. It is true that the bright green appearance of early cut hay is rather inviting to the eye of many who purchase their hay in towns, but the practiced grazer will look well to the size of the seed in the heads. If Herd's grass is allowed to stand as recommended, in good weather, such as is cut at evening, and allowed to lie over night in the swath, and that which can be cut before nine o'clock in the morning, may be carried into the barn at evening in good order, if from ground giving a heavy crop. A little salt sprinkled over the mow may be advantageous.

OKRA.

This plant, which is considered one of the essentials at the South, we believe has never been cultivated in this vicinity, and we are not informed whether any attempts have ever been made to introduce it into gardens in Old Genesee. We have procured some seed from Virginia this season, and are making the experiment; but whether the season will prove warm enough for it to come to perfection, we are yet to learn. If any of our readers have given this plant a fair trial, in this section of country, we should be glad to hear the result. It will be seen by the notice of the plant, in the Southern Agriculturist, that it is recommended to plant a crop in June, from which we should infer that our summers are long enough for its coming to maturity. A very celebrated dish is prepared from the pods called Gombo, but with which but few of our Northern people are acquainted, and we hope the Editor of the above mentioned paper will give us directions for cooking Okra, as practiced by the people at the south:

"This fine vegetable appears no where to be so justly appreciated as in the neighborhood of Charleston—here it furnishes a portion of the daily food of, be believe, at least three-fourths of the inhabitants of the city during its season. In fact, we know of no vegetable which is so generally used by both rich and poor, or which so justly merits the encomiums bestowed upon it. When served up, simply boiled, we admit it is not the most palatable vegetable we ever eat, but in the form of soup, well boiled, with a proper supply of tomatoes, &c. we doubt whether it is excelled by any other in the world, either in flavor, wholesomeness or nutriment. Surely our poor have cause of thankfulness, that our climate admits of its being grown in such quantities as it is. Although in such high estimation among us, yet we have rarely met with it any where else, and where we have, it has not been appreciated, chiefly owing to their ignorance of the proper mode of cooking, for, except in the form of soup, (and that properly cooked,) most persons would pronounce it a sorry vegetable, and unfit for frequent use.

The okra prefers a moist soil, well drained, and on such, if it be but moderately rich, the yield is very great. If such a spot can be had let it be ploughed, or formed into ridges, (or beds) if very low, and subject to much wetness, but if rather high and dry, let the surface remain level. In the former the rows must be from four to five feet apart, or the latter they need not be more than from three and a half to four feet; some plant the seeds in holes, at the distance of from two to three feet, others plant much nigher, and others again drill it. Whatever way it be planted, we recommend that it be thinned out so as to leave each plant separate, and at a distance of two feet apart. This is near enough, and if planted wider, too much ground will be lost in the first instance, although, in very rich ground, a greater produce is obtained at the close of the season, which, however, is at a time, when all have been in some measure satiated; if planted nearer they soon run up and suffer from their contiguity to each other. The after culture is simply to keep them clear of weeds and the ground mellow. In gathering the pods for use, care should be taken to take off every one of a proper size, whether wanted or not. It is a very common practice to take as many as are wanted for immediate use, and the rest are left. These soon become woody, and unfit for the table; they are then left by some designedly for seed; by others through mere inattention or carelessness.—But it must be recollected that a large portion of the nourishment of the plant will be immediately diverted from producing new pods to the perfecting the seed contained in these; consequently, if many of these pods be left on a plant, it will soon cease to bear altogether. Let, therefore, every pod be carefully taken off as soon as it arrives at a certain size, and the plant will continue to produce a succession, which would not be the case, if not so managed. Those planted in the spring, generally exhaust themselves by the middle of August, and although they may bear a few, yet if they be wanted later, it is best to plant a successive crop in June, which will continue in bearing until destroyed by a frost."

WHEAT CROP.

The weather for the week past has been uncommonly wet and warm in this district, and fears are entertained that the wheat crop will not prove as abundant as was anticipated. The fly has injured many fields, and owing to the warm damp weather previous to the hardening of the straw, the growth was so rapid that many fields are badly lodged, and others are affected by the rust.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

July 9th.

At this date our floral calendar cannot be so definite as at other seasons, as most of the perennials have past their blossoms, and annuals depend much upon the time of planting. The chestnut, one of our best flowering forest trees, has past its flower with a promise of much fruit. Pinks and carnations are in full flower, and the balsams and marygolds are opening their first flowers. Mazard cherries ripe. Rye ready for harvesting, and some wheat beginning to change to a light colour. Cucumbers from open ground are in eating, and early corn and potatoes fit for use. This is the proper season for planting cabbage for winter, and celery,—also cucumbers for pickling.

ON REAPING WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald—

SIR—As the time of harvest is approaching, I address, through your paper, my brother farmers, on the importance of allowing wheat intended for sowing, to be entirely ripe before reaping. Accident last year, and eye-sight this year, have convinced me of the propriety of this course.

In the year 1829, having selected by hand some ears of Mexican wheat, and sowed it in the fall of the same year, it was forgotten last year, until my little son reminded me that it ought to be gathered. It was then from seven to ten days after my other wheat of the same kind had been cut. This wheat was then gathered and deposited in a bag. Last October, this wheat was seeded on the same day, in the same manner, and adjoining to other Mexican wheat. No selection of land was made for it, as no experiment was intended. It has survived the fly, and the last severe winter, with little injury, but not more than one third of the adjoining wheat has been left alive. From its present appearance, it will produce, I believe, two thirds more than its adjacent neighbor.

Can the keeping in the bag be the cause of this superiority? I believe not, because in several previous years, seed wheat has been kept by me in bags, and no similar result has taken place; my inference thence, is, that this difference must be owing to the entire ripeness of the seed. Should any reader of this communication, have doubts on this subject, it will give me great pleasure to show them the growing wheat, which will convince, I should think, the most sceptical.

From my twenty-four years experience as a farmer, I am also satisfied, that the smut is mainly attributable to unripe seed wheat. My seed wheat has been always riper than that of my neighbours, and during that period, I have never seen but six smutted heads in my own crops. In a conversation with the late Mr. Isaac Williams, he confirmed my opinion, by stating to me the same practice of one of his nearest neighbors attended by the most entire success.

In making this communication, the interest of wheat-growers is my sole object, and if, by it, their crops should be increased, it will contribute to the happiness of your obedient servant.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Liberty Hill, Carolina.

LINNÆAN GARDENS AT FLUSHING

Prince Paul, of Wirtemberg, whose extensive travels, and scientific attainments are so well known, attended by his suite, paid a visit the last week, to the Messrs. Prince's, proprietors of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, and expressed himself highly gratified at the great extent and high culture of the grounds, and at the immense collection of trees and plants concentrated therein, from every clime. This distinguished stranger is a great proficient in Botany, as well as other natural sciences.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

SILK. The manufacture of silk is very ancient. In the year 555, two monks brought from India to Constantinople, great quantities of silk-worms, with instructions for hatching their eggs, rearing and feeding the worms, drawing out the silk, spinning and working it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Domestic Horticultural Society of the Western Part of New York, held its stated meeting at Canandaigua, on Thursday, the 30th June.

The day proved favorable for the exhibition, and the meeting was attended by a large number of the resident and distant members, and by many ladies and respectable strangers; all of whom evinced the highest satisfaction with the fine display of vegetables, fruits, plants and flowers.

Without particularising, where the whole exhibition was excellent, we will merely observe, that some specimens of Cape of Good Hope lettuce, from the garden of Mr. Fellows; cauliflowers from the same garden, and from that of Mr. Butler of Geneva; early turnips, beets, onions, &c. &c. from the gardens of Mr. William H. Adams and Mr. Howard of Lyons; early potatoes from the garden of Mr. Guernsey of Pittsford; cucumbers from that of Mr. Pomeroy; various vegetables, fruits, and green house plants from the garden of Mr. Greig of Canandaigua; a profusion of flowers from different sources—were all of superior quality and beauty, and excited in the spectators the warmest admiration.

The following were the premiums awarded:

FOR FRUITS.

To W. H. Adams, for the best quart of Ripe Strawberries,	\$2.00
Ditto next best do	1
W. S. DeZeng, best qt. Raspberries	2
W. W. Gorham, next best do	1
L. Jenkins, best qt. ripe cherries.	2
Moses Atwater, next best do.	2
Oliver Phelps, best qt. gooseberries	2
Joseph Fellows, next best do	1

CULINARY VEGETABLES.

To E. C. Howard, best half peck green peas in the pod,	\$2
R. Pomeroy, next best do.	1
W. H. Adams, best half peck string beans in the pod	2
Ditto best dozen young turnips	1
R. Pomeroy, next best do.	50
W. H. Adams, best doz. young Onions	1
James K. Guernsey, next best do	50
Joseph Fellows, young potatoes	1
Charles Butler, next best do	1
E. C. Howard, do	50
Joseph Fellows, best 32 cabbage heads	2
Charles Butler, next best do	50
Joseph Fellows, best 6 lettuce plants	1
E. C. Howard, best 25 radishes	50
W. H. Adams, next best do	25
Do best 6 blood beets	1
E. C. Howard, next best do	50
W. H. Adams, best 6 cucumbers	1
Joseph Fellows, next best do	50
E. C. Howard, best doz. Carrots	1
W. H. Adams, next best do	50
Joseph Fellows, Cauliflower	1
Charles Butler, do	1
R. Pomeroy, best squash	1

FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c.

To E. C. Howard, most beautiful and desirable double Tulip—dried specimen	1
Do do do single do	1
Do do Monthly Rose	1
Do next best do	50

Joseph Fellows, most beautiful and desirable hardy rose	1
John Greig, next best do do	50
Mrs. T. Chapin most beautiful specimen of Flowers of six sorts,	1
Mrs. Joy, most beautiful specimen of pinks of six sorts	1
Mrs. Ward, do do of a Passion Flower	1
James D. Bemis, do do of a Fig Tree	1
John Greig, do do of Orange and Lemon Trees, Aloes, Myrtle, &c.	1

At 12 o'clock, the Society repaired to the Episcopal Church, where a learned and appropriate address was delivered by Doct. CURBUSH of Geneva College. The thanks of the Society were presented to the orator, and a copy of the address requested for publication, by a unanimous vote.

At half past two o'clock, the Society sat down to a dinner, prepared in Col. Blossom's best style—where, in addition to his wonted supply of excellent viands, the vegetables and fruits furnished by the Society, afforded the most palatable and convincing proof of the utility and success of Horticultural Associations.

The President of the Society, John Greig, Esq. presided at the table, assisted by the first Vice President, James K. Guernsey, Esq.

Besides Col. Blossom's choice store of foreign wines, the company were regaled with very good domestic wine from the vineyard of Major Adlum, and a superior article of currant wine, presented by O. Phelps, Esq. of Canandaigua. Several respectable foreign gentlemen honoured the Society with their presence at dinner. Many piquant and appropriate toasts were drunk—the afternoon passed off with the utmost good feeling—and the company separated with increased zeal in the cause of Horticultural improvement.

The autumnal Meeting of the Society was appointed to be held at Lyons, on Wednesday the 21st of September next; and the following gentlemen named as the committee of arrangements for the occasion:—Myron Helley, Wm. H. Adams, E. C. Howard, Samuel Hecox, Graham H. Chapin. It was made the duty of the Committee to appoint an orator, and to publish and transmit, seasonably, to each member of the Society, a list of the premiums to be awarded.

The following resolution introduced by the Recording Secretary, and seconded by Jared Wilson, Esq. was unanimously adopted. The mover and seconder of the resolution bore testimony to the able and useful manner in which the Genesee Farmer had been conducted; and their commendations were heartily and eloquently concurred in by Vice President Guernsey and Mark H. Sibley, Esqs.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the GENESEE FARMER, published by Messrs. L. Tucker & Co., Rochester, to the patronage of all the members of this Horticultural Society, and to the Farmers and Horticulturists of our country—and that we hope that the members of this Society, and Agriculturists generally, will deem it a duty, as a means of mutual public instruction, to communicate their opinions, and the results of their experiments, to the columns of this valuable journal.

The proceedings of the Domestic Horticultural Society, at its meeting in Geneva, on the 29th of September last, not having been fully published,

it is deemed proper now to state, that at that meeting a resolution was adopted—admitting the wives and daughters of the members, and other ladies proposed by them, as honorary members of the Society, entitled to receive its premiums, and respectfully invited to honor its meetings with their presence.

On the same occasion, Judge BUEL, of Albany, and Doctor JAMES MEASE, of Philadelphia, were elected honorary members of the Society.

Z. BARTON STOUT, Rec. Sec'y.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

THE LOCUST.

The insect which appears at long stated periods, called the locust, is the *Cicada Septemdecem* of Linnæus, taking its specific name from the years (17) of each period.* It has been said, however, that there is some variation in these periods, and 15 and 16 years have also been mentioned; but of this I have no satisfactory evidence, and consider such variations very improbable.

In the 1st volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society is a paper on the manners of this insect by *Moses Bartram*, who appears to have examined it with great attention. At present I have not access to that book, and a lapse of almost 40 years since I saw it, has impaired the distinctness of my memory, but I will endeavor to give a few particulars.

The locust, during its short existence in the perfect state is not known to feed on any vegetable, unless it is some exudation from the leaves. The damage sustained in our orchards, &c. is caused by the perforations of the female at the time that she deposits her eggs. Of the branch of a nectarine now lying before me, (6 mo. 27,) and which broke down in consequence of these perforations, I observe that the diameter is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch—that the solid wood is cut and splintered, so that the eggs are not pressed as they would be if the wood was only split—that the direction of these incisions is slanting downward, forming an angle of 20° or 25° with the branch, but not passing beyond the pith—and that the eggs are 2, 3, or 4 in each place.

M. Bartram ascertained that in a month or two the eggs hatched, and the young locusts passed down the tree, and entered the ground. Some observers have spoken of 4 feet as a depth at which the insect has been found in after years; and it is nearly certain that in this state they never wander much in a lateral direction. Where the holes in only one spot of a clear field, were very numerous and contiguous, caused by the ascent of locusts, it was recollected that 17 years before, a tree had stood there, although every trace of it had long before disappeared.

There is one remarkable fact in the history of the locust, of which I have seen no notice in the course of my reading:—though it observes the stated period of 17 years, yet in different parts of the same region it comes forth in different years. My attention was first directed to this anomaly by an old man who remarked that "the locust year in Virginia was not the same as in Pennsylvania." In the summer of 1800 on my return from this place towards Philadelphia, I first encountered the locusts on the north side of a small

*A few locusts are sometimes heard in the intermediate summers, but I suspect these are a different species.

hill some miles above *Wyalusing*, near the *Susquehanna* river; and from that *little boundary*, southward throughout the lower parts of that state, wherever the soil and timber were suitable, these insects were sufficiently numerous.

Along the Cayuga lake, however, that was not "the locust year," nor did these insects appear among us till the summer of 1814, showing a difference of 3 years between this neighborhood and the south-eastern parts of Pennsylvania. I am also told by persons who lived about 8 years ago in different places in the northern parts of Tompkins county that the locusts were then there in great numbers.

A complete history of this insect ought to have a map of the different districts in which it comes forth in different years.

As far as my observations have extended, the locust is not partial to beech and maple lands, but confines itself chiefly among the oak and hickory. It is evident however, that since our forests have been partially removed, it has extended its limits eastward from the Cayuga lake. In 1814 a locust was a rare thing on my farm, but this summer their singular notes were no novelty. This we ascribe to the great increase of the few that wandered hither 17 years ago. In digging pit-sand this spring near an apple tree which had stood 25 years, we took up many that were down in the subsoil.

1. What is the food of this insect in its *larva* state?

2. What has caused the locusts of one district to differ in regard to time from the locusts of another district?

3. If the locusts extend the boundaries of their districts, do not these districts *overlap*?

4. May not the same tract of country be inhabited by locusts that observe different seasons?

6. May not the opinions held by some persons that the locusts appear once in seven years or once in eleven years, be founded in fact in consequence of this *overlapping*?

[Dr. Hildreth's article, from which D. T. furnished us extracts, was in type before the receipt of his communication—for which see first page.]

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER. NAMES OF PLANTS.

I am partial to long received English names of plants, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, roses, lilies, pinks, tulips, &c.; and in common parlance such ought to be used wherever these answer the purpose, because there will always be people who are not *botanists*, and it is polite to adapt our language to the comprehension of our audience; but there is an affectation in favor of English names, which I feel no disposition to countenance, and which aiming at greater simplicity often descends to coarseness and vulgarity. The efforts of *Withering*, *Gray*, and others, to *anglicise* the names of plants have produced no valuable result. It appears that these attempts have been founded on the preposterous notion that an English name conveys more knowledge of a newly discovered plant, than a Latin name; yet it is plain that *we want a new name for a new thing*. In the absence therefore, of old and long established names, let us use those which are common to the scientific world; and it will be found on trial that no Greek nor Latin words are worse on the tongue, or more destitute of meaning than

"*false choak dog*," or "*mermaid beggar ticks*."*

I have been led into these reflections by the lists of fine plants offered at the Horticultural Exhibitions; and it will appear by the following quotations and remarks, that a little more care is necessary to enable some readers in distant places to understand what is meant.

From the proceedings of the New York Horticultural Society.

"April 26—Dr. Ireland presented a specimen of *Urtica*." If noticed at all it ought to be noticed intelligibly. There are not less than 32 species of this genus, and which of these was exhibited? and why? for its beauty? or rarity?

"Mr. Neale presented 18 varieties of early tulips—*Phlox stolonifera* and *Alyssum saxatile*." This is the language which I like. To one (or more) species of *Phlox* however, the name *Lych-nidea* is applied by some who dislike *hard* words, and sometimes it is *softened* into *Litch-lydia*!—These provincialisms ought to be rejected.

"Several bottles of cider—manufactured from the *crab-apple*—colourless as water, and of a very pleasant taste." What kind of crab-apple was used? The English crab or *wilding*, a very permanent variety of *Pyrus malus* (if it be not a different species) perhaps has not been brought into this country. The American crab (*Pyrus coronaria*) is a distinct species, but I apprehend it has never produced cider "colorless as water, nor of a very pleasant" flavor. *Hughes'* Virginia Crab is a famous cider apple, and only a variety of the *Pyrus malus* or common apple. It is so tough that on being pressed, it gives out the juice like a sponge, very little (if any) of the pulp passing into the liquor. This is one of its excellent qualities, and another is the great specific gravity, and consequent richness of its juice. This kind therefore, probably produced the cider, but it ought to have been distinctly mentioned, as many persons may understand by "crab apple" the American crab.

"May 3. Mr. Neale presented *Rosa sanguinea*." This is only considered a variety of *Rosa indica* by good botanists, but here it is wrongly marked as a distinct species.

"A perennial *Candituft*, Iberis." This account will be very obscure to such as know not that *Candituft* is the English, and *Iberis* the scientific, name of the genus. The latter ought to have been in *italics*, and in parenthesis.

"Mr. A. Smith—a double flowering apple." Of what species? *Pyrus spectabilis* from China is semidouble, and I have a semidouble variety of *Pyrus malus*, but there may be other kinds. The account is therefore of little value.

"May 10. Mr. Neale presented a handsome *Ranunculus*"—of what species? Many species of *Ranunculus*, are cultivated and considered "handsome," as *R. hortensis*, *R. asiaticus*, *R. acanthifolius*, *R. illyricus*, &c. It would be gratifying to florists who cannot attend these exhibitions (and for such I presume these accounts are written) to be able to discover the sorts of flowers which have been presented.

From the Exhibitions of the Albany Horticultural Society.

"May 17. Snow flake jonquils." Snow flake as an English generic name is applied to the species of *Leucojum*; but it ought not to be confounded with the jonquil (*Narcissus jonquilla*.)

* See Eaton's Manual of Botany.

"*Spina futrix*." If Europeans judge of our botanical attainments from the mutilated name^s which occur in our periodical works, they must assign us low seats in the temple of science. If every letter of such names, is not written too plain for mistake, for want of a competent inspector of the press, a *jumble* generally comes forth. Sometimes an unskilful attempt at correction, is made, and then we have "confusion worse confounded." A few years ago, a list of plants was given in *Silliman's Journal*, and it appears that the compositor mistook the *u* in *Acorus* (the generic name of the common *calamus*) and gave us *Acorns*!

Probably in our quotation *Spiraea frutex* was meant, but I have not discovered the name after searching for this purpose in thirteen botanical authors. I hope the Secretary of the institution will save us hereafter from the risk of *guessing*.

"A fine collection of flowers,—from the garden of Jesse Buel,—consisting of—*Jacobia*." Is this *Senecio jacobea* of *Linnaeus*? or *Jacobea(n)* lily? as it is sometimes called.

"*Silician Lilac*." This is probably a *misprint* for *Siberian*, as we know of none by the former name.

I shall close my criticisms with one more remark. The dogwood (*Piscidia erythrina*) Gen. Farmer number 23, is a native of Jamaica,—a hot house plant,—and consequently is not referrible to our rural economy. None of the dogwoods (*cornus*) of this region are considered poisonous.

Q.

Our correspondent is requested to continue his remarks as occasion may require.

To the Editor of the Genesee Farmer—

I perceive by various papers that the important question of saving seed corn from the ravages of the destructive crows is yet a problem.

I hope the following experiment will carry conviction home to the minds of practical farmers.

E. WATSON.

Port Kent, (Lake Champlain,) June 29, 1831.

EXPERIMENT.

I planted two acres of corn this spring, near the haunts of crows, at the foot of a mountain. Three-fourths of the seed corn was thus prepared:—The corn soaked in beef pickle, containing salt petre, 8 hours; then added in two ounces of verdigrise to each bushel of seed, and soaked part of it 3 hours longer. The residue was soaked in beef pickle containing salt petre 12 hours; then rolled in plaster—the remains covered with soft tar, then rolled in the plaster.

The result was, that the crows made frequent attempts to depredate upon the three-fourths soaked in copperas water as above. They partially destroyed 3 or 4 hills, and then abandoned the enterprise in utter despair. It is now in vigorous growth. The part soaked in brine and covered with plaster was destroyed in *toto*, and replanted with potatoes. The part rolled in tar was about one half destroyed. Comment will be superfluous, such being the marked facts stated with caution.

By the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1731, it appears that the number of newspapers then in England was 40—in America 2. The number has now increased in England to more than 100. In the U. States the number is probably more than 1500!

SELECTIONS.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held June 18th, the following report was made by the Committee on a garden of Experiment and Rural Cemetery.

Concluded from page 206.

The establishment of a CEMETERY in connexion with the GARDEN OF EXPERIMENT, cannot fail of meeting public approbation. Such rural burial places were common, among the ancients, who allowed no grave yards within their cities. The Potter's Field without the walls of Jerusalem, and in the Twelve Tables, it was prescribed 'that the dead should neither be buried or burned in the city' of Rome. Evelyn states, 'that the custom of burying in churches and near about them, especially in great cities, is a novel presumption, indecent, sordid and very prejudicial to health; it was not done among the Christians in the primitive ages;' was forbidden by the Emperors, Gratian, Valentinian and Theodosius, and never sanctioned until the time of Gregory the Great. The Eastern Christians do not now inter the dead within the churches. During the age of the patriarchs graves were selected as places of sepulchre. When Sarah died, Abraham purchased 'the fields of Ephron, in Machpelah, with all the trees that were therein and the borders round about, as a burying place,' and there he buried his wife; 'and there they buried Abraham, Isaac, Rebekah and Leah;' and when Jacob had blessed his sons, 'he said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people; bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron.' Deborah 'was buried beneath Beth-el under an oak,' and the valiant men of Jabesh-gilead removed the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall of Bethshon and 'buried them under a tree.' Moses was buried in 'a valley in the land of Moab;' Joseph in 'a parcel of ground in Shechem;' Eleazer, the son of Aaron 'in a hill that pertained to Phinehas,' and Manassah with Annon 'in the garden of Uzza.'

The planting of rose-trees upon graves is an ancient custom: Anacreon says that 'it protects the dead;' and Propertius indicates the usage of burying among roses.

Plato sanctioned the planting of trees over sepulchres, and the tomb of Atiadne was in the Arcthusian Grove of Crete. The Catacombs of Thebes were excavated in the gorges of the forest clad hills, on the opposite bank of the Nile, and those of Memphis were beyond the lake Acherusia, from whence the Grecian mythologists derived their fabulous accounts of the Elysian fields. There it was supposed the souls of the virtuous and illustrious retired after death, and roamed through bowers, forever green, and over meadows spangled with flowers, and refreshed by perennial streams. In the mountains near Jerusalem were located the tombs of the opulent Israelites; and in a Garden, near the base of Calvary had Joseph, the Aramathean, prepared that memorable sepulchre in which was laid the crucified Messiah. The Greeks and Romans often selected the secluded recesses of wooded heights and vales, as favorite places of interment, or the borders of the great public highways, where elegant monuments were erected, and surrounded with Cypress and other ever verdant trees. Many of the rich-

ly sculptured sarcophagi and magnificent tombs, reared by the once polished nations of Asia Minor are still to be seen in the vicinity of the numerous ruined cities, on the deserted coast of Karamania.

The Athenians allow no burials within the city. The illustrious men, who had either died in the service of their country, or were thought deserving of the most distinguished honors, were buried in the Ceramicus,—an extensive public cemetery on the road to Thria. Tombs and statues were erected to their memory, on which were recounted their praises and exploits; and to render them familiar to all, to animate every citizen to a love of virtue and of glory, and to excite in youthful minds, an ardent desire of imitating those celebrated worthies, the spacious grounds were embellished with trees and made a public promenade. Within the Ceramicus was the Academy where Plato and the great men who followed him met their disciples and held assemblies for philosophical conference and instruction.—Connected with the Academy was a Gymnasium and a garden, which was adorned with delightful covered walks, and refreshed by the waters of the Cephissus, which flowed, under the shade of the plain and various other trees, through its western borders. At the entrance and within the area of the garden were temples, altars and statues of the gods.

The bodies of the Athenians, who had fallen in battle, were collected by their countrymen, and after they were consumed on the funeral pile, their bones were carried to Athens; there they were exposed, in eypress coffins, under a large tent, for three days, that the relations might perform those libations, which affection and religion enjoined; then they were placed on as many cars, as there were tribes, and the procession proceeded slowly through the city, to the Ceramicus, where funeral games were exhibited, and an orator publicly appointed for the occasion, pronounced an eulogium.

Even the Turks, who are so opposed to the cultivation of the fine arts, embellish their graveyards with evergreens. With them it is a religious duty, to plant trees around the graves of their kindred, and the burying ground of Scutari, is one of the most interesting objects in the environs of Constantinople. Situated in the rear of the town and extending along the declivity of the Asiatic shore, towards the sea of Marmora, it presents a vast forest of majestic trees; and thither the inhabitants of the imperial city generally resort, during the sultry months of summer, to enjoy the cool breezes, of the Euxine, or are wafted over the waves of the Propontis. Throughout Italy, France and England, there are many cemeteries which are ornamented with forest trees and flowering shrubs. Pere La Chaise, in the environs of Paris, has been admired, and celebrated, by every traveller, who has visited that beautiful garden of the dead.

In Liverpool a similar burying ground was completed three years since, and a meeting has recently been held in London for forming one, in the vicinity of that city, of a size, and on a scale of magnificence, which shall quadruple with the wealth and vast extent of the mighty capital of a great nation. Within the central arena are to be exact models of the superb temples, triumphal arches, columns and public monuments

of Greece and Rome, as receptacles, or memorials of the departed worthies of the empire.

The establishment of rural cemeteries similar to that of Pere La Chaise, has often been the subject of conversation in this country, and frequently adverted to by the writers in our scientific and literary publications. But a few years since, a meeting was held in Boston, by many of its most respectable citizens, for the purpose of maturing a plan and forming such an establishment, in the environs of the city. No one can be indifferent to a subject of such deep and universal interest. In whatever point of view it is considered, who is there, that does not perceive numerous and powerful inducements, for aiding in its accomplishment? How consoling and pleasing is the thought that our memories shall be cherished after death: that the spot, where our ashes repose, shall be often visited, by dear and constant friends; that they will there linger, to call up the soothing, yet melancholy reminiscences of by gone times; that the sod which covers us, will be kept ever verdant; that a magnificent forest will be reared to overshadow our graves, by those truly kind hands, which performed the last sad office of affection; that flowers will fringe the pathways, leading to our lowly resting place, and their fragrance, mingled with the holiest aspirations ascend towards the throne of the Eternal.

To those who mourn, what a consolation to visit the bower-sequestered monument of a much loved friend, under circumstances and with associations, so favorably calculated to revive agreeable recollections of the past; and when these revolting ideas are excluded, which obtrude upon the mind, while standing in the usual dreary, desolate and ruinous repositories of the dead.

In a Rural Cemetery the names and virtues of the departed would live in perpetual freshness, and their souls seem to commune with those who come to do honor to their names. Thus would all like to repose in death; and who would not deem it a blessing, to be able to confer that favor on a parent, child, wife, husband, or friend?—How can this object be so successfully accomplished as in connexion with an Experimental Garden? That part of the land which has been recommended for a CEMETERY, may be circumvallated by a spacious avenue, bordered by trees, shrubbery and perennial flowers; rather as a line of demarcation, than of disconnexion; for the ornamental grounds of the GARDEN should be apparently blended with those of the Cemetery, and the walks of each so inter-communicate, as to afford an uninterrupted range over both, as one common domain.

Among the hills, glades and dales, which are now covered with evergreen, and deciduous trees and shrubs, may be selected sites for isolated graves, and tombs, and these being surmounted with columns, obelisks, and other appropriate monuments of granite and marble, may be rendered interesting specimens of art; they will also vary and embellish the scenery, embraced within the scope of the numerous sinuous avenues, which may be felicitously opened, in all directions, and to a vast extent from the diversified and picturesque features, which the topography of the tract of land presents.

Besides the great public advantages, which will result, from the Horticultural

departments, that portion of the land which may be consecrated to the dead, and rendered like the Elysian fields of the Egyptians a holy and pleasant resort for the living,—the whole will present one of the most instructive, magnificent, and pleasant promenades in our country. From its immediate proximity to the Capital of the State, it will attract universal interest, and become a place of healthful, refreshing and agreeable resort, from early spring, until the close of autumn.

To accomplish these two great objects, it is necessary that a fund should be created, immediately, sufficient for the purchase of the land, surrounding it with a substantial fence, the erection of a gardener's lodge, laying out the grounds, and preparing them for the purposes of an Experimental Garden and a Cemetery. That this can be done, your committee does not entertain a doubt, and respectfully recommend the adoption of the following measures, as best calculated to insure success.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
For the Committee.

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on an Experimental Garden and Rural Cemetery, be accepted and that said Committee be authorized to proceed in the establishment of a Garden and Cemetery in conformity to the Report which has this day been made and accepted.

Boston, June 11, 1831.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Seventh Exhibition, July 5, 1831.

4 large cucumbers, 1 basket fine red currants, 6 baskets fine cherries, of different kinds,—from the garden of Spencer Stafford.

10 ears corn, ½ peck kidney potatoes,—from the garden of V. P. Douw.

6 roots blood beets, 6 roots carrots, half peck string beans, 3 varieties of fine hollyhocks—presented by Daniel Gilbert, gardener.

5 baskets of fine cherries, different kinds; 3 baskets of fine raspberries, different kinds,—from the garden of Isaac Denniston.

2 heads early York and one head sugar loaf cabbage, 5 roots of Orange and 2 roots Swisschard beets, 1 bunch radishes, second growth; half a peck of white and black potatoes, 1 basket fine red currants, 30 large rich flavored red gooseberries, 2 cucumbers, 7 pods Chinese peppers, 4 baskets of fine cherries, of different kinds; 2 Chaludonian lilies, 3 varieties of splendid double hollyhocks, one of them a beautiful snow white; 4 varieties of fine carnation pinks,—from the garden of D. B. Slingerland.

2 varieties of fine double sweet Williams, 3 varieties of single,—from the garden of John Meads.

16 varieties of splendid double hollyhocks, one of them a fine white with pink margin and palmated foliage; double white fever few; double red and white green of the meadow; double scarlet lychnis; double orange; yellowed, quilled and ranunculus matigolds, and a fine single dahlia,—from the garden of Jesse Buel.

5 varieties of superb double dahlias, 6 varieties of double poppies, one of them pure white with pink margin; 4 seedling carnations, different colors; 11 varieties of splendid hollyhocks, 5 varieties of perennial larkspur; double, white and red queen of the meadow; lady's ear drop; rose willow wort;

double scarlet lychnis; Japanese three day lily; double white and blue bell flower; rose potentilla; blue spiked veronica; large red mallow, coriopsis tinctoria, and an elegant dark purple maurndia,—from the Albany Nursery.

Premiums were awarded to Spencer Stafford on cucumbers: V. P. Douw on corn and potatoes: D. B. Slingerland on cabbage, Albany Nursery on flowers.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Our annual present of fine gooseberries from Isaac McKim, Esq. of this city has been received. As usual, the fruit is excellent, measuring from three to four inches in circumference, and of exceedingly rich flavor. We have also had the pleasure of seeing some very fine gooseberries in several of our public gardens, as a stimulant to the productions of which we have no doubt the successful example of Mr. McKim has largely contributed. At Samuel Feast's garden, Frederick road, we saw several bushes, the fruit of which would measure full four inches. In its present improved state, the gooseberry is scarcely inferior to any fruit of the garden, and is only secondary to that of the orchard in consequence of its brief season.—*Am. Far.*

Niagara, (U. C.) District Agricultural Society.—Pursuant to Notice, a general meeting took place at the Inn of Walter Dittick, in St. Catharines, on Saturday the 11th of June, for the purpose of choosing Officers to serve the ensuing year.

After some desultory conversation, it was ascertained to be the unanimous desire of the members present, that George Adams, Esq. President, should be re-elected, together with S. Wood, Esq. as Secretary, and Mr. John Gibson, Treasurer, to which they at length reluctantly consented—whereupon a resolution proposing the following named gentleman as office bearers of the Society, was unanimously adopted, viz:

- George Adams, *President.*
 - J. Cummings,
 - Adam Stull,
 - Doctor Lefferty,
 - Cyrus Sumner,
 - George Connolly,
- } *V. Presidents.*

DIRECTORS.

- Niagara, } John Macfarlane,
- Grantham, } Joseph Clement.
- Louth, } John Lampman.
- Clinton, } John Clark.
- Stamford, } Jacob Beam,
- Thorold, } Adam Koncle.
- Pelham, } Adam Lynch.
- Gainsborough, } George Marlatt.
- Bertie, } Samuel Beckett.
- County of } William Taylor.
- Haldimand, } William Smith.
- Grimsby, } Joseph Young.
- Willoughby, } John Camp.
- Wainfleet, } Jacob Gander.
- David Thompson.

Resolved, That the meeting do now adjourn, to meet again on the second Wednesday in July next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in the town of Niagara, at Mrs. Fish's Tavern.

GEORGE ADAMS, *President.*

SAMUEL WOOD, *Secretary.*

Prevention of the Mildew on Peach and Nectarine Trees.—The following preventative of the mildew on Peach and Nectarine Trees has simplicity as well as the experi-

ence of many years, to recommend it:—Take of sulphur and rain or river water, proportions of two ounces of sulphur to every four gallons of water. Put the quantity which may be required into a copper or boiler, and let it (after it commences boiling) boil for half an hour: after which it may be taken out, or suffered to remain until it becomes of a tepid state when it ought to be applied to the trees by means of the garden engine or syringe, as in a common washing with water. The time for applying it is annually, as soon as the fruit is set and considered out of danger.—*Loudon.*

Description of the *Night Blooming Cereus* lately blooming in the green-house of Mr. PEPPER, in Philadelphia. There was, on one evening, a magnificent display of eight flowers of *Night Blooming Cereus*, viz: five on one plant, two on another, and one on a third.

The corolla was full six inches in diameter, with twenty stamina, surrounding one pistillum. The inside of the calyx is a splendid yellow, or bright sulphur color; the petals of the purest white, numerous, lancet-shaped, disposed in several rows, in a beautiful roaceous form, The flower diffuses a slight pleasant odour.

EARLY HARVEST.—We understand, says the Delaware Press, that a gentleman in New Castle Hundred, commenced his harvest on Saturday the 18th inst. The wheat cut, had a fine appearance, of a good height and was well filled. It was of the kind called *rare ripe*.

Novel patriotic contribution.—The people of Hayti have sent 10,600 pounds of coffee for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the French patriots who fell in the memorable 3 days of July.

The editor of the Sentinel, published at Stamford, Connecticut, has lately made a hearty dinner on a black fish that weighed *ten pounds*. When a printer is so fortunate as to get a good dinner, he does right to let the world know it.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for two weeks ending July 2, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro-	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
		meter	meter			
19	M	82	29.46	m	fair	
	E	69	29.55	w	do	
20	M	88	29.60	w	do	
	E	74	29.45	nc	do	
21	M	76	29.32	w	cloudy	high wind showers
	E	62	29.45	nc	rain	1-10
22	M	68	29.60	w	fair	
	E	58	29.60	w	cloudy	
23	M	60	29.63	e	do	rainy
	E	52	29.73	w	fair	
24	M	65	29.85	nc	do	
	E	52	29.75	nc	do	
25	M	68	29.70	nc	do	
	E	57	29.65	nc	do	
26	M	68	29.75	nc	fair	
	E	64	29.70	e	cloudy	
27	M	70	29.55	s	rain	1-3-10 inches
	E	66	29.45	s	rainy	1-10
28	M	76	29.45	w	do	1-10
	E	64	29.40	e	cloudy	
29	M	82	29.37	nc	rainy	1-10
	E	58	29.55	nc	do	1-10
30	M	68	29.65	nc	fair	
	E	60	29.68	nc	do	
1	M	74	29.70	sc	do	
	E	76	29.74	nc	do	
2	M	82	29.85	sw	do	
	E	66	29.85	e	do	

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.
THE FELLEBERG SCHOOL, AT BOLTON,
BUCKS CO. PA.

It is a remarkable circumstance that here, where the education of youth, and the general diffusion of knowledge are in theory, and ought to be in fact the very basis of our free institutions, so little has been done towards even an experiment of this admirable mode of instruction.

Much has been said and written on the subject. It has been shown to be fitted for all classes and every pursuit, for giving health and vigor to the body no less than to the mind, and that it is peculiarly adapted to the wants and actual condition of American society. There has prevailed long since a universal concurrence of opinion in all these particulars, and yet it has remained little more than an untried object of admiration and speculation.

At length, it is to be hoped, a fair experiment is about to be made, and in our own state. The school at Bolton, the healthful and delightful residence of *Anthony Morris, Esq.* is admirably situated for the purpose, and under the general superintendence of this amiable and accomplished gentleman, aided by the known skill and experience of a man and scholar such as the *Rev. Mr. Chaderton* and *B. M. Isnar*, who is practically familiar with the Fellenberg plan, with other competent teachers, we have every reasonable assurance of its success, so far as the ability of the instructors is concerned.

The comparative advantages and disadvantages of public and private education in a city and in the country, have ever found their respective advocates alike zealous and confident. It is yet and perhaps will continue to be a debateable subject. It cannot be denied, however, that in a city, the temptations to pleasure and to vicious pursuits are more numerous and powerful, and that the simple and healthful aliments and the pure and wholesome air of the country deserve a decided preference. For exercises in the open fields and rural employments, we are beginning to substitute gymnastics, for the body confessedly requires care as well as the mind. But are these suited to the strength, the bones and muscles of boyhood? It is believed they are not, and so thought the Greeks and Romans. It is known that they have in some instances produced disease and deformity.

On the Fellenberg plan, bodily exercise is obtained by simple, safe and natural means, agricultural, horticultural and mechanical employment, at once healthful and useful too. The time expended in gymnastics on the other hand, is just so much abstracted from useful pursuits—they teach nothing which is to be of future advantage or profit, and it will not be pretended that they can claim superiority in regard to the health and vigor of the human body.

Whatever may be the opinion of a Parent on these matters, much is gained by giving him an opportunity of choice. He who, upon the whole, prefers to educate his son under his own eye, or in the city, and upon the old plan, will indulge his preference accordingly—while the Parent who discovers greater advantages, as to body and mind, in an education in the country, and according to the recent system, may be gratified.

As a ground of encouragement, we must refer to the success which has attended the

Fellenberg School, at Whitesborough, Oneida County, New York. It appears that it was begun some few years since, it is supposed, with very limited means. Whether it has ever had the advantage of an instructor, actually conversant with the system, we know not, for indeed until very lately, it has scarcely been heard of beyond its immediate sphere. It commenced with six scholars only, and soon increased to sixty, more than which number cannot be accommodated. By the practice of early rising, more than the usual hours are devoted to study, while three hours of every day are employed between Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanic Arts. Unpretending as was its origin, and circumscribed as its capacity, and although pains had been taken to make known that the Institution was filled, five hundred applicants, it is said, were necessarily rejected last year, and more than fifty during the three first months of the present year! This speaks loudly in favor of the system, even upon an imperfect and inadequate trial.

The Bolton Fellenberg School, so advantageously situated, upon a plan at once large and liberal, and under auspices which leave nothing better to be desired, cannot, we think, fail to receive countenance and patronage, sufficient for a full and fair experiment. We desire it, because we believe it tends more than any other to the advantage of the rising generation, and because its accomplishment will afford a suitable return to a fellow citizen, who has devoted most of his life to the offices more gratifying to mere ambition; and many years to an examination of this mode of instruction, in which he is thoroughly initiated, from the prosperous establishment of which he will derive, we trust, not less honour, and we will add, which he least considers, more individual advantage. **A FATHER.**

HARVESTING OATS.

It is much the best way to mow (not to reap) oats when beginning to turn yellow, whether they are wanted for fodder, or for the oats with the fodder. I a farmer wants to make the most of his oats, if they are ever so stout, let him mow them when beginning to turn yellow. Dry them well, thresh them as much as he pleases, and his cattle will eat the straw in preference to the best meadow hay; and besides the grain must be brighter and heavier than if they stand in the field till quite ripe, and the straw is spoiled.—*Detroit Courier.*

The annual Fair of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday and Thursday last, at Carthage, and was very well attended. The exhibition of domestic animals on Wednesday, gave proof of increased attention on the part of our farmers, to one of the most important of their duties. The exhibition of domestic manufactures yesterday, was by no means extensive. Two threshing machines, one new churn, an improved horse rake, and a number of other agricultural articles were exhibited, and most of them were highly approved. General Harrison's address was delivered at about 12 o'clock, to a large and attentive audience, and was heard with great approbation.

Valuable Improvement.—A Mr. Jennings of this city has invented a preparation of Spirits of Turpentine and Alcohol, which burned in the same manner

as oil, gives a most beautiful light. It is said to be cheaper than gas, and our own observation enables us to say that it gives a more brilliant light than either oil or gas, and is at the same time free from their impurities.—*Cour & Enq.*

Trade and Commerce of New-Orleans.
—Notwithstanding the very unusual and unprecedented number of vessels, which have loaded at New Orleans the present year, at the last dates there was not a vessel in port unengaged, although the number exceeded 200 sail, making about 40,000 tons. The stock of cotton on hand for export, was 80,000 hhd. and every other kind in proportion. If the produce of Louisiana continues to increase for five years to come, in proportion to the last five years, New Orleans will require all the shipping of the United States to carry it to market.—*Cour & Enq.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of **E. PECK and Co.** is this day dissolved by mutual consent

**EVERARD PECK,
DAVID HOYT,
SAM'L D PORTER.**

may 6, 1831.

☐ The subscribers having purchased the Stock in Trade of the late firm of **E. PECK and Co.**, will continue the business of Book Selling, Printing, and Book Binding, at the old stand, under the firm of **HOYT, PORTER and Co.**

**DAVID HOYT,
SAM'L D PORTER,
LUTHER TUCKER.**

may 6.

☐ The subscriber, having connected himself in business with **DAVID HOYT and SAMUEL D. PORTER**, has removed his Printing Establishment to the old stand of **E. PECK and Co.**, where he will continue the publication of the *Daily Advertiser*, *Rochester Republican*, and *Genesee Farmer*, under the firm of **LUTHER TUCKER and Co.**

may 6.

LUTHER TUCKER.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, & C.

THE subscribers; successors to **E. PECK & Co.** at the old stand, No 33 Carroll-street, Rochester, have now on hand the most complete stock of Books, in the various departments of Science, Literature and Art, ever offered to the citizens of the "Genesee Country." Among them are comprised most of the works ever required by the Attorney, Physician or Divine, to make up their Library, and all the School Books used in the Common and Classical Schools of the State. Town and Social Libraries furnished on the most liberal terms, and at very low prices. Any work not on hand, furnished if to be found in the eastern cities, on short notice. They have also gone very extensively into the **PAPER HANGING** trade, and have now on hand a great assortment of **Paper Hangings and Borders**, of every description, from 30 cents to \$1,25 cents per piece. In the variety, beauty and quality of this article, they stand unrivalled. Having a **Book Bindery and Printing Office** attached to their establishment, they are prepared to do Job Work in either of those branches of business in superior style. Their stock of stationery is very complete, comprising almost all things ever called for in that line. They have now on hand 500 reams super royal, medium, demy and royal Printing Paper, from some of the best manufactories in the state. Printers supplied with **News Paper and News and Book Ink**, of superior qualities, at low prices. In some future number of the *Farmer*, they propose giving a catalogue of some of the principal Books. Country Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms. The customers of the late firm of **E. PECK & Co.** are particularly requested to call. Orders from abroad thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HOYT, PORTER & CO.

H., P. & Co., are agents for the North American Review, American Quarterly do., London Quarterly do., Edinburgh do., Westminster do., Christian Spectator, Biblical Repository, American Journal of Medicine, delivered in Rochester at subscription price.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

We find that more people are disposed to read articles which relate to the present time, than to the past or future. Our wheat fields already begin to remind us that the time for harvesting is at hand. The time is an interesting one to farmers who are watching their fields with anxiety. It sometimes happens that in the course of a few days their hopes are cut off, and that instead of filling their barns with valuable grain, they scarcely realize enough to pay the expense of harvesting. Although the prospects are not as favorable this season as usual, with regard to wheat in our neighborhood, they are far from discouraging.—The Hessian fly has done considerable damage, and from the continuation of warm damp weather, many pieces of wheat are injured by the rust. With regard to the proper time for cutting Rye and Wheat, much has been published in works on Agriculture, and we believe it is now generally admitted that grains designed for bread stuffs are better when cut early than when allowed to stand until over ripe or until the stock becomes quite dry. It is held that the skin of wheat that is cut early is not as thick as that which is allowed to stand and dry upon the stalk, and that it will give a greater proportion of flour. Many people suppose that wheat which is cut before the kernel gets hard, will shrink on drying. This is not, to a certain extent, the case. We have seen wheat cut when the kernels were so soft as to be easily mashed between the fingers, which after drying was as plump as that from the same field, which was allowed to stand until it became dry. This subject should be fairly understood by every farmer, as on commencing his harvesting a few days in advance, he will be able to do his work with a less number of hands, which at this season are in great demand. It has been a received opinion that all kinds of seeds for planting or sowing should be fully ripe; but some experiments made by a friend of ours, goes much toward confuting this theory. His experiments were made with Indian corn, and he gave the preference to that which was picked as soon as the kernels had become glazed, or too hard for boiling. He assured us that after several experiments he found that corn which was picked early, when planted, not only came up one day earlier, but that the plants had a more thrifty appearance. We do not know why the same rule will not apply to wheat. This season may particularly invite to early cutting of the wheat harvest, as many pieces are more or less attacked with the rust, and we believe that such wheat would often be as plump if cut as soon as attacked, as when allowed to stand until fully ripe; and if so, it is evident that the quality would be much better in the former case. But this should be determined by the extent of the rust, the state of the weather, and the age and growth of the wheat.

As the rust appears to be a parasitic plant, which takes root in, and draws its nourishment from the

stalks of wheat, the humidity of the atmosphere seems essential to its growth; therefore, wheat of a rank growth, where the pores of the stalks are more open and shaded, the rust increases with more rapidity, than where the growth is slower, and the stalks not so thickly set. When the weather is comparatively cool, the rust does not increase with the same rapidity as when warmer, and grounds in an open and airy situation are not as subject to it as those in low pent up situations.

The objections which were formerly made against cutting grain early, viz: "that it was more difficult to thresh," is now done away by the introduction of threshing machines; and the straw for feeding to cattle, particularly oat straw, is much better for being cut early. Therefore we invite the attention of farmers to the subject.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF WHEAT.

We again invite the Farmers of Old Genesee to make observations upon the different kinds of wheat cultivated by them, particularly where they have more than one kind growing in the same field, where the cultivation has been the same, and a similarity in soil. Should they commence those observations during harvest, it is hoped that the subject of profit from sowing various kinds of wheat, may be fairly made known before the next seeding time. We shall be glad to receive communications from practical men as to the time of ripening, quantity of straw and wheat, whether and how it was affected by the rust or Hessian fly; in short, all the particulars that would be desirable to communicate to those who are wishing to cultivate the most profitable variety, and thus to give each reader the benefit of the experiments of others.

TURNIPS.

Turnips are rather an uncertain crop, but when the sowing of them is attended with success, they are profitable to a certain extent, and add much to the variety of the table. Farmers should not forget the old adage—

"The twenty-fifth of July
 Sow Turnips—wet or dry."

As this time, which has been found to correspond with this climate, is at hand, those who have land calculated for this crop, might devote some wet day during haying or harvest to the preparation of a small piece of ground, to advantage.—We find the crop to succeed best upon new land which is of a deep black soil, rather damp than otherwise. Next to this, sward land which has lain several years in grass of good strength of soil is to be preferred. If such soil is free from stone and roots, and can be turned over flat with the plow, it is desirable. After which it may be made fine upon the top, with the drag, which often proves as well for the crop as when the ground is made fine by cross plowing. The kinds of turnips we would recommend for sowing are, The White Globe, Tankard, Norfolk and flat Malta. The latter is a yellow turnip, with a firm flesh, and keeps late, and is one of the handsomest varieties we have seen, and seems well adapted to this climate. There is also a new hybrid turnip, which is a cross between the Globe and the Ru-

tabaga, said to be a fine late keeping turnip, but we have not seen it growing. To those who only cultivate small pieces, we would recommend to sow them in drills, and to hoe them, as they may then be sown thick, and pulled out when hoed, after the small insects have done eating them.—By this method there is more certainty of a crop, than when sown at broad cast.

HORSES SLOBBERING.

At this season of the year, when the weather is warm, and the earth moist, horses feeding in pastures are often salivated to that extent that it renders it very disagreeable being near them, and instead of gaining flesh they lose it very fast.—The cause of this salivation has been ascribed to their eating a plant which grows in moist ground, called *Lobelia*. We conclude this is not the cause of this complaint, as we do not know of any animals but *Quacks* who are fond of it. If this was the true cause of it, why do not horses slobber in dry cool weather, when the grasses are not growing as rapidly, or even in damp weather, when feeding in pastures newly stocked down with timothy grass. If a horse, which is troubled with this complaint, is turned into such pasturage, the complaint is soon stopped. The salivation is undoubtedly produced by eating white clover when it is very full of juice; and changing the food is the proper preventive. A baiting of hay or oats in common cases will answer, or in extreme ones change the pasture as mentioned before, and it will soon cease.

INOCULATING.

During this month Horticulturists should attend to inoculating their cherries. As this fruit ripens early, the wood also makes a corresponding growth, and those who wish to succeed well in cultivating them by inoculation, should do it early in July, and be careful to select wood buds, which may be known by their shape, as they are not as round as flower buds, which if set would only produce short spurs.

RAIN AT THE SOUTH.

From the swollen and muddy appearance of our River, there must have been heavy showers in the counties at the south lying on the Genesee. The Dansville paper states, that the weather has been wet for three weeks past, and fears are entertained that the wheat will rust. The Genesee Register states, "there is a great want of laborers to secure the abundant crops of hay and wheat; and, that there are fears that without help is speedily obtained, some of the grain will return again to the ground." We are also fearful, that the very hot weather now prevailing, will make bad work among lodged grain. We are also not without our fears, that the lots of funds put into the pockets of the farmers for the last year's crop, by the Millers, will make too many gentlemen farmers, for the successful prosecution of agricultural operations. Does not Poor Richard say,—

"He that by the Plough would thrive,
 Himself must either hold or drive."

100 steam engines are now in operation in Philadelphia city and Liberties, 60 of which are driven by anthracite coal.

TOADS.

There are few parts of the animal creation that are looked upon with more contempt than toads; and yet they are capable of ministering to the comfort and convenience of man. One reason why we look upon them with so much contempt is, that we form our opinions of them, as we are too apt to do with our own species, altogether by outward appearances, without inquiring into their good or bad qualities. We confess that there is nothing very inviting in the outward appearance of one of these animals; but when we make ourselves more acquainted with their habits, our dislike of them ceases, for in this it is as in politics—we laud that man who is working for us, whom we would treat with contempt in another situation. Toads, during the summer months feed almost entirely upon insects, and in the ordinary course of their feeding the number destroyed is quite considerable. Mr. Brawley, in his Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening, states that, a pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young, destroy 3,360 caterpillars each week, or 240 for each bird daily. Now if we make comparison between the size of a toad and a sparrow, and allow that a given weight of either requires a given quantity of food for a certain period, we must suppose that the number of insects devoured by toads is very great. We have frequently seen it recommended to put toads in gardens to preserve young cucumber plants from the striped bug. They are not effectual for that purpose, as the bug does most damage during the heat of the day; at which time the toad either burrows himself in the ground, or seeks some other retreat from the rays of the sun.

They are, however, very useful at the same time for other purposes. The brown worms which destroy the cabbage plants, do their mischief in the night, at which time the toads are on the alert; and if a sufficient number of them are put in a garden, they will protect the cabbage.—But it is during the months of July and August that these animals will be found of the greatest use to the gardener. Although the melon, cucumber and squash vines during these months, are of that size that the yellow bugs cannot entirely destroy them, yet they continue to feed and multiply upon them in a compound ratio, and in this neighborhood the large black brown bugs often become so numerous upon squashes as entirely to check the growth of the vines. Where gardens are fenced with boards and tight, a few toads put in will entirely destroy those bugs, which if left would be sure to appear in an abundance the following spring.

It has been recommended to place small pieces of boards about one inch from the ground, supported upon small stones, in that quarter of the garden where the labors of these animals are wanted, as they will take shelter from the sun, under them; but after cabbage leaves have attained their size, they afford them sufficient covering.

It is of as much importance and benefit to the succeeding crop that insects should be destroyed as weeds, for although insects are furnished with wings, there is reason to believe that they deposit their eggs near the place where they feed, as we frequently observe that fields which have been a few years in grass, when ploughed and planted with vines, that they are not eaten with bugs al-

though contiguous to gardens or old fields where they are very injurious.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

There is not one point of Domestic Economy that requires a more rigid inspection and superintendance among our farmers than the dress of his family. A suitable attention to dress is at all times commendable, but in order that this attention may be properly applied, a suitable education should be given to children in regard to it.—Although the particular fashion, so far as regards the cut of a garment, may be constantly changing, yet there are some general rules with regard to dress, which abide for ages. As our Tailors are constantly puffing off their goods, as London fashions, the following extract from the London Weekly Times, may give us some idea of the taste of that metropolis:—

“It is somewhat singular that the passion for dress among males, is almost exclusively confined to *tradesmen and persons in the lower ranks of life*. There are no people in the world who dress so plainly as the House of Peers and House of Commons. Indeed, there are but few members of these august bodies, whom a Fleet-street shopman would not turn up his nose at in the street. There are many people who are not yet aware that in good society it is considered a mark of *vulgarity* to be dressed particularly well.”

In the streets of London the style of dress is an indication of the character of females,—those of character and fortune may be seen in rich and chaste attire; while those who have renounced every claim to decency are fluttering in all the glare of frippery, and of what in some parts of America would be called fashion. If our young ladies could but once anticipate the opinion of a well-bred foreigner, who may chance to see them in their prettiest, we should think it would be sufficient to disrobe them of three-fourths of their finery for the remainder of their days. We believe that there are but few exceptions to the rule, “that those who are passionately fond of dress, are people of small minds and low breeding.”

FLORAL CALENDAR.

July 15th.

There are but few flowers at this season that would serve to denote the advance of vegetation, if mentioned.

Wheat is nearly fit for harvesting—Corn is coming into blossom in the fields,—some of the early kinds raised in gardens fit for boiling.

Baltimore, July 3.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST—For eight or ten days past, we have had most unfavorable weather for the harvest, it having been rainy or cloudy during the whole of that time. In all the southern and eastern shore counties of Maryland and Virginia, the harvest had just commenced as the rain set in; and, so far as we have heard, the result has been, or will be, most disastrous.

The following letter from one of the most extensive farmers in Dorchester county, Md. will give an idea of the state of the harvest in that county. As the state of the weather

has been the same in Baltimore, and as far as we have heard from in all directions, there is little hope that the other Eastern Shore counties have fared better than Dorchester. The wheat harvest in Baltimore and the upper counties, has not generally commenced, and we have a hope that the weather will clear up in time for it. After all that has been said of the depredations of the fly, frost, &c. we believe that, favoured with a good harvest time, the wheat crop of 1831, in the upper counties of Maryland and Virginia, will be at least equal to that of any former year.

Since the above was written, we have seen a gentleman who was in Kent county on Monday last. He represents the state of the weather and the crops as being most distressing. He saw the wheat standing in shocks, and having the appearance of green grass—so completely had it become ‘grown.’ We have no hope for the safety of any of the Eastern Shore wheat—how much further the disaster has extended, remains yet to be seen. At present there appears no more prospect of fair weather than there was a week ago, and if it continues thus much longer, even the wheat that remains standing will hardly be worth harvesting.—*Am. Far.*

SPESUTIA FARM.

The farm, which is the subject of the present article, belongs to Mr. W. Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland. The account, which we take from the American Farmer, can not fail of being read with interest by farmers. One of the leading principles on which this farm is conducted, is not employing an overseer, by which an expense of \$500 is saved. Mr. Smith has found the consequence of not trusting his farm to the management of an overseer, to be an increase of its productions. The experiment is a striking instance of what may be accomplished by systematic regulations. We consider a description of farms to be among the most useful topics for agriculturists; and we should be happy to have communications on the subject.—*New-York Farmer.*

1st. The farm is situated at the distance of about thirty-five miles from the residence of the owner. This circumstance alone would seem to render an overseer indispensably necessary. To diminish the evils of so great a distance, he has established an invariable rotation of crops, and a systematic arrangement of all the various operations of the farm. With such uniform regularity, as to time, altered only by casualties, are the several pieces of work begun and ended every year, that in visiting his farm, he knows to a moral certainty, in what particular work he will find his people employed, what progress they have, or ought to have made in the general business, and of course what are the indications, if any, of negligence or idleness. All this, it is obvious, evinces, on the part of the negroes, vigilance and industry.

2d. The farm consists of 450 acres of rich upland, and of about 550 acres of reclaimed marsh, which is in progress of being drained. That portion of the upland which is under cultivation, is divided into five equal fields of 70 acres each. The course of rotation is corn, oats, wheat, clover, wheat; a system too severe, were it not for the abundant supply of manure every spring and autumn. The field in corn is manured throughout every spring, and the field in

wheat which is on the oat stubble, is manured partially every fall. The accumulating, the hauling and the spread of such a large quantity of manure require unceasing zeal and industry.

3d. To get out the wheat, oats, and clover seed, there is a costly threshing machine, which necessarily requires the utmost vigilance.

4th. The whole crop of wheat, and part of the crops of corn, and oats, are sent every year by water to the owner in Baltimore; so are also sent, from time to time, beef, hams, butter, and various other articles for the table.

5th. The operations of ploughing, harrowing, and hauling are performed by breeding mares, which have been selected with a view, not only to their work, but to the value of their progeny. From them there are now on the farm many colts of various ages, the sales of which constitute a clear annual gain over and above the profit accruing from the labor of their dams. These colts are served by a full blooded horse, owned by Mr. S. In the place of this horse has been purchased this spring a beautiful stallion of the trotting breed, a colt of the celebrated Fagdown.

6th. Besides these working mares, there are two full blooded valuable Virginia mares, and three colts from them—one a much admired two years old filly, from a favorite son of the New York Eclipse, and the other two are foals of this spring from the Virginia horse Monsieur Tonson. These colts are also intended for sale as part of the profits of the farm.

7th. To this stock of neat cattle, a cross of the Holstein and Bakewell, there has been recently added a bull and two cows of the improved Durham short horn breed.

8th. On the north side of a long line of stables, sheds and barracks, are three convenient grass lots, and on the south side there are, besides the stack yard, three spacious yards with a few subdivisions for the accommodation of every variety of stock.—The full blooded mares, the working mares, the neat cattle, the colts and calves are, during the winter, kept in these stables and sheds, and in the yards and lots thereto attached; and they are duly supplied with water from a pump with troughs so arranged as to suit the several yards and lots.—The neat cattle are occasionally fed on long necked winter squashes, turnips, and potatoes. In addition to these articles of green food they will the ensuing winter, have cow cabbages and carrots both raised in the field. In the cultivation of carrots, Mr. S. has adopted, by way of trial, the plan recommended in a number of the American Farmer of March last.* And accordingly on an acre of ground, sowed with the usual quantity of flaxseed, he has sowed, this spring, a quart of carrot-seed. Should this experiment answer, his cultivation of carrots will hereafter be every year co-extensive with his flax ground.

9th. The great extent of his rich outside pasturage and the great abundance of his winter provender, enable him to maintain, besides other live stock, a vast number of mares, colts, cows and calves, which of course require untiring assiduity at all seasons and especially in winter.

10th. Such is the attention of this farm

to domestic manufactures that no part of the bedding or of the clothing of the people, except their shoes and hats, is purchased.

11th. The ice-house, built by the negroes themselves, is every year so carefully filled as to keep the ice in a state of high preservation throughout the whole season.

12th. The apricot and plumb trees are along the fence on one side of the lane leading to the dwelling. They are protected by a parallel temporary fence, made so as to admit, the hogs and exclude the cattle.—And as the apricots and plums of these trees do not fall but ripen every year unless destroyed by frost, their preservation is attributed to the good offices of the hogs.

13th. The peach and pear trees are preserved by a very simple process. As soon as the leaves of a tree begin to curl or change their color, the dirt is removed from the roots to the distance of about 12 or 18 inches from the stem of the tree. The roots are carefully scraped and every part wounded by the insects, or at all discolored is cut out and the incision made smooth by a sharp knife. All the roots are then plastered with a thick coat of fresh cow dung, upon this coat of dung are put fresh hickory ashes enough to fill the hole. The dirt dug out is thrown aside, so that the surface around the tree is altogether of ashes.

This enumeration of particulars has been here set forth for the purpose of showing the multifarious matters, requiring circumspection and forethought, which, for a series of years, have been advantageously committed to the care of negroes, and for the further purpose of calling attention to the practical details in the management of a farm, which, for sometime, has been gradually improving, as is indicated by its general appearance and by the progressive augmentation and amelioration of its productions of every nature and kind.

From the New-York Farmer.

SHALLOW SOWING—DEFECT IN HARROWS.

In nature there is scarcely any other provision made for sowing seed, than by scattering them on the surface of the ground principally by the aid of winds. One leading fact may be inferred from this circumstance—that although many seeds sown do not germinate, yet the depth to which those become covered that do grow, must be very inconsiderable. This fact is in accordance with the observation and experiments of agriculturists. They have found that plants which are planted deep come up more slowly and sickly, and produce less abundantly than those that are planted at a proper depth. For most kinds of seeds one inch is a sufficient depth; and in moist favorable weather half an inch. But the greater part of grain sown in this country varies from the smallest part of an inch to three or four inches in the same field. The consequence must be a very great difference in the time of coming up, and in the vigor of the plant. On this subject, F. Von Veght, a German writer, thus speaks.

"I remarked also, that not only in the peasants' fields, but also in mine, the corn always sprang up unequally, and this not only as regarded the length or shortness of the time in which it became visible, but also with respect to the strength and fullness of the plant. Hitherto I had ascribed this

to inequality in the germinating power of the seeds, since seeds sown close together, and under precisely the same circumstances, had brought forth very weak and powerful plants. I thought also that some disease had hindered the corn in its unfolding, or that it might have suffered from worms. Turning my attention to the point in consequence of what Burger said about it, I took up out of many fields plants of the rye and barley which showed this difference, and found, almost without exception, that all the strongly growing plants were covered with very little earth, and that the seeds of all the weak plants were from one and a half to three inches from the surface. Each had shot out many little roots, and at the same time with the opening of the seed-leaves the coronal knot had formed itself immediately above the soil; roots and small shoots richly and strongly, and quite contemporaneously, and in nearly like proportion, sprouted out; even on the same side where a crown (main?) root penetrated into the earth arose a new shoot. The broad fresh leaves promised to afford much nourishment to the plants from the atmosphere, and thereby to occasion a vigorous growth. How was it with regard to the more deeply sown seed? The little roots were few in number, and weakly; from the seed a small whitish pipe, from one to two inches in length, had sprung to the surface: the coronal knot formed itself on the surface, but with only a few meagre leaves, and one solitary ear alone expanded thereon."

From the above, it can be readily seen, that harrows in common use do not cover the seed to a uniform depth, but on the contrary vary it from the slightest possible covering to that of three or four inches. If the health, vigor, and productiveness of the plant depend so much on the proper depth, we should suppose it of primary consequence that no expense be spared in constructing suitable harrows, and bringing the soil to a proper degree of pulverization and evenness.

Agave Americana.—At a late meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society, Mr. Saltus presented an *Agave Americana* and a specimen of the Hemp manufactured from it, accompanied by the following letter.

Port au Prince, May 3d, 1831.

SIR—Referring to my respects of the 20th ult. I have the pleasure now to forward you per brig Onslow, the plants you requested. Kegs could not be procured, but I hope they will arrive equally safe as they are.

The mode used for preparing this grass or hemp for market is very simple—a piece of timber similar to that used by curriers in cleaning skins at a certain period of the process of tanning, is arranged; the green leaves or shoots are placed on it, and with a piece of hard wood, formed something like a drawing knife, an end in each hand, the green and juicy substance is rubbed off; the white fibres remain and only require drying to be fit for sale.

Should these roots get to hand in good order, I beg your acceptance of them, and am, very respectfully, your obliged servant,

H. PHELPS.

N. SALTUS, Esq. New York.

If we did penance for our own sins, instead of castigating those of our neighbors, the world would improve faster.

* In an article copied from this paper, for which see page 40.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

"If brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale
Rise not, and scatter from his humid wings
The clammy *mildeu*; or, *dry blowing*, breathe
Untimely *frost*, before whose baleful blast [shrinks
The full-blown Spring through all her foliage
Joyless and dead, a wide dejected waste.
For oft, engendered by the hazy North,
Myriads on myriads, insect armies warp
Keen in the poisoned breeze; and wasteful cut
Through buds and bark, into the blackened core
Their eager way. A feeble race, yet oft
The sacred sons of Vengeance; on whose course
Corrosive famine waits and kills the year
To check this plague, the skilful farmer, chaff
And blazing straw before his orchard, burns;
Till all involved in *smoke*, the latent foe
From every cranny suffocated falls:
Or scatters o'er the blooms, the pungent dust
Of *pepper*, fatal to the frosty tribe:
Or, when the envenom'd leaf begins to curl
With sprinkled *water* drowns them in their nest:
Nor while they pick them up with busy bill
The little trooping birds unwisely scares."

The foregoing extract from THOMPSON gives a very curious view of the notions prevalent in Britain one century ago, in regard to insects. As the editor of the Genesee Farmer has visited that land and scrutinized its rural economy, perhaps he would be willing to say whether *pepper*! or *smoke*! or *water*! is still employed for their expulsion?

Many observers,

—"When the envenom'd leaf begins to curl," ascribe it to the irritation of insects; and indeed, they are often supported in this opinion by the presence of such depredators, who take shelter in its cavities; yet it appears in most if not in all cases that the wrinkling of the leaf is caused by frost, which ruptures the sap vessels. After the snow which occurred on the ninth of last month, the leaves of the peach trees assumed a singular, fungus-like appearance, and many are now dropping from the trees;* but I observe that such as have since grown on the same branches, are quite smooth and healthy.

That this damage has not been caused by insects, I infer

1st. From the change being so sudden and general, and so unlike the progressive works of the insects of our country.

2d. From the comparatively small number of insects that can be found among the leaves even by microscopic inspection.

3d. From the smooth and healthy leaves which have since protruded from the branches. We could not expect this immediate recovery from trees over-run with insects, for where these obtain all possession, things generally go on from bad to worse.

We may remark that the *young peach* when encased in the *calyx*, is hardier than the *leaves*.—Sometimes the *wild plum* however, assumes a fungus form, not very dissimilar to the leaves of the peach.

To our horticulturists I would recommend the example of the British farmer in treating with kindness "the little trooping birds." On the sound policy of this course of proceeding, much might be said. There are but comparatively few species of birds that damage us as much as they

* All these have since dropped, and our trees have an entire new and smooth foliage. 6 mo. 23, 1831.

benefit us; and every principle of equity and emotion of benevolence ought to interfere in favour of many kinds which our sportsmen slaughter without mercy, and for no worthier a purpose than that of *Esop's* boys who pelted the frogs in the pond.

We are greatly in want of a *Book for Children*, in which shall be figured and described all our common *Birds*, with an account of their manners, migrations, food and usefulness; to be enlivened by particular anecdotes of their affection for their mates and for their young. From such a work not even the *owls* should be excluded, for though some species occasionally invade the hen-roost, others are free from the charge, and all greatly assist in diminishing the number of mice. The impressions that such a Book would make on the tender mind would be durable, and by implanting germs of mercy and kindness, would elevate and ennoble the character. D. T.
6 mo. 8, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The following remarks on the subject of lightning rods, taken from an old paper, are well worth the attention of the farmers of Old Genesee. They are at your service. NATH. SMITH.

Gorham, June 20th, 1831.

Lightning rods are generally made and put up by persons wholly unacquainted with the principles of electricity, and what is necessary to constitute a safe conductor. I shall therefore, endeavor to give some directions for the information of those who are unacquainted with the subject, and have not the means of information. The rod should be made of round iron, at least three quarters of an inch in diameter, and when it can be done, instead of linking, it should be smoothly welded together; but when by reason of its length or otherwise, it is inconvenient to weld the whole rod, let it be smoothly connected by screwing the end of one part into the end of another. There should be five or more points, one in the centre, perpendicular, and the others oblique. They should be filed to a sharp slender point, and tipped with silver. The points should be elevated at least six feet above the highest part of the building. The bottom of the rod should go into the earth six or seven feet, and terminate in a bed of two or three bushels of wet charcoal. The wet coal covered with earth will probably retain dampness longer than any other substance. A conductor constructed and put up agreeably to the above directions, will perfectly secure a building for twenty feet on every side.—When a building is more than 40 feet long, for perfect security there should be two or more rods, calculating one rod for every forty feet. The whole expense of one rod for a two story building, including the silversing the points, will not exceed \$10.

SILK WORMS

Are raising on Scotland neck, N. C.; the silk is reeled and twisted by the inmates of a genteel family, and appears equal to imported.

FLIES. The best remedy against being plagued and pestered with the common House Fly is, to close your rooms from June to October,—and buy sparingly at market; better far than all the Flytraps in creation.

SELECTIONS.

From the New-England Farmer.

PRESERVATION OF SWEET POTATOES, APPLES, SQUASHES, &c.

MR. FESSENDEN—Many experiments having been tried in the vicinity of Boston to preserve the sweet potato slips through the winter without success, I have thought the following observations may be acceptable to some of your readers.

After digging my sweet potatoes last fall, I packed a quantity of the slips down in a barrel with waste cotton, as is obtained at the cotton factories for making into coarse paper and batting, (at two cts. per lb.) with a layer of cotton and a layer of slips alternately, and then placed them away in a warm room, which we keep from freezing during the winter. On opening them in the spring I found a part of them very fresh; but where they were too thick, they had created too much dampness and rotted. I also packed down two barrels of apples in the like manner, and found them in the spring much better preserved than any I ever before saw. I am informed that the New Jersey Quakers preserve their potato slips in leaves. As the cultivation of the sweet potato is now becoming so general in this quarter, I hope and trust there will be some mode discovered to keep the seed, without having to get them from New Jersey every spring. And I feel confident the one given above will be successful. I am also inclined to think, that ground plaster, as was mentioned in your 48th number, will answer this purpose.

I believe it is not so generally known as it ought to be, how to keep winter squashes, almost any length of time wanted; you have only to hang them up in a warm dry room. I have them now perfectly fresh, and their flavor as good, or better than when they were taken from the vines. Any room where they will keep dry and warm through the winter, will preserve them. One may be seen in Mr. Shepherd's bar room at Concord, perfectly sound, which grew in 1829, and many of last year's growth. I will also call your attention, Mr. Fessenden, to the mode of cultivating early potatoes in Denbighshire, Eng. found in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, vol. ii. pp. 171, and pp. 317; and I for one should be glad if you will give the substance of those two articles, in the New England Farmer, at your leisure, as the Magazine is in the Hort. Society's Library, you can refer to it at leisure.

Yours, &c. ED. CURTIS.

Pepperell, June 21, 1841.

From the New-England Farmer.

CHAMPAIGN CURRANT WINE.

MR. FESSENDEN—Agreeably to request, I have the pleasure to hand you the details of my ingredients for making currant wine.

Ingredients for 80 gallons of wine.

Three bushels or 150 pounds of currants.
Seventy-five pounds of white Havanna or dry Brazil sugar.

Three pints of white French brandy, with sufficient pure soft water.

Gather the fruit in dry weather, when rather under than over ripe—wash them to break every berry, but not bruise the stems—add a portion of the water, and after stirring well, turn the mass on to a strainer over a grain riddle or cheese basket, rubbing and pressing gently with the hands;—by repeating the operation a few times, all the vicious

and saccharine matter will be extracted, and much of the *pulp* kept back, which occasions not only too great a degree of fermentation, but diminishes the quantity of wine by the lees it forms—saving much trouble in comparison to the usual practice of squeezing and wringing through a strainer, by the fair hands of the willing females to whom the duty is commonly assigned—which not only forces through nearly all the pulp and many seeds, but extracts a *crude acid* from the stems, that is any thing but *vinous*. The sugar should be put into a tub or other open vessel with the brandy: and the liquor strained on to it. When the sugar is dissolved, strain the whole through a fine hair cloth or sieve into a strong sweet cask of thirty-two to thirty-four gallons, and fill up to within two to four gallons, which leaves sufficient room for the fermentation to proceed; and drive in the bung so that no air can enter or gas escape.

It is desirable that all parts of the process should go on at the same time, and be finished with all possible despatch—observing the same neatness as in a well managed dairy. The sooner the wine is bottled after it is perfectly fine, the more briskness it will exhibit. The maxim “the better the sugar, the better the wine,” I have found by experience to be correct, and I am inclined to believe, that *double refined loaf sugar*, said to be an indispensable ingredient for the manufacture of Champaign in France, would produce a wine as much superior as to compensate for the extra expense. I believe three lbs. of sugar to a gallon is the common recipe—but no doubt brown *moist* sugar is in general use. I consider two and a half lbs. of dry white amy sufficient (even dispensing with the brandy) for such fruit as I have cultivated. That for white wine or Champaign, not being very common, a description may not be amiss. It is called the Champaign currant, and is a good bearer, the fruit rather inclines to an oval, of an amber tint, and much sweeter, but not so large as the white Dutch. To its possessing a more vinous substance, particular attention to observe the process as above, and management of the plants, I attribute the superior quality of the liquor to any factitious wine I ever tasted. When preparing my vineyard at Brighton some twenty years since, I was careful to rub off all the buds of the cuttings that were put under ground, and six or eight inches above, which effectually prevents *suckers*, and affords a free circulation of air around the bottom. Three buds only were permitted to shoot, which the next season were shortened to four, and afterwards pruned so as to resemble a *tree* shaped like a *wine glass*. They were planted in rows four feet apart, and five feet from plant to plant, in quincunx order, that is, they stand *opposite* only in every other row, which give to each tree an atmosphere of about six feet,—when the fruit was filling the young shoots were topped four or six buds. By such management nearly all the force of vegetation is directed to the fruit—enriching and increasing the size so much, that I was often applied to by Market Gardeners for cuttings of my *red currants*, as a new and superior variety; and it was with difficulty I could convince them they were the same kind they cultivated. It should be kept in mind that plants treated in this manner will not last more than 20 years generally—though if permitted to send up suckers every year they

may continue a century, but the superiority of the fruit will amply pay for the renewal.

The white currant wine, for which the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarded me the first premium a few years ago, had remained in the cask I believe two years; showed no briskness, but was highly vinous and full sweet. The white wine I have made to imitate Champaign, has been drunk by competent judges for very good imported from France. I have made a very palatable *dinner* wine from the Champaign currant, that has been taken for Sauterne, a favorite French wine,—and from the red currant, wine, equal to that of late years introduced as *French Mederia*, such as we often find in Hotels and Steamboats with the term *French* sunk, and the *Maderia price* raised. In producing such wine, it is necessary to give air for a short time to increase the fermentation and deprive it of a great portion of the sweetness. When closing a communication much longer than you may perhaps wish, I must remark that it will be in vain to attempt the manufacture of wine upon a large scale either from the grape or any other fruit, unless the operation is promoted with a deep cellar or vault where an equal and cool temperature can be preserved. With particular esteem, I remain very cordially yours,

SAMUEL W. POMEROY.

Boston, 4th July, 1830.

From the New-England Farmer.

HAY MAKING.

If a mowing lot is to be cut twice in a season, the first crop ought to be mowed earlier than where it is cut but once, in order that the roots may recover immediately, and be ready for vegetation afresh. Where the grass is cut later, the vegetation of the roots stops for some time. The grass, however, which is thus cut early will not be so heavy as that which is cut later, as it will shrink after cutting; but the roots will not be so much exhausted, and will afford a larger crop the next time of cutting, or the next summer if mowed but once in a season.—Loudon says in the cutting of grass crops, for the purpose of being made into hay, it is necessary that they be in the most suitable states of growth and maturity, for affording the best and most nutritious fodder. With this view they should neither be cut at too early a period, nor suffered to stand too long; as in the former case there will be considerable loss in the drying from the produce being in so soft and green a condition, and in the latter from a large proportion of the nourishing properties being expended.—Grass when mown before it comes in full flower, while the rich saccharine juice is in part retained at the joints of the flower stems, is in the most proper condition for being cut down, as at that period it must contain the largest proportion of nutritious materials but which then begin to be absorbed, and taken up in proportion as the flowers expand and the seed ripens, so as to constitute the meal or starch of the seed lobes, and is either dispersed upon the land or fed upon by birds; the grass stems with their leaves being left in a similar situation to that of the straw of ripened grain. But there are other circumstances, besides those of ripeness, to be attended to in determining the period of cutting crops of grass, as in some cases, when they are thick upon the ground, the bottom parts become of a fel-

low color before the flowering fully takes place; under such circumstances, it will often be the most advisable practice to mow as soon as the weather will possibly admit; for if this be neglected there is great danger of its rotting, or at any rate of its acquiring a disagreeable flavor, and becoming of little value. Where grass is very tall, as is often the case in moist meadows, it is liable to fall down and lodge, by which the same effects are produced.

The same writer under the head *Clover*, observes that ‘The making of herbage crops from hay is a process somewhat different from that of making hay from natural grasses. All the herbage tribe ought to be mown before the seed is formed and indeed before the plants have fully blossomed, that the full juice and nourishment of the plant may be retained in the hay. By the adoption of this system, the hay is cut in better season, it can be more easily secured, and is much more valuable. Nor is the strength of the plant lodged in the seed, which is often lost. The great advantage of converting under ripe herbage and grass into hay is now beginning to be known.—There is much more saccharine matter in it and it is consequently more nutritious. A crop of clover or sainfoin, when cut in the early part of the season, may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced, by obtaining an earlier, a more valuable, and more nutritious article; while the next crop will proportionably be more heavy. The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of clover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity they are of little more value as provender, than an equal quantity of the finer sort of straw of corn.’

The mode of making clover hay, and that of all herbage plants, as practised by the best farmers, is as follows. The herbage is cut as close to the ground and in as uniform and perfect a manner as it is possible to accomplish, by the scythe kept constantly sharp. The surface having been in the preceding spring freed from stones and well rolled, the stubble after the mower ought to be as short and smooth as a well shaven grass lawn. That part of the stems left by the scythe is not only lost, but the after growth is neither so vigorous nor so weighty, as when the first cutting is taken as low as possible.

‘As soon as the swath or row is thoroughly dry above, it is gently turned over (not tedded or scattered) without breaking it, sometimes this is done by the hand or by a small fork; and some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath from being broken, that they will not permit the use of the rake shaft. The grass, when turned over in the morning of a dry day is put into cocks in the afternoon. It is impossible to lay down any rules for the management of hay after it is put into cocks; one thing is always attended to, not to shake out, or scatter or expose the hay oftener than is necessary for its preservation.’

BANTAN.—The branches of this tree, depending to the ground, take root and put forth new trees. One has been described, the largest trunks of which amounted to 350 in number, and the shade of which covered 7000 persons. Its fruit (the Indian fig) would supply the same number with food.

From the New-England Farmer.

AMERICAN TURNIP BUTTERFLY.

In Europe there are several species of butterfly, appropriated to the *cruciferous* or *oleraceous* plants, such as the cabbage, cauliflower, rape, turnip, mustard, &c., whence they are called *brassicæ** by the French. Their caterpillars feed upon the leaves of these vegetables, and sometimes do considerable injury to them. The prevailing colour of the butterflies is white, and that of the caterpillars green.

Several years since I obtained, in Northampton, a white butterfly, which appeared to be allied to the European insects above mentioned. Doct. Charles Pickering discovered one, previously, near the White Mountains, New Hampshire; and a chrysalis was brought to me, by a friend, from Keene, in the same state, in the winter of 1827. I have since received, through the attentions of the Rev. J. W. Leonard, several of the chrysalids and eggs, and some interesting observations on the economy of the caterpillars, which are found abundantly on the turnip, cabbage, and radish, in the vicinity of the Monadnoc mountains, N. H. and in the northern part of Worcester county, Massachusetts. Having been so fortunate as to raise the perfect insect from the egg, I am now enabled to furnish a history of this species, which threatens to become injurious to the cultivator.

There are two broods in a season. About the last of May and the beginning of June the white butterfly is seen fluttering over the plantations of cabbages, and the turnip, and radish beds, but "seems to prefer the turnip leaf for the place of depositing her eggs. She alights upon the upper side of the edge of the leaf, bends her abdomen, and fastens the egg, on its end, under it. The eggs are not laid near each other, and but seldom more than three or four under the same leaf."† The egg is nearly pear-shaped, longitudinally ribbed, and about one-fifteenth of an inch in length. "Eggs kept in the house were hatched in seven days, a somewhat longer time was necessary for those hatched in the open air." The caterpillars or larvæ, which I reared from eggs hatched on the 27th of May, arrived at their full size in 21 days, when they were one inch and a quarter in length. Being of a pale green color they were not readily distinguished from the ribs of the leaves, beneath which they reside. They do not devour the leaf at its edge, but commence, indiscriminately, upon any part of its inferior surface, through which they eat irregular holes. On the 17th of June, one of my caterpillars ceased eating, and spun, from its mouth, a little web of silk on the glass under which it was confined; in this web it attached the minute claws which arm the pair of feet at its hinder extremity; then bent the head on one side, and fixed, on the glass nearly under the middle of the body, a silken filament, which it carried across the back and secured on the other side: this operation was repeated till a thread of sufficient thickness was produced to form a loop in which the anterior part of the body was suspended. On the next day the skin, near the head, was rent, by the exertions of the caterpillar, and was gradually cast off, leaving the chrysalis

or pupa sustained by its tail and the transverse loop. In eleven days, on the 29th of June, the butterfly burst its pupa case, and extricated itself. The wings are white, a little dusky at base, and the posterior ones have dusky veins beneath. The butterflies disclosed in summer "deposit their eggs from the middle to the end of August."—The pupæ of this second brood survive the winter, and do not produce butterflies till the ensuing spring. Mr. Leonard informed me that the pupæ are found under rails, the edges of stones, and in other sheltered situations in gardens and fields; and suggests that it would be well to leave, in the places infested by the caterpillars, boards a little elevated from the ground, which offer a tempting shelter for the pupæ, and render it easy for the farmer to obtain and destroy them.

Mr. Leonard noticed the white butterfly in all the towns in the vicinity of the Monadnoc Mountains, and also in Ashby, Fitchburg, Athol, Winchendon, Templeton, and Petersham, Mass. That it may, eventually, extend itself still further is to be apprehended, unless means are used to check its increase. It was in May, 1826, that I found a solitary one in Northampton, but I have not heard whether it has become common in Hampshire county. T. W. HARRIS.
Milton, Mass. June 30, 1829.

ESSAY ON MANURES,

Presented to the *Cheshire, N. H. Agricultural Society*, in 1823, by LUKE HOWE, Esq., for which a premium was awarded by said Society.

The increasing attention to agriculture, aided by late chemical discoveries has excited that interest in the subject, which its importance merits. It is indeed singular, that it should have been left to the present age to make some of the greatest improvements in the first occupation of man, the cultivation of the soil. This fact is an evidence, of the favorable influence of science on practical husbandry.

Had Virgil united with his powers of poetry a knowledge of chemistry, his Georgics would not only have kindled in his countrymen a love of agriculture, but have introduced that train of correct information on the subject, which would have continued to progress, while science itself slumbered. It would not then perhaps, have been said, that at the expiration of the 18th century, agriculture was in no higher state of improvement, than during the days of Virgil and Cincinnatus.

Every farmer should have, at least some general principles, to govern him in the cultivation of his farm. *Mere matter of fact knowledge*, though very useful, is too limited for the various circumstances and changes of husbandry. He need not have a minute knowledge of chemistry, but should possess that general information of those principles which have a near relation to all his operations.

The main points of inquiry in the art of agriculture, are how to give fertility to weak and sterile soils, and to renovate such as are worn out by frequent cropping, with the least expense. These objects are, principally, effected by the due application of animal and vegetable substances, in the state of decomposition; and of those articles, which promote this state in these materials in the soil, and are themselves convertible into ve-

getable nutriment. Whatever is productive of these effects, may correctly be called *manure*; and in proportion, as these materials abound, to a certain degree, is the fertility of the soil.

It has been discovered, that, such being the vegetable economy, plants are incapable of absorbing solid substances, however minutely divided. This fact alone would confute the theory of Tull and others of his day, that earthy matter is the true vegetable nutriment; and that manure is only useful in mechanically pulverizing the soil. To produce this necessary state of solution of animal and vegetable substances, is the principal use of fermentation.

As the earth unmix'd with these ingredients is perfectly sterile, it is a wise provision of the Author of Nature, that the vegetable growth of one year may become vegetable food for the succeeding. But the products of cultivated land, are removed for the sustenance of man and animals. It, therefore, depends on the good management of the farmer, whether he restores a sufficient substitute for what he has taken from his farm, to continue its fertility.

Every farmer does not correctly appreciate the influence, which a proper management and application of manure have on his crops. Hence arise inconsistencies, and a want of system in his husbandry. He fences in his fields, and carefully secures his crops; but while his cattle are consuming them in the winter, they are permitted to drop their dung in the road, and by the side of streams, to be washed from his farm.—Like a severe *task master* he makes the same exactions of his fields, without supplying them with the means of performing their annual task.

The *farm yard* is the greatest source of manure. On its situation and construction will depend considerably the quantity, which will be made and preserved. These objects require, that the yard should not be too extensive, be raised at the borders, and have a good and firm bottom. A learned and venerable writer, in the N. H. Patriot, over the signature of "Cincinnatus," and the first number of the N. H. Agricultural Repository have both given very particular and judicious directions, for the construction of barn yards; which ought to be observed by every farmer.* After these precautions, there will be at times overflows which will carry from the yard a portion of the most nutritious manure. This would require, that these overflows be received by land, which may be benefitted thereby. But if circumstances will not permit this, an excavation or a cistern, might be made, at the lowest part, either just without or within the yard.

Sir John Sinclair says "the more opulent Flemish farmers pave, or line with bricks, the receptacles of their dung, which is kept constantly plunged in liquid matter. The fibrous parts of vegetables are, in this manner, completely decomposed, and four tons of such manure will go as far as five collected and kept with less precaution. As most farmers will not be at the expense of lining these receptacles, they should furnish them abundantly with absorbing putrescent materials; or carry out the liquid matter in casks, or hogsheads soon after it is collect-

* We have not seen these directions. We do not doubt however, of their utility. The directions given by J. Buel, Esq. of Albany, published in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 402 appear to us to be the best for American farmers, which we have seen.—Ed.

* From *Brassica*, the generic name of the cabbage, turnip, rape, &c.

† The observations, within inverted commas, were communicated by Mr. Leonard.

ed; and scatter it on grass land as a top dressing, or on fields before sowing. No manure exceeds this in richness, consisting of urine and the soluble parts of vegetables, more or less diluted; which from their saline impregnation, greatly promote the absorption of moisture in the soil.

In the winter, straw, butts of corn, litter, &c. will collect in the yard, somewhat in proportion as the farmer has been diligent in making manure for preceding crops of grain and hay. No industrious farmer will neglect to cart into his yard, in the fall and spring, mould, mud, sods, &c. taken from the sides of the road, cavities, and low grounds, on his farm. A quantity of these will be required after the yard is cleared in the fall, as a sort of ground work of accumulating materials; and, in the spring, a similar quantity shall be wanted for the same purpose, if it be thought expedient to use the manure collected in the preceding fall and winter; otherwise for a covering to defend the manure from evaporation, and the scorching of the sun. Late in the summer these materials should be well mixed by the plough, which would equalize the fermentation, and much improve the whole. But this should not be done unless another covering can soon be afforded, as the loss from the escape of elastic fluids, would be greater than the benefits resulting from the operation. When the manure is thinly spread at the outer edges of the yard, it may be well, during summer months, to scrape it towards the center or thicker parts.

As the quantity and richness of the manure, depend much on its mixture with the excrements of the cattle; no farmer, attentive to his interest, will suffer them while fed from the barn to go at large, or out of the yard for water. By confining the cattle to the yard at such seasons, he would save enough in two years, in ordinary circumstances, to procure water for them by aqueducts, or well and pump.

Few farmers correctly estimate the value of urine as a manure. To preserve the cattle dry, they make holes through the floor of the leantos, to drain off the liquid excrements. No one will question the importance of keeping cattle dry;—but this may be effected without so great a sacrifice. Perhaps the best constructed leantos are those which have cellars under them, into which are thrown dung, litter, &c. Here nothing is lost, but with a moderate degree of heat, undue fermentation is prevented; and the manure is not bleached by rains, nor carried away by evaporation. Where the situation will not admit of this plan, some provident farmers raise the floors, and throw beneath them loam and some absorbent materials, which will receive and retain the liquid matter, that may escape through the cracks and fissures. But, as the situation in one case, and negligence or want of time in the other, may prevent either from being adopted, it would be a good improvement to construct the floors impervious to the urine, and sufficiently descending to carry it from the cattle. By these means they would be kept dry and warm, and the dung thrown from the leantos would be of a superior quality. But such manure contains so much soluble matter that it is peculiarly exposed to loss, if suffered to remain uncovered at the barn windows. This might be prevented by building cheap sheds over the heap. Owing to the great care, that horses be kept clean and

warm, less error prevails in constructing their stables. More litter is incorporated with their dung, which gives to it an additional absorbing quality.

But a great error prevails in the management of this dung, in permitting it to remain too long in heaps beside the stalls. In this situation, excessive fermentation takes place, and it becomes scorched, or what is called in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, *fire fanged*, the greatest obstacle to the rotting of dung, that can be experienced. But the greatest loss is not from this charred state, but from the gaseous escape of the fertilizing particles.

It thus loses perhaps one half its value.—The farmer has it in his power, to prevent this loss, but with little trouble; by spreading it on the yard with the more moist and less fermentable dung of the cattle. He will thus improve the quality of both. At large stables, where horses only are kept, the dung should be often removed, or the heaps enclosed in a yard for swine. The *hog-stye* with a *yard*, is a prolific source of manure. It is the observing and industrious farmer's *manure factory*, in which his *busy labourers* will earn their *bread*, if supplied with the *raw materials*. In estimating his profits from the swine, he will add to their amount of pork the labour they perform in furnishing manure from the farm. Much that is put into the yard, will require more moisture than the natural soil, in some situations will afford. The sink by proper duct, when situations permit, would supply the requisite quantity of water, and much richness to the manure. If the sink water is not wanted, or cannot be used for this purpose, it should be conveyed to the kitchen garden. It would sufficiently enrich ground enough, to produce the garden vegetables for the family. When the subsoil of the hog yard is not hard clay or gravel, some provident farmers lay a flooring of timber or stone. Into this yard he will first haul a quantity of loam, sods, &c. After these straw, cobs, brakes, briars, garden weeds, Canada thistles, and field vines, particularly those of the potato, will be thrown in, at their proper season. The potato vines should be thrown into heaps, when they are pulled, to be carted to the manure yard, when they are prepared for them. Thistles and other weeds should be gathered before they become seeded, as their seeds are not destroyed by slight fermentation. As green succulent seeds readily ferment, occasional additions of absorbing materials should be added to retain their volatile and soluble parts.

These may in part be furnished from scrapings around the house and yards, of dirt, old shoes, "hair, rags and feathers." Thus two objects will be gained, cleanliness and substantial profit. It is an almost universal practice with our farmers, to cart their pomace to some spot by the side of the road, there to remain for years where its supposed deleterious qualities may do no harm to the soil. The pomace contains a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, notwithstanding the operations of the mill on it. This is a rich food of plants, and a constituent of most vegetables. By fermentation, it produces acetous acid; so do other vegetable substances in greater or less proportion.

The straw necessarily mixed with it increases its value. It is said as an evidence against its use, that it destroys vegetation where it lies. So do less quantities of ash-

es, dung, urine, &c. But the apple seeds germinate on the heap, and would grow thrifty if earthy matter were mixed with the pomace. It might be made into valuable manure by incorporating it with compost materials, or, which perhaps would be better, it might be thrown into the hog-yard.—As putrefactive fermentation takes place slowly in pomace, lime or ashes should always be added to it, when put into a compost heap.

The dung of *fowls* is a rich manure. For its fermentable qualities, it is used by tanners in the preparation of hides in the process of tanning. It is therefore a valuable addition to coarse and unfermentable manure. While the farmer pays proper regard to cleanliness in his barns, he should not be unmindful of economy.

This principle would apply to the necessary. *Night-soil*, both for convenience and preparation for manure, should be mixed with other substances. The Chinese, whose economy is said to extend to the saving of the hair shorn from the head, and the paring of their nails, mix marl with it, and when properly dried, it is a merchantable article with them. Frequent applications of a small quantity of lime, will prevent the unpleasant effluvia.

It should be carried out at least in the spring and fall, and mixed with other manure or earth.

[Concluded next week.]

FINE APRICOTS—A friend of ours has a fine apricot tree now in full fruit, which deserves a special notice. It is called Forsyth's orange apricot, and is a most beautiful, as well as excellent variety. The fruit is as large as a moderate sized peach, measuring from six to seven inches in circumference, and of a rich orange color. The appearance of the tree at this time is rich beyond description. The proprietor has politely tendered to us buds or grafts at the proper seasons for any of our friends. The tree was obtained from the nursery of Mr. James Wilkes of this city, who always keeps a good supply of these and other fruit trees.

Since the above was written, we have been presented with an apricot from another tree, growing in this city, of the same kind and fully equal to the above. The tree was obtained from the nursery of Mr. John Willis, of Oxford, Eastern Shore of Maryland.—While such fine fruit can be so easily raised, it is astonishing that the contemptible things called apricots and hawked about the city at this time, are not made to give place to them.—*American Farmer.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

for the week ending July 9, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther.	Barometer	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
3	M 84	29.25	to		fair	
	E 79	29.78	e		do	
4	M 84	29.75	s to		do	
	E 74	29.64	n e		do	
5	M 72	29.58	e		rain	1 3-10 thun shr
	E 68	29.46	s e		do	3-10 do
6	M 78	29.45	to		do	1-10 do
	E 66	29.46	n e		fair	shrs 1-10
7	M 80	29.58	e		do	
	E 70	29.50	n e		do	
8	M 85	29.50	e		do	
	E 72	29.35	to		do	thun. shr south
9	M 67	29.35	to		rain	2-10
	E 54	29.60	to		fair	

☞ The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

Hints to People of Moderate Fortune.—The prevailing evil of the present day is extravagance. I know very well that the old are too prone to preach about modern degeneracy, whether they have cause or not; but laugh as we may at the sage advice of our fathers, it is too plain that our present expensive habits are productive of much domestic unhappiness, and injurious to public prosperity. Our wealthy people copy all the foolish and extravagant caprices of European fashion, without considering that we have not their laws of inheritance among us,—and that our frequent changes of policy render property far more precarious here than in the old world. However it is not to the rich I would speak. They have an undoubted right to spend their thousands as they please; and if they spend them ridiculously it is consoling to reflect that they must, in some way or other, benefit the poorer classes. People of moderate fortunes have likewise an unquestioned right to dispose of their hundreds as they please; but I would ask is it wise to risk your happiness in a foolish attempt to keep up with the opulent? Of what use is the effort which takes so much of your time, and all of your income? Nay, if any unexpected change in affairs should deprive you of a few yearly hundreds, you will find your expenses have exceeded your income—thus the foundation of an accumulating debt will be laid, and your family will have formed habits but poorly calculated to save you from the threatened ruin. Not one valuable friend will be gained by living beyond your means, and old age will be left to comparative, if not to utter poverty.

There is nothing in which the extravagance of the present day strikes me so forcibly as the manner in which our young people of moderate fortune furnish their houses.

A few weeks since I called upon a farmer's daughter who had lately married a young physician of moderate talents, and destitute of fortune. Her father had given her at her marriage, all he ever expected to give her; viz. two thousand dollars. Yet the lower part of the house was furnished with as much splendor as we usually find among the wealthiest. The whole two thousand had been expended upon Brussels Carpets, Alabaster Vases, Mahogany Chairs, and Marble Tables. I afterwards learned that the more useful household utensils had been forgotten; and that a few weeks after her wedding, she was actually obliged to apply to her husband for money to purchase baskets, iron spoons, clothes lines, &c.—and her husband, made irritable by the want of money, pettishly demanded why she had bought so many things they did not want.—Did the Doctor gain any patients, or slye a single friend, by offering their visitors water in richly cut glass tumblers, or serving them with costly damask napkins, instead of plain soft towels? No,—Their foolish vanity made them less happy, and no more respectable.

Had the young lady been content with Bidderminster carpets, and vases of her own making, she might have put one thousand dollars at interest; and had she obtained six per cent., it would have clothed her as well as the wife of any man, who depends merely upon his own industry, ought to be clothed. This would have saved much domestic disquiet; for, after all, human na-

ture is human nature, and a wife is never better beloved, because she teazes for money.

THE INDIANS.

A writer in the Connecticut Mirror, gives the following estimate of the numbers of the Indians, within the following States:—

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Virginia,	2,500
New-York and Pennsylvania,	7,500
North and South Carolina,	3,100
Georgia,	7,800
Tennessee and Ohio,	3,000
Alabama,	20,000
Mississippi,	24,000
Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri,	17,000
	<hr/> 85,000

Some of the number estimated for New-York have removed to Green Bay: and great numbers located in the state of Mississippi have already, or are now about pulling up stakes and removing to the west side of the river Mississippi.

There are within the United States and Territories, east of the Rocky Mountains, 57 tribes, containing	236,000
West of the Rocky Mountains,	80,000
	<hr/> 316,000

Rochester Daily Adv.)

WELL DONE, BAY STATE.

Massachusetts is determined not to be behind the "intelligence of the age." In 30 days session, they passed laws establishing

- 6 Insurance Companies,
- 3 Banking Companies,
- 1 Steam Boat Company,
- 1 Canal Company, (Springfield,)
- 5 Manufacturing Companies,
- 6 Rail Road Companies,
- 1 State Horticultural Society.

The Rail Companies, are from Boston to Worcester,—to Providence,—to Taunton,—to Ontario,—the Granite Rail Way, and the West Stockbridge Rail Road Company. They also passed a law, incorporating "the American Society for encouraging the settlement of the Oregon Territory." The legislature showed a good degree of industry, worthy imitation.—*ib.*

COPY RIGHT.

It appears from an article in the Commercial Advertiser of two or three columns, that Dr. Noah Webster, was the first applicant for a copy right, in the United States. In 1782, during the revolutionary war, Dr. W. composed two small books, intended as elementary works for the instruction of children in the English language;—living then in Goshen, Orange County; he went about, from state legislature to state legislature, and finally to congress; but he could get no law enacted securing him a copy right for his works. In 1790, the constitution vesting the authority of copy rights in congress, a general law was passed. In 1825, while the Doctor was in London, he observed that the British laws were more liberal than our own, which induced him to suggest the passage of a new law in the United States, extending the time of copy rights; which, after the vicissitudes of several years, was finally passed last winter in congress. It is supposed that

Dr. W. expended in time and money, more than \$1000, in order to get the first law passed.

Thus it will be seen that Dr. Noah Webster is the father of American spelling book makers—of copy rights, and their extension.—*ib.*

IMPROVED STORES.

A new plan is introduced in New-York; that is, a floor upon an inclined plan, rising gradually from front to rear. This makes a most gorgeous display, to the passer-by. An improvement might easily be made upon this plan; the whole front of the store should rest on two door posts; let the windows compose all the remaining part of the front—then have the shelves, drawers, and side cases, all fixed to a moveable floor, in convenient sections of 12 or 15 each; then construct rollers under the floor; when the whole sides could be removed into the street in a few minutes in case of fire.—*ib.*

EUROPEAN CITIES.

LONDON, is 10 miles long on the Thames, from east to west, and 6½ broad from north to south, and 50 miles in circumference. Population 1,500,000 It contains

- 70 Squares,
- 800 Streets,
- 174000 Houses,
- 146 Churches,
- 82 Chapels of Ease,
- 16 Roman Catholic Chapels,
- 6 Jewish Synagogues,
- 7 Quaker's Chapels,
- 163 Dissenter's Chapels,
- 14 Theatres,
- 4 Medical Colleges,
- 33 Hospitals,
- 72 Banks.

PARIS, is 4½ miles long and 3¼ broad; and 17 miles in circumference. Population 750,000. It is under the municipal government of 12 mayoralties, and contains

- 12 Palaces,
- 16 Bridges,
- 28 Hospitals,
- 67 Banks,
- 142 Churches,
- 80 Fountains,
- 22 Markets,
- 4 Museums,
- 9 Prisons,
- 14 Theatres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, is built on seven hills; on the land side it is very strong, having a strong wall and triple fortifications, 18 feet apart. In these are 5 gates and 5 bridges. On the river side are 16 gates. Population 550,000. Contains

- 45000 Houses,
- 300 Mosques,
- 25 Greek Churches,
- 130 Baths,
- 200 Palaces and Scraglios.

The Sultan's Palace is said to be three miles in circumference.—*ib.*

The Ontario Messenger states, that the farmers of Old Ontario have sold mostly for cash, 130,000 lbs. wool, amounting to about \$80,000.

CURIOUS CALCULATION. A student of the Vt. University, states, that the chances that Jefferson and Adams would die on the same day, were upwards of 1,721,000 against it,

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N. GOODELL, EDITOR.

FLAX AND HEMP.

As the growth and manufacture of Flax and Hemp are of great national importance, we regret that any political bickerings should prevent our Legislators from giving to this branch of agriculture and domestic manufacture that encouragement which their importance demand. Was our Government to form a Linen and Hempen Board, and place funds at their disposal, for the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of these articles, we think it would accelerate our national prosperity.

Of so much importance has England considered the growth and manufacture of flax and hemp, that she has placed in the hands of the Linen Board of Ireland about one hundred thousand dollars annually, to be distributed in the form of premiums, for encouraging improvements in the growth and manufacture of these articles.

Notwithstanding the attention paid to this subject in Ireland, previous to 1822 there was an acknowledged superiority in favor of the Dutch, in producing not only a finer manufactured article, but the flax in its merchantable shape. Under a proper conviction of this difference, the Linen Board of Ireland commissioned Peter Besnard, Esq. Inspector-General of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, to proceed to the Netherlands and make such examinations of the manner of treating "Flax and Hemp, as well in the tillage and preparation of the soil, as in the after management and regulations of the market until bought for exportation."

This gentleman, from his long acquaintance with the subject, was well prepared for the appointment conferred upon him by the Board, and which he executed to their entire satisfaction.

During the subsequent year the Editor of this paper was in Ireland, and had an introduction to James Corry, Esq. Secretary to the Board, and also to Mr. Besnard; both of these gentlemen were extremely polite to us, and gave us the liberty of perusing such papers respecting the linen and hempen business, belonging to the society, as we deemed of importance, and also in answering such inquiries as we thought proper to make of them personally. They also presented us with several printed pamphlets and circulars relative to the above business, which we forwarded to the United States,—the substance of which was embodied in the Message of the President, of the 5th of January, 1825, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to American canvass, cables and cordage, and which has since been reprinted in compliance with a resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Spencer of New York, April 22d, 1830.

As many of our readers may not have had the opportunity of perusing the publications alluded to, we will select such parts of them as we think will be most beneficial to them and the public generally, for this and subsequent numbers of the Genesee Farmer.

It will be perceived by these documents, when they shall appear, that two points are clearly established, viz: 1st—That flax which is allowed to ripen the seed, is capable of being manufactured into the finest fabrics without any diminution of quality in comparison with that pulled when in blossom, but an increase in quantity. 2d—That water rotting of flax not only increases the quality but the quantity, in a sufficient ratio to meet any extra expenses which may accrue in this over the common method of dew rotting.—And 3d—That the present differences in the prices of the two articles, (dew rotted and water rotted) bear no proportion to their real value for the purposes of manufacturing.

With regard to the growth of flax in the United States, we have to observe that we have seen what we considered a finer growth than we ever saw in Ireland, but would not be understood that we think the average produce better. We know that there is a great difference in different parts of the United States, as regards this crop,—those parts which are most subject to droughts do not produce as fine as those in which the atmosphere is more damp. On this principle Ireland is better adapted to the growth of flax than the U. States generally, and yet the average price of flax in America, will be found to be less than in Ireland. The difference would be sufficient to warrant the exportation from this country to that, if the quality would answer,—but it will not.

During our stay in England, a friend of ours tried the experiment by importing into England from the United States, several tons of our dew rotted flax, which would have allowed him a handsome profit as the prices were, but it was found unfit for the manufacturer, and the trade abandoned.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 17th May last, I transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy, which contains the information requested.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 5th Jan. 1831.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 5, 1825.

SIR—In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 17th May last, "That the President of the United States be requested to cause a report from the Secretary of the Navy to be laid before the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, showing the reason, if any, why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric and materials," I have the honor to present to you the following report:

The resolution was communicated to the Board of Navy Commissioners, who have furnished the answer, marked A.

A variety of questions were proposed to growers and manufacturers of hemp, and answers received, from which the extracts, marked No. 1 to 5, are taken.

From these and other sources of information, the following conclusions are drawn.

1st. That hemp may be cultivated in the United States to any extent which our necessities may require.

2d. That, in the present mode of cultivation, there are some errors which may readily be corrected when more attention is paid to it.

3d. That, in its natural state, it is, in all important qualities, equal to that which we are in the habit of importing.

4th. That it is injured in the mode of rotting and preparing it for manufacture.

5th. That if sown thicker on the ground, water-rotted, and prepared with care, it will be, for all purposes, equal to any other.

6th. That canvass, cables, and cordage, manufactured out of it, as now cultivated, are inferior in color, strength and durability, to those manufactured from imported hemp, and consequently are not as safe or proper for use in the navy. And that this is the reason, and the only reason, "why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials."

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

President U. States.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

17th November, 1824.

SIR—The Commissioners of the Navy have received a copy of a resolution of the honorable the Senate of the United States, of 17th May last, calling for a report "at the commencement of the next session of Congress, showing the reason, if any, why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials."

Early after the passage of this resolution, the Commissioners opened an extensive correspondence with persons engaged in the manufacture of canvass and cordage, and they have consulted all the authorities within their reach, with a view to gain such information upon the interesting question embraced by the resolution, as would assist in forming satisfactory conclusions; and they now respectfully submit the following report:

The Commissioners beg leave to premise, that the canvass manufactured in the United States, is made generally of flax. They believe that hemp has not been used for that purpose in any of the large factories: though it has been suggested, that, if hemp were sowed unusually thick, and pulled at a period to produce a fibre or hurl, on a medium between the ordinary hemp and flax, that is stouter and stronger than the latter, yet not so coarse and rough as the former, it might be found to be an advantageous substitute in the manufacture of canvass.

With regard to flax in the manufacture of canvass, there can be no doubt that the American plant, if water rotted and properly dressed, will make a cloth which may be used in the equipment of our national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign materials. We have purchased a consid-

erable quantity of canvass made in the United States, of flax grown at Fairfield, Connecticut, where they are "in the habit of water-rotting it;" and its quality is not only considered sufficiently good for the service, but equal to that of the best imported canvass. We have also purchased canvass made from foreign and dew-rotted, American flax mixed, and it has passed inspection, though not equal to that made from the Fairfield flax.

The manufacturers of canvass object to dew-rotted flax on various grounds. They prefer Dutch at 15 or Irish at 14 cents per lb. to this kind of flax at 9 cents per pound; because, while one hundred pounds of Dutch will yield 72 lbs., and 100 lbs. of Irish will yield 65 lbs. the like quantity of American dew-rotted, will yield only 40 pounds of clean flax. No reason can be discerned why the American flax should yield so much less than the Dutch, unless it is to be found in the defective process of rotting, dressing, and preparing it for market.—The American plant, in its natural state, contains, it is believed, as great a portion of fibre or lint as either of the others. A respectable manufacturer has stated, that he has long used the Fairfield flax, and that he considers it "more flexible, less woody, and stronger than that grown at the South, and preferable to Russia flax."

Others, and apparently well founded objections, are urged by the manufacturers of canvass against common American flax.—They say that in bleaching, the Irish flax has an advantage over every other description; that the coloring matter is extracted from it with less trouble and expense than the Dutch; that the American flax requires at least two-thirds more expense and twice the trouble of any other flax. The reason assigned for this by the American manufacturers is, that the American flax is not pulled until the seed are ripe; whereas, in Ireland, it is pulled green; but, in opposition to this conclusion, it is said that, "in the Netherlands, where flax is supposed to be the best prepared, generally speaking, of any in Europe, and in France, flax is always allowed to arrive at maturity, and is never pulled, particularly in Holland and Zealand, until the seed are perfectly formed, and the capsule brown and hard, so as to be easily disengaged from the stock;" and if, as it is alleged, Irish flax is found to be more easily bleached than the Dutch, this advantage appears to be more than counterbalanced by the fact, that 100 lbs of the latter will yield 7 lbs. more of clean flax than an equal quantity of the former.

The practice of pulling the plant in a green state, is defended on the grounds that, the younger the plant, the finer the tissue; yet, it is stated as an unquestionable fact, that the flax intended for the *finest purposes*, is not pulled in the Netherlands, until the seed are ripe. An intelligent French gentleman, in a letter to Mr. Besnard, (an extract of which will be found among the papers accompanying this report) assigns reasons, which appear conclusive in favor of the practice which prevails in Holland, both as to the period when flax is pulled, and their peculiar method of steeping it.

The "high price of American flax, its unequal quality, and the uncertainty of supply," are urged as among the reasons which have induced some of the manufacturers of canvass, after repeated trials, to recommence the importation of Irish flax; while

others observe, that they have imported none since the Fall of 1821, being able to obtain a sufficient supply of American flax.

It appears to be the universal opinion of experienced men, that the process of dew-rotting flax diminishes its value and its weight, injures its color, and impairs its quality and strength. The experiments stated in the paper C. annexed, tend to confirm this opinion.

With regard to "cables and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United S.," many of the observations previously made, with respect to flax, are, in a great degree, applicable to hemp. In its natural state American is believed to be equal to the best Russia; but the almost universal custom of dew-rotting it, is so deleterious in its effects upon the fibre, as to present insuperable objections to its use in the Navy. This process not only weakens the fibre, but prevents the tar from incorporating with the yarns, thus rendering it seriously objectionable, particularly for cables. The manufacturers of cordage further object to it, because "its staple is rough, and occupies more time in the manufacture;" and "generally comes to market in a slovenly manner, with various qualities mixed together, and badly cleaned." They say that cordage made of Russia hemp is preferred by the consumer, at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent; that dew-rotted cordage, "by exposure to the atmosphere, becomes rotten, and after being used a short time, cannot be depended on." A gentleman of experience says, "before the late war we used some cordage made from Kentucky yarns—many persons did it for the purpose of encouraging American productions; some of them had strong prejudices in its favor; but, after a fair trial, those persons confessed to me that they must give up the use of it; that it would not wear well, and they could not depend on it." The same gentleman further observes, "I would not use cordage made of Kentucky yarns or hemp, even if I could procure it at half the price of cordage made from Russia."

Manufacturers and consumers of cordage appear universally to concur in these opinions. Equally decided is their opinion as to the quality of the American plant in its natural state. They all say, that American hemp, pulled in the right season, water-rotted, and properly handled, would make as good cordage as the best Russia. Indeed, it has been forcibly contended that it would be preferable, because Russia hemp is injured from being heated on ship board—an injury to which American hemp, used in the United States, would not be liable.

While these opinions appear well founded, there is another consideration, which addresses itself immediately and forcibly to the growers of hemp in the United States. The difference between the *product* of given portions of plant, water-rotted, and dew-rotted, is confidently believed to be greatly in favor of the former mode.

Experiments have been made by boiling and steaming, to avoid either process of rotting; but the result proved unsatisfactory.

Pushing their experiments with a perseverance which deserves, and must ultimately secure success, our countrymen have lately introduced a machine, called "the flax and hemp dresser," with a view to avoid altogether the process of rotting. The pow-

er of this machine, to disengage effectually the woody part of the plant from the lint, is spoken of confidently by those who have seen it in operation: but, whether the hemp thus prepared, will be as serviceable as the water-rotted; whether it will not be more liable, in bulk, to injury, from the gum and mucilage which are wholly left in it; or whether other objections may not exist, are points upon which the Commissioners are uninformed. They have, however, engaged a small supply of yarns from hemp thus prepared, and intend making experiments to test their strength and durability.

About twelve months since, a gentleman produced a sample of cordage, made, it is believed, of American dew-rotted hemp with the yarns dipped in pyroligneous acid, and tarred about one-eighth as much as yarns usually are, prior to being laid; calculating, that the antiseptic properties of this acid would obviate the injuries sustained in the process of dew-rotting, and impart to the cordage a durability equal to that made of water-rotted hemp. With a view to an experiment, the Commissioners have engaged enough of these yarns to make a nine-inch cable. Although the gentleman speaks very confidently as to the durability of cordage made from these yarns, yet we are unable to discern how the pyroligneous acid can remedy the defects occasioned by dew-rotting, and impart to the cordage the property of retaining a sufficient portion of tar for its preservation, particularly when used as cables.

The proceedings of Congress, during the last session, and the opinions then expressed, that American hemp, in its natural state, is equal to Russia, and that the preference given to the latter has arisen essentially from the manner in which it is rotted, have induced some of our most respectable farmers to engage in the cultivation and preparation of hemp, upon the Russian system. The Commissioners have contracted for three tons of American hemp of this description, and directed it to be made into cordage of various kinds, in order to test its comparative strength and durability with the best Russia, on board the ship the North Carolina. The result of this experiment, if the American hemp shall have been carefully gathered, at the right season, and properly prepared, will enable the Commissioners to express a satisfactory opinion upon the subject; and they cannot entertain a doubt, that, in such case, it will be in their power to say, that the American water-rotted hemp is, in all respects, full equal to the best Russia.

With regard to "the places where, and the extent to which hemp may be cultivated," in the United States, it may be unreservedly said, that the climate, throughout the whole country, is no where unfriendly, and that hemp may be cultivated advantageously wherever the soil is adapted to it.—It is grown in great perfection in the Eastern, Western, and Southern States, as far South as, and including Virginia. We have not heard of any grown South of Virginia; though, as it is known to succeed well in warm latitudes, there is no doubt it can be cultivated in our most Southern States.

The papers herewith, A, B, C, and D, will, it is hoped, afford satisfactory information upon the "manner of raising hemp, and preparing it for market," and upon the oth-

er points to which you have been pleased to call the attention of the Board.

Having given to this important subject that attention to which its intrinsic merits entitle it, and which a strong solicitude to contribute to the improvement of every source of national independence could not fail to excite, the Commissioners, with great deference submit the result.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir, your most ob't servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. S. L. SOUTHARD, Sec'y of the Navy.
[Documents to be continued.]

INSECTS ON HOUSE PLANTS.

It often happens at this season of the year, that plants which have been kept in pots in the house, become infested with small insects of different kinds, some of which are very troublesome and often destroy the plants, unless pains are taken to destroy them. For this purpose different processes are resorted to, such as washing the plants with soap suds, decoctions of different kinds, &c. One of the most effectual remedies is to fumigate them with tobacco smoke. When green houses become infested with them, nurserymen often put a quantity of refuse tobacco into the green house and set it on fire and close the room tight, which soon becomes filled with smoke. The room is kept closed until the smoke has disappeared; when if the operation has been well conducted it is found that all the small insects upon the plants, and elsewhere in the room, are dead.

Those ladies or gentlemen who have only a few plants, and who find them infested, can place them under an inverted barrel which has but one head, or if the plants are short, a common wash tub will answer, when a small quantity of tobacco may be burned under the vessel, which will destroy any insect upon the plants. Fine apples are sometimes attacked by small insects which are destroyed by raising the temperature of the room where they are kept, by the introduction of steam to that degree which will destroy the insects, and which may be done without injuring the plants. Where decoctions are used, that from tobacco will be found most effectual.

CUTTING HAY.

There is a very mistaken idea which prevails among farmers with regard to the time at which different grasses should be cut in order to afford the greatest quantity of vegetable nutritive matter; and perhaps in regard to Red top (*Agrostis vulgaris*) the mistake is as great as any. This is one of our most profitable grasses for low land meadows, but should never be sown upon upland as the roots are very troublesome in cultivated fields, being very tenacious of life, somewhat resembling the florin grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*) the roots of which will sprout after having been dried. The properties of the red top very much resemble those of the rough meadow grass of England, which were shown by a set of experiments, conducted by some of the most scientific men of that country, to be much increased by allowing the grass to ripen its seed instead of cutting it when in blossom. They found that the nutritive properties contained in a given quantity of grass that had ripened its seed, was, to that which was cut when in blossom, as 11 to 8, or a gain of nearly one third.

Now this is a matter of some consequence to a farmer, notwithstanding the general opinion that a load of hay is a load of hay, cut it when you will. There is a very great convenience to the farmer in having some part of his mowing ground stocked with red top, as this should not be cut until after harvest which will enable him to do his work with a less number of hands. Not only is the nutritive matter increased in a given quantity of this grass, when allowed to stand to ripen its seed, but the quantity is also very much increased on a given quantity of land, and we think it would be a fair deduction to make that the real value of one acre of this grass, cut when the seed is ripe, is equal to that from two acres cut when in flower.

HORTICULTURAL.

There was exhibited yesterday at the Arcade a basket of fine pears fully ripe. They were of the kind called *Sugar top*, were of good size, and delicious flavor.

They were from the garden of the Hon. E. B. Strong, than whom few gentlemen have done more towards introducing foreign varieties of choice fruits. As this ripens nearly the same time with the Primitive, Little Musk and Supreme pears, and is much larger, and equally as fine in flavor, we should recommend it for cultivation in preference to either of those varieties.

There was also exhibited at the same time a fine collection of Carnations from the garden of Mr. Lancassell.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

July 22.—Balsam weed or touch-me-not (*Impatiens balsamina*) in the gardens, and water plantain, about our ponds and marshes, in flower.

The farmers are very busy about their wheat harvest and the crop is about half cut in this neighborhood. The weather thus far has been unfavorable for gathering hay and grain, having been a continuation of shine and showers.

☞ We have received a communication from a gentleman in Washington county, respecting an insect which has lately made its appearance in that and the adjoining counties, which is doing much damage to the wheat crops. We shall be happy to receive further information from that section respecting this new enemy to our industry, and due attention will be given to the subject as soon as the necessary facts can be obtained, for which we must be indebted to those who have witnessed their operation in the infested district.

THE SEASON.

Since the 26th of June, or in 24 days, (now July 20) rain has fallen to the depth of six inches, as may be seen by the Meteorological tables up to this date. On the 27th there fell 1 3-10 inches. July 5th, 1 3-10 do. and to day 20th, 1 5-10 inches rain.—Out of the 24 days 10 have been rainy, and but 14 fair. The Genesee is uncommonly swollen, and the falls, instead of waning till they become fordable above the sheet by every foot pad, have this season, thus far, preserved all their grandeur.

Forebodings with regard to the wheat crop have scarcely diminished up to this hour though many are harvesting; some talk of

ravages by the hessian fly, others of rust, and at present all are anxiously waiting for a clear sky to secure the crop and know the worst.

The growth has been uncommonly luxuriant, and abating contingences, promised the fairest and most abundant the country ever produced. Some fields in consequence of the great rains have fallen down, and are already much injured by sprouting and will be entirely ruined unless the season becomes immediately more propitious for harvesting. As is usual at this season there is a great demand in the country for laborers, wages are high, and mechanics and builders would do well to abate a little of their fervor in this village for about two weeks, and allow some of the great class of working men to lend their aid to the neighboring farmers in securing what a kind Providence has bestowed in plenteousness.

SALT ON HAY.

Farmers should not forget that a little salt sprinkled upon their hay, as they pack it away in the stock or mow, not only enables them to put up their hay sooner with safety, but contributes to keep their stock in better health when fed with it. It also does away the necessity of salting stock during winter, which is not always convenient.

NEW VARIETY OF OATS.

The avenacea farina, or true skinless oats, is the most valuable crop perhaps ever produced in this empire. It was grown in the season of 1830, for the first time it was ever produced in Great Britain, by T. Derenzy, Esq. of Cobleman Hall, who obtained a seed through a friend of his at Rotterdam, whether it was imported from Siniang, a remote district in China; and was quite unknown to the Europeans till within these three years. The advantages which this extraordinary and valuable grain possesses over all other kinds of oats are numerous, viz. When thrashed from the sheaf it is exactly like oatmeal, and is fit for immediate use for culinary purposes, and every other for which oatmeal is consumed, the grain being quite free from any particle of rind or husk. The flavor is delicious, and it contains much more farinaceous matter. There is, of course, a considerable saving of oats, and expense of kiln-drying, grinding, sifting, &c. and one peck of it contains more nutritious food for a horse than three pecks of the common oats. The produce is most astonishing, the average being twenty-six barrels of fourteen stone to the Irish acre—the exact quantity grown by Mr. Derenzy on one acre. It was not sown till the 4th of May, 1830, and was reaped early in August the same year. It is remarkably hardy, and well adapted for this climate.

Flies upon Pictures.—The following simple way of preventing flies from sitting on pictures, or any other furniture, is well experienced, and if generally used, prevent trouble and damage; let a large bunch of leaks soak four or five days in a pail full of water, and wash the picture, or any other piece of furniture with it—the flies will never come near any thing so washed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

From Nuttall's Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany, 1827.

Selected by D. T.

"The display of vegetable vitality, is in many instances, periodical. In those plants, which we indefinitely term *annuals*, the whole period of existence terminates in a few months, and from the seed alone, is then to be obtained a new generation of the species. But in our *perennial* plants, trees, and shrubs, which often die to the ground, or cast off their leaves at the approach of winter, though the motion of the sap is arrested by the influence of the cold, and the generation of the year perishes; yet besides the seed, nature has here provided an ample source of regeneration in the alburnum or sap-wood of the root or stem; by this means, at an early season of the year, an invariable supply of vegetable beings are as plentifully produced as required by nature. The buds of each tree or plant containing within themselves individually, all the rudiments of so many distinct vegetables, may be transferred by ingraftment or growth in the earth, and thus form as many distinct individuals, each again subject *ad infinitum* to produce an additional ingrafted progeny of buds and branches. The numerous buds of each tree, nourished through the common medium of the trunk and branches, perish after development and maturity, and are succeeded anew by another generation of ingrafting or protruding buds, for which they have provided by the deposition of the alburnum. The growth of every tree as well as herb, is then strictly annual, and the trunk is produced by a curious junction of dead and living matter. The rings of wood which may be counted in the transverse section of a tree not merely indicates its age, but the number of *distinct* generations of spontaneously ingrafted individuals, which it has sustained. In the animal kingdoms, among the order *Molusca* examples of this kind of aggregation are not uncommon, where many animals are inseparably connected and nourished through a common medium. *This agamous race of plants are always similar to the parent from whence they have originated, as we all know by the process of budding and ingrafting; TO SAY THAT THESE BUDS OR GRAFTS PARTAKE OF THE AGE AND ACCIDENTS OF THE TRUNK ON WHICH THEY WERE EVOLVED, IS IMPROBABLE, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, AS THEY CAN, IN FACT, BE INFLUENCED ONLY BY THE STOCK TO WHICH THEY ARE LAST TRANSFERRED.*" Introduction p. 219—221.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I would inquire, through the medium of your paper, whether the word *petrification*, as it is used at the present time, has the same definition or is intended to convey the same idea which it formerly did, viz.—The conversion of any substance to stone. It appears to me that many of our scientific writers have either given the word a new signification, or are much mistaken in the subjects examined, to which they apply it. We often see accounts from some tourists of their having examined many curious *petrifications*, such as fish and frogs at Trenton Falls; petrified wood at Chittenango; trilobites, chermites, and other animals and

vegetables throughout Western New-York. In addition to these, we have hones said to have been brought from a lake in Scotland, which has the property of turning wood to stone, or of petrifying it. From the stratified appearance of these hones, and a conceived resemblance to the heart and sap of the walnut tree, it is affirmed that walnut is the only wood made use of for this purpose, and that by using such pieces as are part sap and part heart-wood, the different sides of the stone possess different qualities,—one being finer than the other.

As the localities where these petrifications are found, are visited often by scientific men, I should like to be informed what are the peculiar properties of the waters that have this wonderful effect upon animal and vegetable substances, and what length of time is requisite for the completion of the change. As this word is to be met with in so many scientific works, I think the definition ought to be better understood, for the benefit of common readers.

Professor Eaton, in describing birdseye marble, says, "the natural layers are pierced transversely by cylindrical petrifications, so as to give the birdseye appearance when polished." Perhaps Professor Eaton, or some of your correspondents will give me the proper definition of the word *petrification*. C. D.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to know which is the proper time for budding fruit trees, shrubs, &c. and the surest and most economical way of having it done.

By giving me some directions through your paper, you will much oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

In answer to the above inquiry, we would observe, that the proper time for budding any kind of fruit tree, is when the buds are perfectly formed upon the scion or kind you wish to cultivate, when the bark separates freely from the wood of the stock in which you wish to insert them,—to be done in the morning before breakfast, or at evening after you have returned from your work, (unless you have nurseries to inoculate) and when your knife is sharp;—and the proper person to perform that operation is—*yourself*.

SELECTIONS.

ESSAY ON MANURES,

Presented to the *Ceshire, N. H. Agricultural Society*, in 1823, by LUKE HOWE, Esq., for which a premium was awarded by said Society.

Concluded from page 223.

In what *state of fermentation*, it is most profitable to put manure into the soil, or whether *any* be necessary in *farm yard dung*, has of late been much discussed by scientific writers on agriculture. Sir Humphrey Davy has treated the subject with much observation and science. He confirms his theory by experiments of his own, and of the most enlightened agriculturists. He thinks, the pure dung of cattle, &c. needs no fermentation previously to its application.

But as the dung of horses and cattle are united in the yard, with "straw, offal, chaff and various kinds of litter, a slight incipient fermentation, is undoubtedly of use." But he says, "it is better that there should be no fermentation at all, before the manure is ut-

sed, than that it should be carried too far." "During the violent fermentation necessary for reducing farm yard manure to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid, but also a gaseous matter is lost, so much so that the dung is reduced two thirds in weight; and the principal elastic matter disengaged is carbonic acid with some ammonia; and both these, if retained by the moisture in the soil as has been stated, are capable of becoming an useful food to plants." By experiments he discovered that "soluble vegetable substances passed in an unchanged state into the roots of plants," and that fermentation was only necessary in the preparation of vegetable food to render fibrous substances soluble. The practice of our farmers is opposed to this theory. Their observations have been too limited in the use of green or unfermented dung. In making similar use of it as of the thoroughly fermented or *short muck*, the effects for the first year are in favor of the latter. For, if recent dung of cattle be put into the hill for Indian corn, its soluble and nutritious parts are too concentrated, and the mass too nearly impervious to nourish and extend the radical fibres of the plants. If this dung be mixed with straw, litter, &c. or horse dung, which is always imperfectly digested, the process of fermentation will generate too much heat for the tender fibres in some soils. But let the former or green dung be mixed with earthy matter and be put into the hill for Indian corn, and the latter or coarse manure be spread, and ploughed into the soil for the same crop, and also in the hill for potatoes, it will then be discovered that the produce will be equally good the first year and better prepared for future crops. In N. H. Ag. Repository it is stated that "when green dung is laid upon the field and ploughed in, it is so dispersed, that it can ferment but little, if any. It is said of unfermented dung, that its good effects will be felt longer than those of fermented. This is probably true, for during the first year after green dung is laid upon the field it does but little more than to be prepared for actual use." The superior effects of green dung in the subsequent years, being conceded; the question between us, rests upon its effects the first year. But green dung is "prepared for actual use" the first year. How is this effected? By what other process than fermentation?—It is well understood, that all that is necessary in this process is a due degree of heat, moisture, and oxygen, (or atmospheric air.) Neither of these is wanting when the manure is plowed into the soil. For wherever these obtain in sufficient quantity, to promote vegetation, decomposition will take place. The greater degree of heat in the manure heap, than in the manure in the soil, is generated by the process of fermentation, but this must begin without the agency of this *generated* heat, and when once commenced, the same cause will continue it, as well in the latter, however small the quantity, as in the former. The gradual manner in which this process will be carried on, will generate a slight degree of heat favorable to the germination of seeds, and will cause more of the elastic matter disengaged to be absorbed by the soil, affording a constant supply of food to plants.

But let us resort to facts, for the effects of green dung during the first year. Farmers universally prefer such for potatoes. Where-

ver there is an unusual large crop of corn, we are generally told that a quantity of *green manure* was plowed into the field before planting, and old manure was put into the hill. I observed, in a field of Indian corn last year, a part of which was manured in the hill with green dung, and the other with old, a greater burthen in the latter than in the former. This difference was undoubtedly owing to the causes before assigned. I have this year made a similar experiment. *One half* the quantity of green dung was used as of old. Every other circumstance was equal. The former was with the hoe coarsely pulverised, and mixed with earth. The corn, planted on the green dung, has appeared as well through the season as any other part of the field, the ears quite as well set and filled.

I have been informed by a farmer that he is in the practice of planting Indian corn on green dung, and that his crops are as good as his neighbours. He sleds his dung from his barn window late in the winter. The operation of the frost breaks up its texture, and by a little shovelling in the spring, it is pretty well prepared for the hill. Besides the loss in quantity and quality of manure in keeping it a year longer than is necessary, the economical farmer will calculate his loss of interest on the capital for that time. If the farm yard is cleared of manure twice in a year, equal quantities of other materials may be carted into it as when cleared in the fall only. The manure, which the industrious farmer has collected in his yards during the summer months, will, in the fall, be carted to his fields and mixed, by alternately carting a few loads from each source to the same heap. This manure will be in the best order to put into the hill for Indian corn. In the spring a large quantity of unfermented manure may be taken from the same sources to be spread on the same field, and for potatoes in the hill. In this economical plan, more ground may be kept under tillage, with greater returns of English grain and hay, succeeding Indian corn, without additional manure.

The importance of the subject, I trust, will in some measure apologise for having said so much on the degree of fermentation required in the preparation of manure.

Compost, made by plowing the sides of the roads, by decayed chips, &c. to which is sometimes added barn yard dung, lime or ashes, is most beneficially applied to top-dressing grass land. In this preparation, a material error is often observable. Green dung is spread on the surface of the bed or heap, and thus is lost the object of this application. Fermentation takes place slowly in the dung, but the heat and gases escape in the air, while the other materials remain, nearly unaffected by the process. The dung should be incorporated with the other materials by plowing, or laid up in alternate layers into heaps, the last layer being earth.—In this way the process of decomposition, commencing in the dung, communicates itself to the other matters, and the products disengaged, are absorbed or retained. Lime or ashes may be added, and perhaps, as economically without dung. They are powerful agents in promoting putrefaction. Compost of this kind cannot be profitably made, except for top-dressing land, which cannot be plowed, without an injury to the soil; for most of these materials would be more serviceable in the barn and hog yards as before

stated. Top-dressing is undoubtedly a wasteful way of applying manure. If the land be descending it is washed off; if not, much of it escapes by evaporation.

Wood ashes have been used to fertilize the earth so long as we have any account of the art of husbandry. They contain charcoal and the vegetable alkali united to carbonic acid. These may again be reorganized into vegetable life. The alkali acts powerfully, in decomposing the woody fibres; and the gradual solution of charcoal increases their value as a permanent manure. They attract moisture from the atmosphere, which renders them particularly serviceable to dry soils. They are very beneficial to Indian corn, when applied to the hill, early in the season. But no grain receives so much benefit, from a dressing of ashes as wheat. In top dressing of grass land, they are also useful. Seven years since I applied a few cart loads of leached ashes to that part of a meadow, which bore little else than stunted hard-hacks, cranberry and moss. The first year, clover and herds grass made their appearance. Since which time, it has produced a very good crop of these, red top, and meadow grasses. I have annually applied to different parts of the same meadow, either road manure, barn yard dung, or plaster. They have all been evidently useful; but the ashes the most so. Leached ashes are undoubtedly more beneficial than the unleached, according to their merchantable prices. Probably owing to their containing more charcoal, and possessing more body, their capacity for the absorption of moisture is greater. The opinion, that ashes exhaust the soil by their *forcing* properties, in the sense as generally received, is incorrect. It is true, they call into use some of its dormant qualities, which must in time be expended, and the soil less productive, unless some proportion of its products is restored, in the state of manure. But if they *force* the soil to do its office, they furnish from themselves, and the atmosphere, a considerable share of vegetable food. Instances could be mentioned of the perceptible good effects of ashes, on plowing eighteen or twenty years after their application. The paring and burning of loose vegetable mould, produce their favorable effects principally by the combustion of parts of its inert materials; and thus affording ashes and charcoal, which have a tendency to decompose the remainder.

Lime is a useful manure. When applied to soils, like ashes, it promotes the decomposition and putrefaction of vegetable matter. "By this kind of operation," says Sir H. Davy, "lime renders matter, which was before comparatively inert, nutritious; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time, converted into carbonate of lime."

Lime should not be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich, and for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious, when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble. It is evident from its operation that lime should be applied sparingly to light and naturally weak soils; but strong heavy loams containing much inert matter, will bear larger quantities, with more durable effects. It is a pretty well established fact, that worn out lands cannot be restored by the use of lime. It is obvious then, that it should not be repeated till the soil be

furnished with vegetable matter requiring its soluble powers. This should seem to favor the opinion, that lime is incapable of being converted into vegetable food. But, by its action on vegetable matter in extracting its carbon and oxygen, it may in part form a soluble compound, capable of being absorbed by, and forming a constituent of plants. It is said in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, that, "it is the farmer, only, who can judge of the quantity (of lime) to be given, but as a general principle, it is safer to exceed the proper quantity, than to be below it. In the latter case, the application may prove useless, and the whole expense lost; whereas, it rarely happens that injury is sustained from an excess, especially if more or less dung is soon added."

If a compost bed is to be made of materials difficult to dissolve or putrify, as tanner's spent bark, saw dust, shavings, &c. no other article could be so usefully added as quick lime.

Gypsum is much used, and is annually growing into higher estimation in this country. Its *modus operandi* on vegetation remains yet an unsettled question. By one writer, Kirwan, it is said that "the *rationale* of its effects may be deduced from its extraordinary septic powers; for it is found to accelerate putrefaction in a higher degree than any other substance, and that it is no inconsiderable part of the food of many plants. Sir H. Davy from experiments made by himself, has formed an opinion that it possesses no putrefactive powers, but that its effects result solely from its entering into the composition of plants, and "the reason why gypsum is not generally efficacious is probably because most cultivated soils contain it, in sufficient quantities for the use of grasses." This he thinks may be furnished the soil in the manure; and is not taken up in the crops of corn, peas, and beans, but is consumed by the growth of grass and hay.

I have in the course of this month tried several experiments, with the impression their results would correspond with those of the valuable author last mentioned; but I have been disappointed. I united 10 grains of each of the following articles,—plaster, ashes, slacked lime, and salt separately with as many pieces of mutton, of 200 grains each, and placed another piece of meat in the same situation. Decomposition was first discoverable in that with plaster, and ashes, and during the several days they were observed, they retained equal moisture and weight, whereas that with lime and the one to which nothing was added lost weight by the more rapid evaporation of their moisture. I have made similar experiments by mixing 1 drachm of beef intimately with one grain, also with half a grain of each of the above articles, lime excepted, and the results were similar to the above. These experiments were witnessed by gentlemen, who agreed with me in the results stated; and were they not contradictory to so good authority, I should deem them satisfactory. At present I do not consider them decisive, but should future experiments confirm these results, the operations of plaster might *first* be deduced, from the power of absorption of moisture, which it imparts to the soil; *secondly*, from its septic powers on animal and vegetable substances; *thirdly*, itself affording a valuable nutriment to plants.

It is perhaps, only from such a combina-

tion of causes, that we can infer its remarkable effects on vegetation. It is said it operates equally well on exhausted soils. Is this the fact, where there is no latent principle to be excited into action? This perhaps may admit of a doubt. But if correct, could it not be accounted for, by the radicles of the plants being supplied with more moisture, and their own absorbent powers increased by the operation of the plaster?

As experiments, of a frequent application of small quantities of plaster, are not attended with much expense, they will best direct the farmer in its use. It may be important, however, to observe that the nature of its supposed operation, requires that it should be placed near the surface of the soil; and that it should be applied before the spring rains are over; or no benefit will be received from it, the first year, as a solution of the plaster is necessary, and 500 times its weight of water are required to effect it. It is used in the quantities of 3 to 8 bushels an acre. Small quantities repeated are said to be better than the same amount applied at once.

Salt is an article which has not been much used as a manure in this state, and probably will not be. If it be a useful food to plants, it is too expensive to be extensively applied. Sir John Pringle has said that in small quantities it possesses sceptic powers. If so, the quantity must be extremely small, as in my experiments above mentioned, one half of a grain of salt was sufficient to retard decomposition in one hundred grains of meat. It is an absorbent of moisture and all vegetable manures are improved by being impregnated with it. The farmer may therefore take this into account, in the use of it, to preserve his hay, and benefit his cattle.

In the application of manure, the farmer will first determine the specific qualities, which his different fields require. If the soil of either be cold and heavy, he will carry to this his coarse and warm manure, such as horse dung, and that which contains the most straw, or unfermented matter: on the contrary if sandy or gravelly and dry, he will reserve for this his hog manure, and such as is most fermented; but if his land is uniformly moist and warm, he will mix the several kinds of manure before the application, as has been before directed. It is of no small consequence, that when manure is put into the hill or spread on the field, to be covered without delay, that the soil may retain its moisture and nutritious gasses.

HAY MAKING.

The first thing to be considered about hay-making, is the time of cutting the grass. It should not be cut too early, or before it has got its growth, for this will cause it to shrink too much in drying. On the contrary, it should not stand too late, or till the seed be quite ripe. It is not only harder to cut, but the ripeness of the seed will cause it to shatter out while drying, which will be a considerable loss, as the seed is the most rich and nourishing part; and the soil will be the more exhausted by nonrishing the seed till it come to maturity, and the next succeeding crop will be poorer. There never can be any advantage in mowing late, unless in thickening the grass roots, by scattering some of the seed, where they were before too thin. He that mows early has the advan-

tage of longer days for drying his hay; and of shorter nights, when the dews are less detrimental to hay-making.

But the farmer who has many acres of the same kind of grass cannot always expect to cut the whole of it in exactly the right season. That he may approach as near to right as possible, he should cut the thickest grass first of all; especially if it be in danger of lodging, or so thick that the lowest leaves perish, or the bottoms of the stalks turn yellow. The thinnest of his grass should be cut next, which is apt to be ripe soonest; and last of all the middling sized grass, or that which is on a medium between thick and thin.

Where a second crop is expected the same year, thick grass should be cut a little earlier, that the roots may not be injured so much as to prevent their speedy recovery, by being closely covered too long by the first crop.

Some regard should be had to the weather, when the time of cutting is in contemplation. Those, especially, should regard it, who are able to call in as much assistance as they please in hay-making.

Grass, which has not been washed by rain for several days, has a kind of gum on it, which is known by its adhering to the scythe. This gum is thought to be a benefit to the hay; and the farmers are fond of mowing their grass when this gum appears, rather than just after the grass has been washed by rain.

As to the drying of hay, or the manner of making it, I know there are a variety of opinions. The right way is to do it in such a manner that as much of the sap as possible may be retained, and in the best state that is possible. In this I should think all would agree. All persons will allow that too much drying is hurtful. It is certainly a loss to rake it, or stir it all, when it is so dry that the leaves will crumble. And doubtless as much of the sap should be retained as is consistent with its being kept in good order for fodder, and for long keeping.

Some grasses will do well with less drying than is needful for others. The Rhode-Island bent, as it is called, or red-top grass, will do with less drying than some other grasses. It has been much practised to put up with so little dryness that it heats in the mow to so great a degree, as to make it turn brown like tobacco; and it is known that cattle will eat it well, and thrive on it. But the mow will certainly send out part of the virtue of the hay in steams. I cannot but think that all grasses should be so much dried, that the mows and stacks though they have a degree of heat, should not emit any sensible steam; and I would not wish to have hay made brown by mow-burning. It surely does not appear to so good advantage at market.

Were it not for the labor and cost, a good way of hay-making would be, for the hay-makers to follow at the heels of the mowers, at least, as soon as the dew is off, and spread the swarths evenly; turn the grass about the middle of the same day; make it up into cocks before night; open the hay and turn it the next day; and so on till it be sufficiently dried, doubling the cocks if signs of rain appear. It will not commonly take more than two or three days to dry it, unless it be very green, or uncommonly thick and rank. A person who has but little hay to make, need not be much blamed, if he do it in this

way; especially if the weather do not appear to be settled.

The practice of the best English, Flemish, and French farmers, is to expose the hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but it preserves its green color; and you see hay two or three years old in their market, of so bright a green color, that we would scarcely conceive it to be cured.— Yet they are in the practice of preserving it for years, and value it more for its age. If such a course be best in climates so cool and cloudy how much more important would it be under our scorching summer suns?

But if the weather be unsettled, or if showers be frequent, it may be better to spread grass well, as soon as it is mowed, stir it often, cock it the same day it is mowed, open it in the next fair day when the dew is off, let it sweat a little in cock, and house it as soon as it is dry enough. It will bear to be laid greener on a scaffold, than in a ground mow; and in a narrow mow greener than in a broad one. And that which is at least of all made, should be put upon a scaffold.—*Deane.*

From the New-England Farmer. WEANING LAMBS, &c.

The weaning of lambs should be effected about this time, or when the lambs are from six weeks to two months old. At this age they should be taken from the ewes, and have the best of pasture during the first fortnight; by the end of which time they will be so accustomed to living on grass that they may be turned into poorer pasture. It is important that the lambs when weaning should have a good bite of fresh grass, otherwise their growth will receive a check which no subsequent management can overcome.— Where they have grazed with their dams so long as five or six weeks little hindrance to their growth will be sustained by the separation. The ewes should be removed to such distant pastures or other places as that their bleating may not be heard by the lambs. There is however, one caution to be attended to in turning lambs into a rich pasture, which is to let them be in some degree satisfied with food previously, that they may not be surfeited or hoven or swollen. Should this disorder occur the distempered animals should be treated as directed, page 334 of our current volume. On weaning the lambs, it may be necessary to milk their dams several times, in order to relieve their udders, which otherwise sometimes become swollen and painful.

The worst woolled lambs, bad colored ones and those that are very small, should be made over to the butcher, and need not be weaned. It is recommended, however, not to kill or sell, for killing any lambs till they are about six months old, at which time their fleece becomes valuable.

"Those ewe lambs, which are intended for stock," according to Deane, "should not come at the rams. For if they have lambs at a year old, it stunts them in their growth; and they have so little milk that their lambs commonly die for want of nourishment. Or if they chance to live, they will be apt to be always small. This practice is one reason why our breed of sheep in this country is so poor.

"The largest lambs should be sheared at the time of the new moon in July. Their fleeces will yield as much the next year, and the wool will be better; and as cold storms rarely happen at that time of the year, the

lambs will do better without their fleeces than with them.

MR. PRINTER.—I am an old man and one of the first settlers of Washington county. I began my farm and live on it now; and as it is common for people to tell their experience, I will tell you some of mine in farming. I cleared my land, had my first crop of grain, and laid it down to mowing or pasturing as my neighbors did until a due proportion of my land was cleared. I then ploughed large fields when the stumps were mostly rotten and decayed, and planted and sowed it without manuring, except some small part, and that very sparingly. My crops were light and when I laid my fields down to mowing again, my grass was small, and I found that that mode of farming would soon spoil my farm. I then adopted a different course. I calculated that thirty or thirty-five loads of good manure would dress an acre of ground, so that it would produce a good crop of corn or potatoes, and the next year a good crop of wheat, with which it should be laid down to grass, and that it would not require to be ploughed up again from six to ten years. I have found this mode to answer the purpose; my crops have been good—I have hoed less than formerly and had more potatoes—I have sowed less and had more wheat—I have mowed less and had more hay. I have followed this course of farming for fifteen years. I plough grass ground every year. After my oats are taken from the ground, I plough it and cart on my fall manure, that I mean for planting ground, and my spring manure in the spring, spread it very even and plough it in. It is better to plough the ground the second time, and mix the manure well with it. In the fall after the corn and potatoes are taken off I plough the ground well, and fit it for wheat the next season at which time I lay it down to grass.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

Let any farmer make the experiment, and he will find it as interesting as it is useful, and both interesting and useful to know from year to year the actual produce of his farm. Let every thing, therefore, which can be measured and weighed, be measured and weighed: and let that, which cannot be brought to an exact standard, be estimated as if he himself were about to sell or purchase it. Let him, likewise, as near as possible, measure the ground which he plants, the quantity of seed which he uses, and the manure which he applies. The labor of doing this is nothing compared with the satisfaction of having done it, and the benefits which must arise from it. Conjecture in these cases, is perfectly wild and uncertain, varying often with different individuals almost a hundred per cent. Exactness enables a man to form conclusions, which may most essentially, and in innumerable ways avail to his advantage. It is that alone which can give any value to his experience; it is that which will make his experience the sure basis of improvement. It will put it in his power to give safe counsels to his friends, and it is the only ground on which he can securely place confidence to himself.—*New-England Farmer.*

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an

external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be an hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless head lands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden, and begets to the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.—*Gardners' Jour.*

York, (Penn.) July 12.

SILK.—That this article which is so much used in this country, could be produced in quantities much beyond the demand for home consumption, there can be no doubt upon the minds of any who have made experiments. A specimen of silk produced this season, under the management of Mrs. C. A. Morris, has been shown to us which is of an excellent quality. When it can be produced in so perfect a manner by the first essay, when the art is in its noviciate, we may safely presage the success which would attend its cultivation, after enjoying the beneficial lessons of experience.

We perceive that John Varnum, Esq. late member of Congress from North Essex District, in Massachusetts, is about making preparations for raising silk worms at his farm in Dracut, upon a very extensive scale. He calculates to have a million of mulberry trees in three years.

The article of silk is no doubt calculated to become a branch of extensive employment to a great part of the American people. One great desideratum in the cisatlantic community is, that employments should be more diversified, as the consequences of too many engaging in one branch are over production and prostration. Besides there are many spots of land, which are not calculated for the production of the present staple commodities of our country, which would produce the mulberry most luxuriantly. The county of York is interpersed with such spots, whose proprietors might impart to it a value equal to the best, by cultivating the mulberry and raising crops which would be exempt from the liability to failure from the seasons as crops of grain and grass have frequently been found.

The Garden of Fromont, six leagues from Paris, according to Silliman's Journal, contains 150 acres, and more than six thousand species and varieties of vegetables; many of them still new in France. Some of the green-houses are 2000 feet in length, with glazed roofs, possessing all varieties of exposure. Many of the noble forest trees of the United States have furnished contributions to the nursery of this garden.

As in agriculture, he that can produce the greatest crop is not the best farmer, but he that can effect it with the least expense, so in society, he is not the most valuable member, who can bring about the most good, but he that can accomplish it with the least admixture of concomitant ill.

Machine for washing Grain.—Mr. Gilbert Arnold, of Angelica, New York, has just patented a machine for washing and drying Grain. The description states that the grain is placed in a basin or hopper of water to the surface of which the smut and other impurities rise and float off. The kernel sink, passes through a tub constructed to cleanse it thoroughly, and is carried into a heated sheet iron revolving cylinder, which, its position being inclined, discharges the grain dry and fit for grinding. It is said that wheat may be effectually freed from garlic by this method.

Preserved Fruit.—Collect your Gooseberries about the middle of June and July, pick them as you would for present use, and put them quite dry into bottles, the neck large enough to receive them without bruising; then place them in a kettle of cold water, which boils, let them remain in the water, 10 or 15 minutes, then take them out, and after they have remained long enough to get perfectly cool, cork the bottles closely, then put them away in a cool place for use.—Currants may be preserved green in the same easy manner.

Fallen Fruit.—Be very careful to gather all punctured or decayed fruit, whether on your trees or on the ground, and give them to your hogs. If you do not, the worms which they contain, and which have been the cause of their premature decay will make their escape into the ground, and you will find the evils which await their visitations will increase upon you another season.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
for the week ending July 16, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro-	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
10	M	64	29.70	sw	fair	
	E	53	29.75	w	do	
11	M	70	29.66	s	do	
	E	58	29.80	ne	do	
12	M	72	29.80	w	do	
	E	60	29.65	ne	do	
13	M	76	29.60	w	do	
	E	64	29.50	no	do	
14	M	86	29.45	no	do	
	E	63	29.45	no	rain	1-20
15	M	74	29.48	no	cl	
	E	58	29.48	no	cl	
16	M	64	29.47	no	rain	3-10
	E	60	29.47	no	do	2-10

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK,
WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms—by J. D. Homergue and Peter S. Duponeau. Also,
The American Gardener,
Deane's New-England Farmer, and
Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by
HOYT, PORTER & CO.
Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale as above. July 23

POTATOE ONIONS.
THIS Onion was first brought to Europe, by some soldiers in the British army, after they had compelled Bonaparte to leave Egypt. For some years after their introduction, so highly were they esteemed for flavor and product, that they sold for one shilling sterling per onion in London. For a full description of the onion and mode of cultivation, see Thorburn's Seed Catalogue, page 35—they should be planted in September and October. They frequently grow to 12 or 13 inches in circumference. A quantity of these onions, the growth of the present season (1831) may be had at **WM. THORBURN'S Seed Store, 347 North Market street, one door north of Rockwell's Mansion House, Albany, July 16.**

MISCELLANIES.

History of Hats.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, J. A. Repton, communicated a very curious and interesting paper on the history of hats, accompanied by 8 sheets of drawings of hats and caps, in an infinity of shapes and fashions, from the time of Richard II. up to 1784. He observed, the name hat was derived from a Saxon word, meaning a covering for the head, in which general sense it had been used by early authors, and applied to the helmets of steel. Hats and caps were anciently made of felt, woollen silk, straw, and various other materials, and were as diversified in their colors. In the time of Elizabeth the common people generally wore wollen caps; and some acts were passed in her reign to encourage the manufacture of them. The broad brims were introduced by the cardinals to their scarlet caps, and followed by the clergy. The inconvenience of the broad brim all round caused the turning of one side up; then two sides were turned up; and at last turning up three sides, introduced the cocked hat. The high crowned hat was first worn in the time of Elizabeth, and declined in the reign of Charles II. Mr. Repton then noticed the ornaments of hats, such as feathers, broches and band. Henry VIII. is described, on his entry into calais, as wearing feathers from India 4 ft long; & men wore feathers in their hats as late as the reign of Queen Anne. Yew is mentioned as placed in the hat to denote mourning for a deceased relative or friend. The paper contained many amusing and curious quotations on the subject from a variety of authors.

Pelican.—A very large bird of this species which has strayed probably from Lake Huron or Lake Superior where they are known to abound, was shot on Wednesday last at St. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, thirty miles south of the town, by a inhabitant. Mr. Chasseur has purchased it and he is now stuffing it for his museum. It measures 8 feet 3 inches between the tips of the wings and 5 feet 9 inches from the toes to the bill. The bill is about a foot long and the large bag in which it carries fish or food distends to nine inches. No bird of this kind has, so far as we have heard, ever been seen in this Province, and it is particularly strange to have met with it in the middle of summer.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Remedy for Weak Nerves.—Take a morning walk, daily, at an easy sauntering pace, in a botanical garden, (if access can be had to it,) or in any garden rich in the beauties of Flora, so that the early part of your day may be breathed in the midst of herbs and plants will give forth with a sweet bounty, their soft, yet invigorating exhalations for your relief and benefit. Let your personal regimen be simple, and endeavor, likewise, that the tenor of your thoughts may be tran-

quil, gentle, and agreeable; for the mind itself has sometimes need of being put upon a regimen. This simple prescription is recommended by a French lady in a work just published. Exactly followed, it has been known to produce the happiest results; and if it were commonly resorted to by delicate female invalids, we should hear far less frequently of the chronic complaints of languor and lassitude, or of the acute disorders of headache and tortured nerves.

Aerial Voyage of a Dog.—The subjects of the first experiments with the parachute, were naturally inferior animals.—On the 26th of August, M. Blanchard dropped a dog suspended from a parachute, altitude of 6000 feet above the surface of the earth. A whirlwind interrupted its descent, and carried it above the clouds. The aeronaut soon after met the parachute again; the dog recognized his master, and expressed his uneasiness and solicitude by barking; another current of air, however, carried him off, and he was lost sight of. The parachute with the dog descended soon after the aeronaut, in safety.—*Dr. Lardner's Cyclo-*

Keeping fruit.—At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society in London a paper was read, entitled, "An account of the different modes of keeping fruit which have been tried at the Society's garden for the season 1831." The statement was drawn up at the garden, and enumerated eight different modes; the three best and most practicable of which were, the covering of the fruit in pure and perfectly dry sand, dry fern, or in a deal box buried in the earth.—By any of these modes it was preserved, free from shrivelling and any disagreeable flavor; in all it must be deposited in a cold situation. By the other five modes, although the fruit was preserved in a pretty sound state, a musty flavor was found to be communicated; this was especially the case where oat-chaff was the medium.—*Herald.*

JOHN ADAMS.—The following is extracted from the speech of John Adams, delivered in the Hall of Independence, before the Congress of 1776, on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence:

Addressing JOHN HANCOCK, the then President, said—

"Read this declaration at the head of the army, every sword will be drawn from its scabbard and the solemn vow uttered to maintain it or perish on the bed of honor.—Publish it from the pulpit, religion will approve it, resolved to stand with it or fall with it. Send it to the public halls, proclaim it there, let them hear it who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon let them see it who saw their sons and brothers fall on the field of Bunker Hill and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will ery out in its support.

"Sir I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly through this day's business. You shall be made good; we may die; die colonists—die slaves—die, it may be ignominiously and on the scaffold: Be it so—be it so; if it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready at the appointed hour for sacrifice, come when that hour may; but while I do

live let me have a country, at least the hope of a country, and that a free country. But whatever may be our fate, be assured that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day: when we are in our graves our children will honor it; they will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears—copious, gushing tears—not of agony and distress, but of consolation, of gratitude and joy.

"Sir, before God, I believe the hour has come; my judgement approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, all that I am, and all that I hope in this life, I am here ready to stake upon it; and I leave off as I began, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment, independence now, and independence forever."

From the New-York Standard.

Our first visit to the site of Rochester was in 1814, at which time there was one house on the east side of the bridge, one on the west—and one Lawyer's office and no other domicile for man or beast, between that site and Lake Ontario, a distance of seven miles—now, on a few acres fourteen thousand souls are collected from the ends of the earth! but chiefly from the industrious hive of the universal Yankee nation. The immense and inexhaustible hydraulic advantages of the Genesee River—the almost miraculous fecundity of the adjacent counties, pouring their increasing treasures into this now unrivalled and still growing mart, to be distributed east and west by the Erie Canal, and north and east by lake Ontario—are the causes of the rapid and unpausing strides of Rochester to wealth—beauty—and duration. Monroe county alone is estimated to have yielded at the harvest of 1830 the enormous quantity of 1,004,020 bushels of wheat.

"The desert" of 1814 literally "buds and blossoms as the rose"—while other, and still other acres yet unexposed by the plow, remain to crown the labors of the husbandman for ages to come. This picture is touched with strong colors, but they are too faint for the subject; and to him whose curiosity led him in 1814 to view the falls of the Genesee and the expanse of Lake Ontario, as the chief objects of vision, and for that vision only—whose trembling gig danced from rock to rock, or was racked by the alternate abysses and mounds of a road to which the light of heaven scarcely reached through the dense foliage of the forest—or bounded with wearying and chafing torrents over the "corduroy" log ways—we say, to such an individual, the presence of the stream—of spires—and domes—and turrets—in all the variety and beauty of fanciful architecture—of private dwellings, comparing within and without, with any in the oldest cities of the state—in short, for such an individual to feel and see a Venice of the Lakes—a city in yesterday's desert—may be ranked amongst the most astonishing sights that can arrest the attention, and fill him with sensations alike indescribable and rare.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

OKRA, TOMATO, AND EGG PLANT.

MR. EDITOR—As you invite information in regard to the culture of okra in our latitude, I take occasion to say, that I have cultivated it six or eight years, with general success, and that I subscribe to your high commendation of it. It is the *Hibiscus esculentus* of botany, of the natural order *Malvaceae*, a family of plants abounding in mucilage, and showy in the flower border. I have the okra now in blossom, and may expect pods fit for use in ten to fourteen days. I use it principally in soups; though it affords a nutritious and healthy dish for weak and debilitated stomachs when boiled plain and seasoned to the taste. As the plant requires warm weather to bring it forward, it should not be sown in the open ground till late in May. The rule for planting melons, viz: when early planted Indian corn has come up, applies to this and most other tender plants introduced from warmer climates. I plant in a rich loam, rather dry, and open to the sun; and as the plants are liable to be eaten by grubs, I am not sparing of seed. I have this year started the okra, as well as other tender plants, under glass, with little or no bottom heat, and transplanted in June.

While on the subject of rare garden productions, I will mention, that I also cultivate, with success the tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum*) the Egg-plant (*S. melongena*) and the Benne (*Sesamum orientale*). These were started this year under glass with the okra. I have the first with full grown fruit, the second in bloom, and the third in an advanced state. The tomato, from its anti-bilious properties, is highly conducive to health, and becomes, by a little use, one of the most desirable dishes upon the table. The egg-plant, properly prepared, has a greater affinity, in taste, to the oyster, than any other vegetable I am acquainted with. The purple variety is principally used for culinary purposes. I have a new variety growing, the seeds of which were brought from Constantinople, by Mr. Rhind.—The Benne is cultivated, by me, for medicinal uses alone; though at the south its seeds afford an abundance of oil, not inferior to the finest made from the olive. It is called the oil grain. A leaf of this plant, immersed in a tumbler of water, converts it, in a few moments, into a thin mucilage, without taste, color or smell, and is readily taken by children and infants. It is found highly useful in infantile relax and diarrhoea, and in allaying inflammations, of the eye, ear, &c.

Albany, July 16.

J. BUEL.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

We consider the above communication from Judge BUEL, a favor to ourselves and the public. Observations coming from men, who unite theory with practice, are more to be depended upon than the opinions of men, who are acquainted with theory only. From the above, it appears that okra may be cultivated to advantage in this latitude, and from its known reputation in the West

Indies, and our southern states, as an article of food during warm weather, we hope our gardeners will be induced to give it a fair trial. A very celebrated dish, called *Gombo*, is prepared in those countries where okra is grown, by mixing with the green pods, ripe tomatoes, and onions; all chopped fine, to which are added pepper and salt, and the whole stewed.

Tomatoes are already cultivated, to considerable extent in this section, and seem almost indigenous to the soil, growing with little trouble; but in order to have the benefit of them during the heat of summer, they should be started under glass, and transplanted, when they will ripen their fruit early in August. We have two varieties of them, the yellow and red, growing at this time, with fruit full size, and the quantity produced by a single stalk is surprising. We consider the yellow as best for pickles, but the red, for eating without cooking, and for making catsup. The taste for tomatoes is rather an acquired one, arising from the beneficial effects of eating, and most people become fond of, after eating them a few times.

No less than three varieties of the egg-plant are cultivated in the gardens in this vicinity, viz: the large round purple, the long purple, and the round white; the latter variety is considered the most showy, and is more generally cultivated than the other varieties. When started in a hot bed, they produce well. Although they are to be found in many of our gardens yet they are seldom met with at any of our public, and very few private tables. This is probably owing to our northern cooks not being acquainted with the best method of preparing this fruit, and Judge Buel would confer a favor on ourselves, as well as our readers, by giving directions for cooking, as they will undoubtedly continue to be raised if only for ornament.

Buskirk's Bridge, July 6th, 1831.

TO THE EDITOR:—In this section of country, (the counties of Washington and Rensselaer) an enemy, novel in its character and appearance, threatens almost total destruction to the wheat crops. Its first appearance in this section to our oldest inhabitants was last season. As near as I can arrive at facts relating to it, is that eggs are deposited in the blossom by a black fly about double the size of a common house fly; they hatch with the formation of the berry, and prey upon its milk; leaving it as soon as it becomes hard. The insects are found in great abundance in almost every head and kernel; sometimes as many as ten are found in the husk or cap of one kernel. They destroy some kernels entirely and others partially. The crop last year although promising largely from the growth of straw, was reduced about one half; this year the ravages seem to be greater.

As I have seen nothing giving any light on this subject, any information through the medium of your useful paper will be very gratifying.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. JAY VIELE.

NOTE—This is the communication we alluded to in our last No., and as the insect has not to our knowledge, made its appearance in this section,

we hope some entomologist, or other person, will give us a particular description of it, for the benefit of our readers.

GRAPES.

As there is already some little excitement amongst our Agriculturists and Horticulturists, with regard to the cultivation of grapes for wine, and as many of them in this section have never had an opportunity of examining vines of approved qualities, when in bearing, we would inform them that there are now a number of vines in this village which are loaded with fruit, and which are well worth the trouble of examining by those who may be at this place. In the garden of C. M. Lee, Esq. there is a young Isabella vine, heavily laden. In the adjoining garden belonging to J. Graves, Esq. one of the same kind, very full of grapes, also some young vines of European varieties. In the garden of H. B. Williams, an Isabella vine very full of fruit, also some other vines of different kinds. In the garden of S. P. Allcott, Esq. a vine of the Munier, or Miller's Burgundy, an European grape, which endures our winters perfectly, without covering, very full. As the Isabella grape has been highly recommended for wine, we think those who will call upon the above named gentlemen, can satisfy themselves that they are very great bearers at least. To see to the quality of fruit you are about to cultivate yourself, is better than to trust to others.

PEARS.

As this delicious fruit is beginning to ripen, and as some varieties are of short duration on account of their rotting at the core, we would recommend to those who have pears, which are subject to this sudden decay, to pick them from the tree before they become mellow, and place them in a cool, dry place, as in a chamber, where by spreading them, they can be examined more particularly than when on the tree, and those properly matured, selected for use before they become rotten at the core, which they will not do, as soon as when ripened on the tree.

STRAWBERRIES.

We would remind those who wish to cultivate this fine fruit in their gardens, that the beds in which they intend to set them, should be well manured, and dug at least one month before planting out the vines, which should be done early in September, in order that they may take sufficient root to prevent their being thrown out by the frost during the winter or spring. A situation that is rather moist than otherwise, is preferable, and one that is half shaded is better than one exposed to the full blaze of a meridian sun. Give the ground deep and repeated spadings, previous to setting the young plants, which should be at a distance of from twelve to eighteen inches apart.

RABBITS.

It has been said that rabbits may be fed through the summer, with weeds from the garden, and one would judge from the appearance of many of the gardens in this village, that the owners were making calculations for raising these animals.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

Horses in this, as well as many other countries, are subject to botts in the stomach, which often proves fatal to them, by feeding upon, and inflaming the coats of the stomach, which produces pain and death. It is said, that there are more or less of these larva or botts, in the stomach of the horse at all times; but this must be a mistake, as they are produced by winged insects, and pass regularly through the different stages, as other insects, and as the fly has a particular season for depositing its eggs, so there is a proper season for the transformation of the larva, to a perfect insect; at which season, it is reasonable to conclude, that the intestines of horses are clear of them.

The following description of the fly, published in the New-York Farmer, from Professor Eaton, of Troy, may be interesting at this season.

"*Bott fly or Nitter.*—While preparing a Zoological text book for the students, I had occasion to examine the Nitter with considerable attention, in the summer of 1826.—The genus to which this fly belongs, contains more than a dozen species. Two species are common about Troy, New-York, and probably in all the Northern States, which I will here describe.

CLASS—*Insecta.* ORDER—*Diptera.* GENUS—*Oestrus.*

Generic Character.—Antennae (horns) disjointed, very short, sunken, face broad, depressed, vesicular, mouth a simple orifice; feelers two, two jointed, sunken, tail inflexed beneath.

Equi, (leg nitter) wings whitish, with a black band in the middle, and two dots at the tip. Deposits eggs on the hairs of horses' legs in the month of August. From observations made during the three last summers, I believe these species to be harmless. I do not believe the bott is ever caused by it.

Veterinus, (throat nitter bot fly) wings without spots; body iron rust color; sides of the thorax, and base of the abdomen furnished with white hairs. A little smaller, and much more agile than the leg nitter. Deposits eggs in the skin under the throats of horses, in the month of September, and with them an acrid liquor which gives the horse the pain of a bee's sting, at the instant of contact; hence, this swift-winged species is the dread of horses."

Professor Eaton recommends to farmers to make experiments with the botts in order to ascertain the correctness of his statement and observes:

"Should it prove to be the species *veterinus*, we could safely adopt the following conclusions:

1st. That the nits deposited in the skin, under the throats of horses become minute larva, (maggots) and make their way to the passage of the stomach folds, until they are passed off by some fortunate cause.

2d. Should it be thus demonstrated that the Bott is the larva of the throat-nitter, common sense would suggest an effectual preventive. A piece of oil cloth fastened under the throat for three or four weeks, commencing the last week in August, must be a perfect defence."

We think, however, that it is well to make use of all preventives, such as keeping the nits off the horses' legs, either by scraping them off with a knife or by the application of cloths dipped in

hot water, which, it is said, will destroy them.—But all Veterinary Surgeons agree that the best course to pursue, when horses are troubled with botts, is to give them sweetened milk, and after a short time, to drench them with common salt dissolved. As a preventive it is recommended to salt horses often through the winter, by which, most of the botts are made to pass off. Preventives should be attended to, as this noble animal may not show any signs of being troubled with botts until they have made such progress in destroying the coats of the stomach, that all remedies are in vain; therefore it is well at all times, to have horses supplied with salt, to keep them in a healthy and thriving condition.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues unfavorable for securing hay and grain. Much rain has fallen within the last week, and the streams in this part of the country, are unusually high for the season. As the work at hay and grain is interrupted, we hope that the farmers will recollect that this is the season for sowing turnips, planting out cabbage, cauliflowers, and celery for winter, inoculating fruit trees, and removing weeds from the garden. All these may be done when the ground is too wet to work in the fallow. We know many farmers who frequent public houses when the day proves too wet for haying or harvesting. To them we would say that *Temperance* is the order of the day, and that to be seen at a public house, *drinking*, is no longer counted respectable, and it was never a money making business, therefore stay at home and add to your comfort and property by doing those things abovementioned.

FIGS.

We are requested to state that one of the figs, lately produced and gathered in the garden of Gen. Van Ness, in this city, measured eight inches and a quarter in circumference. It was carefully measured in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen.—*Washington Telegraph.*

NOTE ED.—We have seen the fig trees in Gen. Van Ness' garden, at Washington, and think them as fine as any we have seen in the United States. They stand on the south side of a wall, where they endure the winters of that latitude, without protection. We have a small shoot procured from one of his trees in 1830, which has one fig upon it at this time, which bids fair to ripen early. We have hopes that with a slight protection this will withstand the winters of *Old Genesee.*

FLORAL CALENDAR.

July 29.—Four o'clocks (*Mirabilis jalapa*.) and Balm (*Melissa officinalis*.) in flower.

Our market well supplied with potatoes, green corn, Cabbage, Broccoli, and most garden vegetables.

Fruit.—Apples, Pears, and Apricots of early varieties ripe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Conversations on Horticulture, No. 1"—"Experimenter"—"D. T."—and "Wayne"—will be given in our next number.

Erratum in No. 27, Page 212, col. 3.

For Septemdecim read septendecim.

We are requested by Mr. Watson to make the following material corrections in his statement of the cultivation of 15 acres rye, published in last week's Herald, viz: that the trees and bushes were cut off previous to the commencement of the experiments in 1826. In 1830, instead of six pounds clover seed to the acre, read six quarts, equal to 12 pounds.—*Keeseville Herald.*

The communication in which the above error occurred was republished in the Farmer, page 105.

MEXICAN DOMESTIC BEES.

(*Melipona Bechei*.)—Captain Beechey, when at Xalisco, obtained two hives constructed by these bees, which he brought to England in H. M. S. Blossom. One of them has been presented to M. Humber, and the other to the Linnæan Society. They are formed of hollow trees, a portion of which, of between two and three feet in length, has been cut off, and a hole is bored through the sides into the hollows at about the middle, and the ends of the hives stopped up with clay. These hives are usually suspended on a tree in a horizontal position, with the opening into the cavity directed also horizontally, and are speedily taken possession of by the bees. Their interior arrangement differs materially from that of the European bee, some of the layers of the comb assuming a vertical and some a horizontal position, the cells of the latter being most numerous. All the combs, both vertical and horizontal, are composed of a single series of cells applied laterally to each other, and not, as in the European bee-hive, of two series, the one applied against the extremities of the other. The cells appear destined solely for the habitation of the young bees. The combs are placed together, at some distance from the opening of the hives; and surrounding them are several layers of wax, as thin as paper, irregular in their form, and laced at some little distance from each other; externally to these are placed the sacks for containing the honey, which are generally large and rounded in form. They vary in size, some of them exceeding an inch and a half in diameter. They are supported by processes of wax from the wood to the cavity, or from each other, and are frequently placed side by side; but their indisposition is altogether irregular, and bears some resemblance to that of a bunch of grapes. Some of the honey sacks are placed apart from the others, and form a distinct cluster.

From this irregular position of the honey sacks, a most important advantage is gained by the cultivators of the Mexican hive bee, as, in order to possess themselves of the honey, all that is necessary is, to remove the plug from the end of the cavity employed as a hive, and to introduce the hand and withdraw the honey. The store of the laborious bee is thus transferred to the proprietor of the hive without injury, and almost without disturbing its inhabitants. The end of the hive is then again stopped up, and the bees hasten to lay in a fresh store of honey. A hive treated in this way affords, during the summer, at least two harvests.

The bee itself, by which this nest is constructed, is smaller than the European hive bee; its abdomen especially being much shorter. It is distinguished also from the European race of hive bees by the form of the first joint of its hinder tarsi, which is that

of a triangle, with its apex applied to the tibia. Its technical characters are intermediate between the two general melipona and trigona, of M. Latreille, one of the mandibles being toothed, and the other nearly entire. It has a leaning towards the trigona, but its general appearance is entirely that of a melipona, approaching very closely to that of melipona favosa, Latr.' apis favosa, Fab.

Some curious anecdotes are related by the possessors as to the manners of these bees, one of which deserves to be recorded. They assert that at the entrance of each hive a sentinel is placed, to watch the outgoings and incomings of his fellows, and that this sentinel is relieved at the expiration of twenty-four hours, when another assumes his post, and duties for the same period. Of the duration of this guard some doubts may be reasonably entertained; but of its existence ample evidence has been obtained by repeated observations. At all times a single bee was seen occupying the hole leading to the nest, who, on the approach of another, withdrew himself within a small cavity apparently made for this purpose on the left hand side of the aperture; and thus allowed the passage of the individual entering or quitting the hive, the sentinel constantly resuming the station immediately after the passage had been effected. During how long a period the same individual remained on duty could not be ascertained; for although many attempts were made to mark him by introducing a pencil tipped with paint, he constantly eluded the aim taken. With the paint thus attempted to be applied to the bee the margin of the opening was soiled, and the sentinel, as soon as he was free from the annoyance he suffered from the thrusts repeatedly made at his body, approached the foreign substance to taste it, and evidently disliking the material, he withdrew into his hive. A troop of bees was soon observed advancing towards the place, each individual bearing a small piece of wax, or of propolis, in his mandibles, which he deposited in his turn upon the soiled part of the wood. The little laborers then returned to the hive, and repeated the operation, until a small pile rose above the blemished part, and consequently relieved the inhabitants from the annoyance.

DESCRIPTION AND MORBID EFFECTS OF SPURRED RYE.

Causes of the Spur in Rye—One of the most poisonous substances which has ever been undesignedly mixed up with aliment, and eaten, is spurred rye, or ergot, (*secale cornutum*,) the *mutterkorn* or *rogenmutter* of the Germans. It is the grain of rye altered by disease, which occurs most frequently in damp seasons, and in moist clay soils, particularly those recently redeemed from waste lands in the neighborhood of forest. Of all the places where the spur has been hitherto observed, none combines these conditions so perfectly, and none has been so much infected with the disease as the district of Sologne, situated between the rivers Loire and Cher in France. It has been ascertained that the rye of this district, after being threshed, contained on an average, about a forty-eighth part of ergot, even in good seasons; but in bad seasons, and taking into account a considerable portion which is shaken out of the ears and sheaves before they reach the barn, the proportion of ergot in the whole crop has been estimated so high as a fourth, or even a third. According to Willdenow,

it may be produced at any time, by sowing the rye in a rich damp soil, and watering the plants exuberantly in warm weather.—The spur does not extend itself by contagion. The immediate causes of the disease are not clearly known. Some believe that the spur is formed by a diseased process from the juices of the plant: others, that it is a fungus vegetating at the expense of the germs; and others, and the most numerous, assert, that it is the work of an insect, a species of butterfly; and, in support of that doctrine, Fontana, Read, Tillet, and others, aver, that they have found the ova and larvæ of the insect on the spur. Confirmatory of this statement are the observations of General Martin Field in our own country.

Description of the Spur.—The spur varies in length from a few lines to two inches, and is from two to four lines in thickness. The substance of the spur is of a dull whitish or grayish tint: and is covered with a bluish, black, or violet husk, having two, sometimes three streaks of dotted gray. It swims in water, while the rye sinks in it, so that they are easily separated from each other. The powdered spur is disposed to attract moisture, and has a disagreeable heavy smell, and a nauseous, slightly acid taste. It imparts its taste and smell both to water and alcohol.—Bread which contains it is defective in firmness, liable to become moist, and cracks and crumbles soon after being taken from the oven.

Effects of Spurred Rye on Man and Animals.—The use of ergot mixed up with rye flour in bread, has been at different times, productive of fatal and wide-spreading diseases in Silesia, Bohemia, parts of Russia, Hesse, Lusatia, Saxony, Sweden, & France. The effects vary with the time, during which it has been used, and with the quantity taken. In those who have eaten it for a short time, it produces a variety of nervous symptoms, indicating a disease called *convulsive ergotism*; while that caused by eating larger quantities, and for a longer period, has obtained the name of *gangrenous ergotism*.

The first or convulsive variety of the disease is ushered in by an uneasy sensation in the feet; a kind of tickling or creeping, soon followed by heartburn, disorder in the head, and trembling of the hands. To this succeed convulsions, foaming at the mouth, burning thirst, vertigo, and the symptoms of intoxication, ending at times in madness or stupor. Almost all those affected, as if with epilepsy, die. In many, the face was covered with an eruption resembling flea bites.—In the milder cases, in the intervals between the fits, the appetite was voracious, pulse natural, as were all the excretions.

The gangrenous form of ergotism, commences with a tingling sensation of the part, which assumes a roseate hue—the pulse is generally weaker, and finally ceases to beat; then follows a coldness, swelling, violet color, and death of the limb, with its separation in part, or entire, from the body. 'In another variety, which has been witnessed in various parts of Germany, the chief symptoms were spasmodic, contraction of the limbs at first, and afterwards weakness of mind, voracity, and dyspepsy, which, if not followed by recovery, as generally happened, terminated in fatuity or gangrene.'

Ergotic bread used by nurses for four or five days, dries up the secretion of milk. Of the medicinal powers of ergot we have noth-

ing to say in this place. It is sufficient to remark, that they cannot be inferred from what has been said above of its detrimental effects when mixed up with aliment.

Animals into whose food spurred rye has largely entered, have, after a time, been affected with a gangrene of the limbs, ears, and tail, and inflammation of parts of the digestive canal.

NEW ENEMY TO WHEAT.

We have just returned from examining a field of Spring Wheat, belonging to the Hon. J. H. Hubbard of this place. On approaching the field, the appearance promised a good crop. On examining the heads, minute black spots were found, generally near the centre of the chaff covering of the kernels, which appear to have been made by some insect, piercing the chaff to deposit its eggs. On removing the chaff, the kernels were found to be infested with small yellow worms, subsisting upon its juices. They commence their operations on the surface of the kernel, where the egg was at first deposited. In some cases, only a slight injury is inflicted, the growth of the kernel on that side is checked, and the kernel grows 'out of shape.' In others, where the mischief seems to have commenced earlier, the juices of the kernel have been wholly consumed, and a mere speck remains. Several worms were commonly found feeding on the same kernel. On one we counted ELEVEN. Some heads are nearly destroyed, others less, and others little if at all. There will be from one fourth to half a crop. They were first observed about the middle of the last week, when they were much larger and more active than at present. We hear that several other fields of Spring Wheat have sustained similar injury. Some fields of Winter Wheat have escaped; others have not.

Here is work for our entomologists, scientific farmers, and Lyceums. Let us learn the whole history of this insect, and we shall doubtless find some way to attack him successfully. In order to this, many persons must busy themselves in collecting facts, and these facts must be brought together, compared and arranged. We invite attention, therefore, to the following points:

1. A description of the perfect insect; the time when, and the circumstances under which, it first appears and deposits its eggs.
2. How long before the egg becomes a worm; and are there any circumstances, which hasten or retard the change?
3. What other changes does it undergo, before it becomes a perfect, and, as it probably does, a winged insect; and how long is the time; and what effect has any kind of weather, or other circumstances, on its progress?
4. Where, and in what condition, does it spend the winter?
5. Does it, in any of its states, feed on any plant except wheat; and if so, on what?
6. Are there any kinds of wheat, which it does not attack,—and if so, what appears to be the reason?

Any one can collect information on these and similar points, and all, put together, will teach us how we may best guard against this new enemy of our agricultural interests.—*Windsor Vt. Chronicle*.

Soak red flannel in strong beef or pork brine, and bind it round sprained limbs, and you have a ready remedy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
IRRIGATION.

Although I am not opposed to irrigation, when it can be incidentally introduced without great expense, I do not think it at all essential to good husbandry in our northern latitude, nor that its benefits would in any measure compensate for the heavy expenses attending it in other countries. One would suppose that during the present season, and those which have preceded it, we had more occasion for ditches to carry off, than to let in water, upon our fields. The globe may be divided into agricultural zones, each of which requires a different system of husbandry. Ours is not the zone of irrigation, but of draining and manuring; where a judicious rotation of crops, and clean husbandry, with the auxiliaries I have named will generally countervail the evils of drought. Grounds suffer from drought in proportion to their poverty and bad tillage. In central Asia, the northern part of Africa, and tropical America, irrigation is the great source of fertility, and the use of manure is almost wholly dispensed with. In countries lying between these two zones, those of irrigation and of draining and manuring, as in the south of France, Italy, Spain and the southern states, the two systems may be blended with the best effect. The expense of irrigation, in England, is stated by Loudon, to vary from 10s. to 40l sterling per acre. We are apt to forget the difference in climate, when we recommend to our farmers the practices of Egypt, of Persia, Peru, Chili and Mexico. Some of these countries have no rain during the year, while others are without any from three to six months at a time.

Albany, July 16.

J. B.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
HINTS TO FLORISTS.

Florists who live remote from the great nurseries of ornamental plants near our sea-ports, are induced by report or by a very slight knowledge to order a plant; and — — — although it is obtained and successfully transplanted, yet sometimes they are disappointed; for some plants are beautiful, but unsuited to our climate, like the fair maids of France (*Ranunculus acronitifolius*.) Others are beautiful, but so vigorous and productive as soon to infest the gardens. Their beauties are nearly forgotten in the troubles that they cause; and if we could not get rid of the nuisance on easier terms, we would freely pay the purchase money anew for deliverance.

The following hints may possibly save some cash and some labor.

A pretty plant called Butter and Eggs, from the color of the flower, (*Antirrhinum linaria*.) has been introduced into several gardens in this western country. It is one of the most troublesome weeds in the lower parts of New-York and Pennsylvania, increasing by the root and by the seed, and ought to be carefully extirpated.

Eriogonum rosea is a native of Peru. Although a tropical plant, it endures our winters in sheltered situations, and spreads abundantly through the garden by seeds. It is pretty, but not worth the trouble that it causes.

Tussilago farfara is less interesting than *Tussilago fragrans*. The roots of these plants

spread deep and wide, and ought not to be trusted in a garden.

Potentilla anserina is one of the finest native species of this genus, and grows on the wet gravelly shores of our lakes. In 1825 I introduced it in my garden; and soon after, finding it become troublesome, I endeavored to eradicate it. Yet only three days ago, I found a small remnant, so freely has every fragment of its roots, vegetated.

Coronilla is an ornamental genus. The flower of *C. varia* is in heads resembling white clover, but very pretty from a difference of colors. The roots spread all through the ground without any regard to other plants, and I have dug them out to a considerable depth with great care.

Cerastium (tenuifolium) has a white flower of some beauty, and forms a carpet on ledges of the slate at the head of the Seneca lake. In a garden it is difficult to keep in its proper place, as it spreads by seeds and roots.

Centaurea nigra has a dark red flower, rather ornamental. It is naturalized in some parts of the United States. It produces many seeds which vegetate freely, and which will require attention in a garden.

Ononis spinosa I have endeavored to eradicate. Its beauty is very limited, and its odor unpleasant. It has strong cord-like roots which deeply and laterally penetrate the soil, and young plants spring from the seeds in great abundance.

Malva moschata has white musky flowers, and scatters its seeds in profusion. It causes more trouble than it is worth.

Diervilla lutea is an ornamental shrub, but very troublesome by its deep roots and numerous suckers. Mine has been extirpated.

We want such plants as will modestly keep their places without much encroachment on the rights of their neighbors.

7 mo. 15, 1831.

D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The sole object of these criticisms is to induce *Recording Secretaries* to write so as to be understood, and to regard propriety of language. I have no ambition to be troublesome, but I have some curiosity to know what fine flowers or rare plants are exhibited before our Horticultural Societies. I confess I have been greatly puzzled sometimes even to guess at what was intended by the names given in, although I have referred to Horticultural Compendia, Floras, and Catalogues, for assistance. If nurserymen hope by showing their plants and then having them advertised, to obtain distant customers, they ought to give us *name enough* to make out an order. To do this however, we must first be satisfied that we have not already got the plants under other names; and in most cases after all, we shall have to use the language of Botany.

Albany Horticultural Society.

"May 17.—Japan apple—from the garden of D. B. Slingerland." *Pyrus japonica* is commonly called the Japan Quince, and doubtless with more propriety.

"May 31.—Blue and white valerian—from J. Buel." Unfortunately, the name *valerian* is applied to plants not of the same genus,—nor even of the same Natural order,—nor even of the same Natural Class,—nor even of the same Artificial Class. As there is no *proper* valerian

(*Valeriana*) with blue flower, we must infer that the kind or kinds named, (were there *two*?) are of the genus *Polemonium*,* which by some unaccountable perversion of language is called valerian,—Greek valerian,—although one *species* is a native of Britain and the other of the United States. I interfere not with gardener's names in their own catalogues, but these are now published to the world under the sanction of men eminent among their countrymen, who ought to be more particular.

New-York Horticultural Society.

"May 31.—Mr. Smith—presented *Podalyria*." To discover this plant no clue is given.—We only know that the old genus *Sophora* has been divided and subdivided, and that *Podalyria* and *Baptisia* have sprung from its branches.

—"A bunch of fringe tree." Two species of *Chionanthus* are called *white fringe tree*, and *Rhus cotinus* is called *purple fringe tree*.

—"A yellow Iris." There are many species of *Iris* with yellow flowers.

"June 7.—Mr. Morrow—an *Antirrhinum*." The old genus of this name comprised more than forty *species*, amongst which we are left to guess.

"June 21.—Mr. Neal—a beautiful *Scabiosa*." More than thirty *species* of this genus have been enumerated.

—"Double *Lychnis*." Not less than three or four species of *Lychnis* have double flowers.

—"Fox glove." Three *species* are decidedly ornamental, besides 2 or 3 *varieties*.

—"Two kinds of *Coreopsis*" out of twenty *species*.

—&c. &c. &c. But I am fatigued with such *indefinite articles* which cannot possibly be useful to the public.

Rensselaer co. Horticultural Society.

"June 1.—Mr. G. B. Warren—a beautiful *variety* of flowers." In Botany, the word *variety* has a technical meaning of different import from the word in this notice, and every florist ought to know enough not to confound them. That society has members who do know better, and who would do well to render their services before such accounts be published. Unquestionably, the writer meant "a beautiful" *collection* "of flowers."

—"Mr. Ballard—presented a root of the "double pheasant eye pink 7½ inches in circumference, actual measurement, upon which were "1500 perfect full blown flowers." This plant was doubtless, a curiosity,—and so is the description. I guess (and to do so is all that remains for me) that the root of this pink at the surface was nearly 2½ inches in diameter; and that the stalk (3 feet high?) supported on its numerous branches, 1500 flowers.

—"Mr. Alexander Walsh—a star-fished flowered *staphyle*." I copy to the letter, and presume this was not *staphylea* one *species* of which (*S. trifoliata*) is common in many parts of the country,—but *Stapelia Asterias*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

—"A perennial *Coreopsis*," as if there were only one perennial *species*, when there are not less than *fifteen*.

—"Fragrant double pink *Paeonias*." Were there more than one kind? If not, was it one of the double *varieties* of *Paeonia moutan*? Or one of the double *varieties* of *Paeonia albiflora*?—

*There is only another *species*, *P. Mexicana*.

*See M. Floy's statement in the New-York Farmer, Vol. 4, No. 2, p 41.

Possibly one of several double varieties of *Paeonia officinalis*, or of *Paeonia paradoxa*.

—"Silver Abeal." I presume this is the Abele tree, (*Populus alba*.)

—"Service tree." *Aronia botryapium* is called the "service tree," and *sorbus domestica* is called the "service tree."

Albany Horticultural Society.

"June 28. A splendid collection of flowers consisting of *Dianthus Caryophyllus* [*caryophyllus*] *Hortensis*, *Chinensis* and *Barbatus*—*Delphinium elatum* and *Azureum* [*azureum*]—*Sephora* [*Sophora*] *cerulea* [*cerulea*] and *Alba*—*Spina* [*Spiraea*] *ulmaria*—*Lonicera caprifolium* and *stalaca* [*italica*?] The above is a true copy from the printed account with the corrections in brackets. Whether such mutilations can be useful, let the reader judge. Bad spelling may be avoided by a reference to botanical authors, and so may an improper use of capitals in the specific names. With but few exceptions, specific names are literally adjectives, and no more require a capital letter in Latin than they do in English, the New-Edinburgh Encyclopædia to the contrary notwithstanding. I have marked such improprieties in italics. To save the compositor from mistakes, the Recording Secretary ought to write all such names as plain as print. I know by experience that it is worth the pains.

"July 5.—From the garden of J. Buel—double red and white green [queen] of the "meadows." *Spiraea ulmaria* & *S. filipendula* are the only species of Meadow Sweet known to botanical authors with double flowers, and both have white flowers. I regret that the account is so imperfect.

—"From the Albany Nursery—Five varieties of perennial larkspurs." This notice is very exceptionable. Perennial larkspurs, of which there are many species, are not much disposed to run into distinct or remarkable varieties, and I therefore infer that the writer meant 5 sorts or species of perennial larkspurs. But even with this emendation what was presented must remain a secret.

—"Rose willow wort." I guess *Willow Herb* (*Epilobium*) was meant, but I guess no further, as Professor Eaton gives 6 species with red or purplish flowers, and we know there are several exotics of this color.

—"Japanese three day lily." The species of *Hemerocallis* are called day lillies; and as *H. japonica* flowers in Autumn, we are left to infer that *H. cærulea* was exhibited, as this and the former are the only species indigenous to Japan. The word "three" was probably a misprint.

—"Rose Potentilla." Was this *Potentilla atrosanguinea*? or *P. nepaulensis*? or some other kind?

—"Blue spiked Veronica." At this, even conjecture is bewildered; for there are more than sixty species of *Veronica* with "blue spiked" flowers. "Do you give it up?" Yes.

Rensselaer co. Horticultural Society.

"June 14.—Mrs. Cone—a very pretty thornless double and single French rose [I cannot comprehend whether there was one or two roses] and elegant *Hiderangea*." I regret that Prof. E. has introduced, unaccompanied by any mark of disapprobation, some such corrupt pronunciation into his Manual of Botany.

—"From A. Walsh—Hop tree." I suppose this name is of recent manufacture.

—" (white Tartarian) yellow, Spanish, Apple,

and seven other varieties of cherries." I shall not venture any opinion on the meaning of this mess.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I bespeak for our horticultural shows, and for our printers, the charity of your correspondent "Q." It will take sometime to arrive at any thing like correctness in botanical names. For there is probably not one man in a hundred who attends our shows that is able to determine the generic, much less the specific names, of the flowers which are shown. And our type-setters are often in fault; for many of the errors complained of arise from their not knowing how to spell botanical names. The criticism is however well enough, and will make gardeners, and I hope printers, more cautious about using their p's and q's.

A NOVICE.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

In some of the Middle States, it is customary to begin hay-making when the grass has scarcely dropped its blossoms. This has been the practice of several generations; and though unaided by philosophy, the farmers of those districts had adopted the very plan which seems warranted by the experiments instituted by the Duke of Bedford, and which seem to prove that the greatest quantity of nutritive matter is obtained from the grasses when in flower.* Hay made from early cut grass, moreover, has a brightness and freshness of appearance altogether superior to hay made late in the season.

Yet notwithstanding both theory and appearance are in favor of early hay, my experience is in direct opposition. My horses have always turned from it, whenever an opportunity for such choice was offered, to old rusty hay, cut after harvest when the grass appeared half dry as it stood, and this they have eaten with avidity. A circumstance of this kind is strongly imprinted on my memory. An old kinsman who was a strenuous advocate for making early hay, said to me when I once called on him in sleighing time, "Go to the barn, there is plenty of hay, and there is none finer or better in the country." This was said with a slight reference to our former debates on the subject. I went and found hay, cut when the grass was in flower, and which seemed to have preserved all its greenness; yet my horses, though hungry, would not eat it, but the remnants of some from my own barn which had been trodden under foot in the sleigh, was eaten with an evident relish.

It would be gratifying to have some remarks or explanations on this subject. It is certainly a great saving of labor to cut our grass late in the season. Many a ton of hay have we taken in, on the afternoon of the same day in which the grass was cut; while in England, according to Sir John Sinclair, the shortest time in which hay can be made is 4 days, and 5 hay makers are required to take care of the grass cut by one mower.

A FARMER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a plain farmer and cannot always tell when things are called by their right names. I have often tried to bud and graft some of our cultivated cherries upon the wild black cherry, so called, but I have never succeeded. I

*Is *Timothy* (*Phleum pratense*) an exception? I have not the account of those experiments at hand.

have began to think there might be some mistake in the name, and that it did not belong to the same class with other cherries. Now if you or your correspondent D. T., or some body else would tell me whether the tree I allude to, is in fact a cherry, and whether other cherries, as May dukes, black hearts and morellas, can be propagated upon it; you would save me the trouble of puzzling my head about that which I do not understand. With respect I am &c.

A YOUNG FARMER.

SELECTIONS.

FLAX AND HEMP.

(Documents continued from page 227.)

A.

On the culture and preparing the hemp in Russia, transmitted by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, Minister at St. Petersburg, March, 1810.

In Russia, when the season is mild, the hemp seed is sown about the 1st June, old style. The richer the soil of the land employed for it, the better. A chetwirt of seed (100 chetwirts are equal to 73 quarters, Winchester measure,) is sown on a piece of land of 80 fathoms (English feet) long and 60 fathoms broad.

The land is first ploughed and harrowed, and, about 200 single horse loads of dung being spread upon it, it is left for six days, when it is again ploughed, and the seed sown and harrowed the same day. In about four months the seed becomes ripe, and the hemp is then pulled up with the roots; if it be allowed to remain too long in the ground, it is apt to become harsh. It is bound into heads or bunches of four handfulls each; these are hung upon sticks placed horizontally, thus: 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 and allowed to remain so for two days. It is then made into cut or thrashed hemp as may be agreeable. The cut hemp is made by chopping off the heads containing the seed. These are put into the kiln, and, after remaining there for eighteen hours, the seed is beaten out.

If thrashed hemp is to be made, the heads or tops must not be cut off, but the bunches of hemp placed entire in the kiln; and, if the weather be warm, it will be sufficiently dry in three days, when the seed must be thrashed out of the heads. In either case, three days after the seed is separated from it, the hemp must be put to steep or rot, either in a stream or pond, and that the hemp may be entirely immersed, it is put under wooden frames upon which stones are placed, or, where they are not to be had, earth is substituted, after the frames are covered with planks.

The clearer and purer the water, the better will be the color of the hemp. Where the water is warm, three weeks steeping will be sufficient; but if cold, as in rivers, springs, &c. five weeks or longer may be necessary. At the expiration of this period, a head of hemp is taken out and dried; if, on beating and cleaning it, the husk comes off, the hemp may then taken out of the water; but, if the husk still adheres to it, it must be allowed to remain some time longer. This trial must be repeated from time to time, till the husk separates, when the hemp must be taken out of the water, and suspended to dry, as directed before, on its being taken off the ground.

The hemp is now made into the two sorts, distinguished by the names of *Spring* and

Winter hemp, the former being dry, and rather of a withered appearance, the latter more moist, and of a fine brownish green color, containing more of the vegetable oil, and, therefore, the most apt to heat, though if not shipped at St. Petersburg or Riga before September, there is not much risk of its heating any more on board the ships, especially on short voyages, as to England, and are the best fit for cables. If it be intended that the hemp should be early ready for the market, it is made into Winter hemp by the following process: On being taken out of the water, it is left suspended in the open air for a fortnight, when it is put into the kiln for twenty-four hours, after which it is broken by means of a hand-mill, and the husk is then beaten off by striking the heads obliquely with iron and wooden instruments of the shape of a large two-edged knife; lastly, to unravel it, it is drawn through a wooden comb, or eard, with one row of wide wooden teeth, fixed perpendicularly.

The hemp is then laid up or suspended in sheds, and is fit to be sorted, bound into bundles, and loaded into the barks.

The hemp to be prepared as Spring hemp is allowed to remain suspended and exposed to the weather the whole Winter, until it be dried by the sun in the Spring, when it is broken and cleaned in the same manner as the Winter hemp.

As the greatest part of the summer elapses before it can be made fit for the market, none of this hemp reaches St. Petersburg until the following spring, that is two years after it was sown.

The hemp is sown in the same manner as linseed, rye, or wheat. Land of a sandy soil may also be employed for it, but it must be strongly manured; otherwise it will be too short, and a flat country should always be preferred.

One chetwirt of seed commonly yields 25 loads (upwards 36 pounds English) of hemp, and twelve chetwirts of hemp seed.

B.

The following observations, relative to hemp, are taken from the American Farmer, vol. 5, p. 99, and are said to be approved by the experience of practical men in our own country, particularly Mr. Henry Kip, of Buffalo.

Taken from the American Farmer, Vol. 5.

Hemp is a very hardy plant, resists drought and severe frosts, is easier cultivated, less exhausting, and more profitable than many other crops, with which this does not interfere in its cultivation, (except the tobacco crop.) It is sown before, and gathered after, corn, and requires no attention when wheat is sown, harvested or thrashed. It will grow, year after year, on the same ground, on which, if sufficiently rich, it is the surest crop. It is liable to no disease, and injured by no insects.

THE SOIL.

The soil should be deep, clean, dry, rich and mellow. The plant has a tap root, which descends to a considerable depth, and therefore the soil should be deep, and be thoroughly mellowed by deep and frequent ploughings. Fall ploughing, and two or three ploughings in the spring, together with harrowing, so as to smooth the surface, (and thereby enable the seed to be sown even, and the hemp to spring up equally, and be cut close to the roots,) are preparatory steps to the putting in of the seed.

THE SEED WHEN SOWN.

The seed (to the amount of two bushels per acre, on middling soil, and three on rich ground,) should be sown as early as possible in the Spring, after the ground becomes dry and well prepared. Early sowing renders the coat heavier and stronger, enables the hemp to cover the ground early, so as to smother weeds, and, before the sun becomes powerful, to shade the soil and preserve its moisture. The seed, after being cast as even as possible, should be harrowed in, to an equal a depth as may be, that it may all start together; and a heavy roller should then be passed over, or a bush drawn across, to smooth the surface, in order that the hemp may be cut close to the roots.

RIPENING AND HARVESTING.

When the hemp becomes fit to be cut, the stalks of the blossom, or male hemp, turn yellow, become a good deal speckled, and drop most of their leaves, and, if the air is still, a cloud of dust arises from the blossom stalks, and hangs over the field. When sown early, it will be fit to cut about the 1st of August. The above appearance will become indicative of the proper time, and then it should be cut without delay; for, if suffered to stand longer, (as about one half of the stalks blossom and the other half bear seed) the stalks of the male will wither and blacken, and the coat be of but little value; and the female hemp, which has stood to ripen the seeds, require a longer time to rot than the male, and, consequently, both would be thereby injured. *The best way to get seed would be to sow some thinly in a separate patch.* The mode of cutting is preferable to that of pulling; a man will cut half an acre per day, and a quarter, pulled, is said to be a day's work. By the former practice, the inconvenience of dust and the dirt, attached to the roots, will be avoided. Cut hemp will be worth ten dollars a ton more than the pulled. Knives and hooks, for that purpose, may be obtained for about \$1 25 each. When cut, spread the hemp a day or two, to dry it, then bind it, and put it up in shocks.

WRETTING, (OR ROTTING.)

As soon as harvested, in order to prevent the rains from discoloring it, proceed, as early as convenient, to wret it, by placing it in clean, pure water, formed by a stream, spring, or clear pond. If rotted shortly after cutting, about five days are generally required for the purpose. You will be able to judge, by taking out a handful and drying it; and if the stalk of sheaves will shake out, and separate easily from the bark, leaving it clean and entire, the process of wretting is completed. The bark, or lint of hemp, is connected with the stalk by a substance which must be either wretted or dissolved, before they will separate—produce the separation, and the work is accomplished. Experience will be the best criterion. The water in which it is rotted should not run rapidly, as it would, in that case, wash away the coat. You may have three or four wagon loads of hemp, to the depth of three or four feet, sunk at a time, but it should be completely submerged, though not suffered to touch the bottom. If separate quantities are put in on several successive days, the days and quantities should be noted, for the purpose of ascertaining which becomes first wretted, and which should, therefore, be first taken up: for, if left in the water a day or

two too long, the hemp will be materially injured.

DRESSING AND SECURING.

When rotted, open and spread it, that it may dry soon. The process for breaking and swingling, is the same as that for flax. When it grows too long for dressing (say from 3 to 10 feet) it may be cut into two equal parts without any injury. Be very particular in keeping the long and short hemp separate, and not have the seed and but ends put together; be also careful to dress it clean. When dressing it, put twelve handfuls in one head, laying them straight, the length of the hemp. The handfuls must not be tied, but bind the heads tight with a small band, about one foot from the butt end; it will then be ready to be put into such sized bales as may be suitable. Some bale it into a box, across the bottom of which four ropes are laid to tie the hemp when pressed into it. When packed, it should be perfectly dry, otherwise it will rot.

The following remarks from the "Plough Boy," on the subject of water-rotting in preference to dew-rotting, coincide with the opinion of experienced cultivators. "If the crop is to be dew-rotted and got out by hand, its profits must be comparatively small, because it cannot be thus prepared to command the highest price in market, compete in quality with the Russia hemp, much less drive it from our markets. But, if the American hemp planter be prepared with proper machinery to dress and prepare it, we ought not to doubt, much less to despair, of his ultimately arriving at a perfection in the production and dress of the article, to equal, if not excel, the best samples of Russia hemp."

C.

Extract of a letter from Mr. N. Goodsell to Mr. Samuel Swartwout, April, 1823. taken from the American Farmer, vol. 5.

"I am prepared to show that *water-rotting*, in all cases where it can be done, is, most unquestionably, to be preferred. 1st. It is more durable for all the purposes to which it is applied—a fact perfectly well known to those who manufacture sack and cordage. 2dly. It is more easily bleached; and, 3dly, it will yield a greater quantity of fibre from a given quantity of the plant.—My own experiments with respect to the superior durability of water-prepared flax, were very satisfactory. I placed on the ground a quantity of flax that had been sufficiently water-rotted for dressing, by the side of an equal quantity of unrotted flax, and turned them once in three days, until the new flax was sufficiently rotted for dressing also, and, upon examination, I found that that which had been previously water-rotted, had lost none of its strength, and that it had not altered in any respect, except in color, which was a little brighter than when laid out; both parcels were now suffered to remain upon the ground, until the dew-rotted became *worthless* when the water-rotted was found to be still strong and good.

I repeated these experiments with dressed flax, and with the plant, and found the result the same. This, in my mind, fully established the very important fact, that *water-rotted flax or hemp* is infinitely superior to that which is dew-rotted.

I made an attempt, next to ascertain the proportionate loss in weight, in each process of rotting, and found them both nearly

equal, viz: about twenty-five per cent.; but I found, at the same time, that the produce of this equal quantity of plant differed materially in weight. When it came to be dressed, the dew or land-rotted averaged from 12 to 16 per cent. of fibre only, whilst the water-prepared gave from 16 to 25 per cent. This difference in weight I consider to be quite sufficient to defray the extra expense of water-rotting, whilst the value of the article would be enhanced one-third more. My strong desire to investigate this subject fully induced me to make other trials, by boiling and steaming, in order to avoid the rotting process altogether; but I did not succeed in any of them sufficiently to warrant their recommendation to the public.—On the contrary, I became convinced that neither would answer.

My next investigation was an attempt to ascertain the nature of the subject in which the fibre lies imbedded, and found it to consist of gum, mucilaginous matter, and a peculiar kind of vegetable extract, containing a small quantity of tan. These substances were precipitated from their solutions by means of re-agents, when, after drying, the gum bore a greater resemblance to gum lac than to any other substance, and was perfectly soluble in solutions of pot ash, whether caustic or carbonated, and also capable of being dissolved in alcohol. The other parts, as mucilage and extractive matter, were soluble in water; hence, I conclude that pot ash is the cheapest solvent for cleansing flax, and that this can be best applied when it has been cleansed from the woody part and manufactured into cloth.

In the management of hemp and flax, I would recommend the following method because it saves labor, and is more convenient to dress. When the plants are pulled, care should be taken to sort them, by putting the longest lengths by themselves; and, for the purpose of facilitating the handling of it at the machine, it is well to put about one pound of the plant into a bundle as soon as the seed is thrashed, which is done with exceeding expedition by the machine. Let it be put to rot in water—the surface, after the plant is immersed, to be covered with boards, or straw, or any thing else, to exclude the sun's rays, which will cause the whole to have the same color. If troughs or vats are made use of, (I would certainly recommend them where the farmer can possibly procure them) after the plant has been forty-eight hours in water, it should be drawn off, when the water will be found to be exceedingly discolored; and this should be repeated; after which, let the plant remain immersed until it be sufficiently rotted, which must, of course, be determined by experience and judgment.

The disagreeable smell, so much dreaded and deprecated, will, by this process, be greatly diminished. When the weather and the water were both warm in summer, I have known flax rot in seven days; in other instances, in cold weather, I have known it to lie buried for ninety days, without injury."

N. GOODSSELL.

NOTE—The above letter was written before I had visited Europe, and at that time I had not learned the process described by Mr. Besnard as practised in the Netherlands, which is undoubtedly the best of any known at the present time. I have examined flax from different countries and also had the opinion of manufacturers who were

competent judges, who universally acknowledge that the Dutch flax is superior to any other for manufacturing purposes. We shall continue this subject by giving some extracts from Mr. Bernard's report, also his "observations on the treatment of flax in the Netherlands," including the choice and preparation of soil, sowing, pulling, rippling, steeping, breaking and scutching, and such other general observations as we think will be sufficient to direct farmers to manage their flax in a manner that shall render it equal to the best Dutch flax.

SMALL FARMS MOST BENEFICIAL.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three or four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work more sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation; and, after all, read but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four scantily prepared, it must be obvious, that the extra labor in dressing the former, is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—there, they may have the theory and illustration directly before their eyes. Those grounds, it is said, have produced this season, from three to four tons of hay per acre—which is two or three times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass that there actually was not room, upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making the hay. And this was entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigrating from the New England to the Western States; for the very tracts, which now, under a careless system of culture, barely afford sustenance for a single family, might be made to support three or four—and that, too, with much less toil and trouble, in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers grasp at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose upon themselves a state of slavery; they accumulate nothing, except now and then an additional patch of land, which serves only to increase their burdens without augmenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine their exertions to smaller spots, while their crops could be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves, enjoy life better—become more independent, and, with better share of frugality, more wealthy; they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improve-

ments; they would attain what they scarcely now ever possess—*leisure*—whereby we mean, not the privilege of being lazy—but that sort of leisure which poor Richard describes as a time of doing something useful—time for study, for reflection, for familiar converse, for looking after the education of their young—in short, for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling.

From Lorain's Husbandry.

SMUT, OR FUNGUS ON EARS OF INDIAN CORN.

If this plant be wounded by injudicious cultivation, or in any other way, the sap commonly exudes from the wound, and it very often happens that a fungus is formed in and grows out of the part affected, and becomes very large.

The size of the wound increases with the growth of the fungus, and the stalk is corroded as far as the fungus becomes attached to it. I have often removed them, both before and after they had become very large. In some instances this has prevented the injury that is too commonly done by them.—But, in general they quickly grow out again, and eventually injure or destroy the fruitfulness of the plant. However, I have never known extensive injury done by the fungus to a crop of maize; and but little of it would appear, if the plants were not wounded by an inconsiderate cultivation.

Cucumbers.—We have authority to state that the sale of cucumbers, at stall No. 84, Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, raised on one acre of ground this season, previous to the 16th July, amounted to upwards of \$500.

N. E. Farmer.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
for the week ending July, 23, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther-	Baro-	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
		meter	meter			
17	M	78	29.50	w	fair	
	E	68	29.42	w	rainy	
18	M	80	29.25	sw	do	2-10
	E	70	29.26	w	cl	high wind
19	M	84	29.36	w	fair	
	E	72	29.38	w	do	h w
20	M	72	29.26	se	rain	1.5-10
	E	66	29.35	w	fair	1-10 rain
21	M	77	29.37	w	do	
	E	70	29.55	w	do	
22	M	76	29.38	w	do	
	E	74	29.30	se	cl	
23	M	75	29.20	sw	do	bar. 4 cl'k. 29.10
	E	76	29.31	w	fair	3-10 rain

The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES,
and Quicks.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2 50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthus*) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at \$5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nursery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of L. Tucker, Rochester. **BUEL & WILSON.**
Albany Nursery, July 16. fit

MISCELLANIES.

THE SEPULCHRES OF THEBES.

The whole side of the Lybean mountain, near Thebes, is pierced even from its base to three quarters of its elevation with sepulchral grottos. Those nearest the base are the most elevated and spacious; those which are found in the most elevated part of the mountain are the poorest and most badly executed. The grottos between these two extremities hold a middle rank, in execution as well as position, which last indicates order and richness; and in examining them, the poor offer the most interest, because here can be seen the advancement of the arts and trades at this period. A door opening to the east conducts to a gallery about twenty paces long; this is sustained by columns or pilasters, which vary in number from four to ten. At the extremity of this gallery in a pit which catcombs, where the mummies are deposited. The depth of these pits is from forty to sixty feet. They meet long subterranean alleys, roughly hollowed from the rock, and which terminate in a hall about thirty feet square. This hall is supported by pillars and still contains many remains of mummies. There are also found a great number of subterranean passages, which probably lead to other halls more concealed from view.

In the upper gallery are carved in bas relief, or impressed upon the plastering of the walls, while fresh and moist, a crowd of subjects, relative to the female ceremonies. The most interesting pictures there found are those which offer the details which appertain to the arts of the ancient inhabitants of the country.—There may be discovered their first occupation, such as hunting and fishing; there the progress of civilization may be traced; there may be seen the arts of the saddler, of the wheelwright, and of the potter; pictures of their exchange and of commerce, rustic scenes, marches of troops, and a cause of the punishments in usage among them. Each grotto is ornamented with ceilings, upon which are painted subjects of fancy, the design of which is exactly the same as that of the papers which fashion has caused to be adopted in France for the last thirty years.

The tombs of the kings are more than a mile from the river. They have been dug in the side, straight to the centre of the Lybinian mountain, the path which conducts to them is frequently unknown, and they can be entered by a forced passage. The plan of one of the tombs is sufficient to indicate the general dispositions of the others. Each grotto communicates with the side of the mountain by a large gate, this conducts to a gallery hollowed in the rock. The breadth and height of this is generally twelve feet, its length to the second gate twenty paces. The second gate conducts to a second gallery of the same breadth, and twenty-

four paces long. To the right and left of this are chambers, five feet broad by six deep. Here are found designs of arms, such as hatchets, poignards, carved sabres, short swords, lancets, javelins, bows, arrows, quivers, coats of mail, bucklers, instruments of labor, vases, trinkets of all kinds, and the details of preparing food are also there represented. A third gallery follows this—its height and breadth are the same. It conducts to a hall on the level of the other apartments, which are eighteen feet square. This has a fifth gallery, the length of which is twenty-eight paces. At the extremity, there is a corridor of sixteen feet, it conducts to a saloon eleven feet square. From this there is a passage into a second hall of the same size, from which it is separated by a gallery of six feet. This ends in a saloon sustained by eight pillars, length twenty-five, breadth twenty paces. This hall contains the sarcophagus, which encloses the mummy of the king. The Romans made attempts to bear away the sarcophagus from the grotto where it was deposited. They had begun to level the earth to facilitate the attempt, but they soon gave up the enterprize. Near the hall of the sarcophagus, there is a second, twenty-five paces in breadth, by forty in length.—The height of the tomb is seven feet, its length eight, and its breadth six. The total of the gallery is two hundred and twenty-five paces. The tombs of the kings are covered, in their whole extent, by pictures & hieroglyphics. The greatest part are represented in the fresh plastering. These pictures represent subjects and objects of the greatest oddness and fantasticalness, of which no idea could be obtained, except by observing the drawings of them.

It appears here the Romans derived the idea of the grotesque, which their artists and painters endeavored to imitate during the second and third centuries of the empire. The researches of Herculaneum have discovered a great number of pictures executed in this style.—The most interesting grotto is that which contains the sarcophagus, still entire and in its place; its length is sixteen feet, its height twelve, its breadth six; it preserves the covering upon which is the effigy of the king; it is of a single block of granite.

The surprise occasioned by beholding this enormous mass at the extremity of a lane two hundred paces in length, can no longer be limited, when it is considered that this could not have been wrought upon the spot. What difficulties must have opposed the transportation of a mass weighing many hundreds of thousands, through the almost impenetrable passages of the mountain. Many human sacrifices are here observed. Two pictures were discovered representing a man sowing seed, and children instantly springing up from this seed.

There is a tomb near Mennon, excav-

ated at the base of a mountain, in the enclosure of which a number are found. The entrance to many is concealed; almost all have been. The Egyptians, who were faithful to worship, endeavored to conceal the knowledge of their tombs from conquerors, and from those who professed a different religion from their own. Two grottos had never been finished. A third has been utterly deprived of its sepulchres, and some others still offer imperfect things, Here the magnificence of the Egyptian is displayed with the greatest grandeur. It must require not less than the duration of the reign of one man, to undertake and accomplish a work of this kind, where only a very limited number of workmen could be employed at a time.

All the Egyptians from the Monarch to the subject, took the greatest care of the sepulchre, in the belief that their souls would, after many thousand years, come to re-inhabit the body, in case it should be preserved untroubled and entire; hence embalmments, and the position of sepulchres in places inaccessible to the inundations of the river. When the Arabs, who regard the grottos as the property of each family, discover that they can be visited by strangers, they put fire to the mummies which they contain, to save them from the gaze of the curious. A few caverns remain untouched, but they are generally unknown to travellers;

"Their doors sealed and silent as night.
"The dwellings of the illustrious dead."

How to be loved.—The eldest daughter of Dr. Doddridge was a most lively and engaging girl. She was a great darling with her family and friends. Her father once asked her what made every body love her so well. She answered, "Indeed, papa, I cannot think, unless it be because I love every body."

Insects in Sugar.—Wrap a piece of gum camphor in a clean linen rag and place it in the sugar tub. Not an insect can be found in the sugar an hour after. Try it!

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK,
WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk
Worms—by J. D. Homergue and Peter S.
Duponceau. Also,

*The American Gardener,
Deane's New-England Farmer, and
Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by*

HOYT, PORTER & CO.

*Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale as
above. July 23*

POTATOE ONIONS.

THIS Onion was first brought to Europe, by some soldiers in the British army, after they had compelled Bonaparte to leave Egypt. For some years after their introduction, so highly were they esteemed for flavor and product, that they sold for one shilling sterling per onion in London. For a full description of the onion and mode of cultivation, see Thorburn's Seed Catalogue, page 35—they should be planted in September and October. They frequently grow to 12 or 13 inches in circumference. A quantity of these onions, the growth of the present season (1831) may be had at WM. THORBURN'S Seed Store, 347 North Market street, one door north of Rockwell's Mansion House. Albany, July 16

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

It appears that the Bostonians have it in contemplation to ornament their city, by forming an experimental garden in its immediate vicinity, in which are to be made such experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture, as shall be thought useful to the community at large. When we consider what the people of that place have already done towards advancing the character and interest of the United States, it ought to excite more emulation than we see manifested at present by the inhabitants of other states. With a climate and soil less favorable to agricultural pursuits than many of the more southern or middle states; more curtailed in the facilities for manufacturing, when we take into consideration the natural productiveness of the soil, in the immediate vicinity of her water privileges, and the amount of water-power which is at her command; we are struck with astonishment at her performances, and the inquiry naturally presents itself, "what sort of people are these Bostonians?" History with her records will answer to the present, as well as to future ages, "they are the people who dared to risk" their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," in the cause of liberty,—they are the people who formed the front-rank, when the despotic and combined powers of Europe threatened us with annihilation, and they are the people, who with a parent's care, have unceasingly nursed and cherished the tree of liberty by introducing manufactures, and facilitating agriculture and the arts. And they are the people, who, (notwithstanding the cry of nullifiers against the *yankees* and their *notions*) remain eaters and bankers of these United States.

The success attending their honest industry has at times raised a hue and cry of envy against them from some of her sister states, which she with true philosophy, has passed unheeded, knowing it to be the weakest passion which degrades our natures. They have been the constant encouragers of commerce, and their ships are to be found from "India to the Poles." But it is in regard to their improvements in Agriculture and Horticulture, that we would more particularly notice them at this time. There can be named a certain number of gentlemen, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, who have done, and are still continuing to do, more for the advancement of these sister arts, than the same number from any other or all our sea port towns together. As their vessels traverse every sea, their opportunities are great for making collections from the animal and vegetable kingdoms; nor are those opportunities neglected. Nor are they collected with a miser-like intention of being hoarded up, for the special enjoyment of the individual, but distributed with a liberality bespeaking the nobleness of the intent.

The cities of Europe had long been visited by plagues, and sweeping desolations, when the in-

dependent genius of Bonaparte, determined on removing the causes, (which were acknowledged to be accumulated quantities of putrifying animal matter, collected in the burying grounds in large cities) so far as was within his power. Accordingly those in the city of Paris were removed; the bones were deposited in the catacombs, and the earth replaced with soil, free from contagion. A new burial ground was laid out on the east side of the city, and without the walls, which, from the diversified and elevated surface, as well as for the taste in arranging, has become one of the most entertaining places in the vicinity of Paris, if we except the garden of plants.

The Bostonians have now conceived the idea of combining all that is interesting in these two places of notoriety, and also of adding a third, which shall render their contemplated improvements, equal to any thing that Europe can boast of, of the kind, viz: that of having combined a Rural Cemetery, a Botanic garden, and an Experimental farm. Should they succeed in this, Boston will be rendered altogether the most interesting city in the United States. Now we hope that other towns will consider the importance of making public improvements, and be up and doing. There is scarcely a large town in the United States, but what has neglected two things, which are indispensable for the health of the population, viz: 1st, to secure, and keep open as public property, a sufficient number of squares for the accommodation of families where they may send their nurses with their small children, and have them safe from the common harm of crowded streets. 2dly, To locate proper places for the burial of the dead, at such a distance from the populous part of the town as shall render them free from the effects of the pestilential effluvia, arising from putrefactive animal matter. We should naturally suppose that after such a sweeping sickness as New-York was visited with, a few years since, which undoubtedly originated at one of their cemeteries, that not one of these depositories would be left within the precincts of a city. But such is the fact, and should the worthy citizens of Boston persevere in their calculations, in regard to their intended cemetery, they will give us another example of their steady perseverance in the march of improvement.

METHEGLIN.

This is a fermented liquor frequently made by those who keep bees, and is rather a pleasant drink than otherwise. To make a barrel of this liquor of prime quality, about one hundred pounds of honey are necessary. If this is examined, it will be found that a considerable proportion of the honey has not been decomposed during the fermentation, which gives the metheglin a sweet heavy taste. Now one hundred pounds of honey are more than is required to make a barrel of good wine, and the additional cost over metheglin, by adding fruit of some kind is very trifling, and the liquor will be more generally liked. Two objects are gained by adding fruit: 1st. To communicate some agreeable flavor to the liquor, and 2dly. By adding a fruit which abounds in tartaric acid, the whole of the honey (if the quantity

of acid is sufficient,) will be decomposed and the liquor will be freed from the syrupy taste which characterizes all fermented liquors which have not sufficient acid in them to decompose the saccharine matter contained in them. Hence good wine is considered a more healthy drink than our strong beer, which contains a large quantity of saccharine matter in solution, which if decomposed would render it too intoxicating. We have seen it recommended, that where grapes cannot be obtained for making wine, to take a quantity of the young vines and steep them in water, and by adding a due proportion of sugar, a very good wine may be made. These young shoots contain a large proportion of tartaric acid, and some astringency, and very possibly a decent wine may be made by this process.

TAKING HONEY.

August is the proper month for taking honey from the bees, and it should be done previous to the flowering of buckwheat, in order that the bees may replenish their stock to meet the demands of winter, and because the honey collected during the flowering of this plant, is not generally liked as well as that which is collected from clover, and other flowers of the earlier part of summer.—Most people are in the habit of taking the honey from the bees at evening, thinking that in the coolness of the atmosphere, the bees become torpid and are less likely to sting the operator, whereas, he will find less resistance at mid-day, when most of the bees are absent from the hive, and such as return during the operation are loaded with honey or pollen, and are not disposed to wage war, until they have discharged their loads, previous to which time, the skillful manager will have completed his task. We are informed that a neighboring farmer brought to this market sometime last week, the honey taken from two hives of bees, which he sold for a little over seventeen dollars. What a comment on the profit of keeping bees; this pocketing the *arguments* is what convinces the farmer.

COW CABBAGE.

It appears from communications received from two of our most scientific men that the *cow cabbage* is not likely to succeed in this latitude. We insert their communications, hoping that our Farmers will not be humbugged too much by those pompous recommendations of new plants, which our transatlantic brethren are so fruitful in; at one time we have the succory or endive recommended for field culture, which proves a noxious weed in this section; at another the prickly comfrey (*symphytum asperimum*) is brought from Caucasia, or the lord knows where, a few plants of which will be sufficient to keep a whole stock of cattle, and "last not least," we have the cow cabbage by the cultivation of which the farmer is to be enabled to keep thirty cows from one acre. Vast sums have been paid for these seeds, and yet brother Jonathan is waiting very anxiously for a new edition of the "wonderful." The people of England it appears are well acquainted with our *gallability*.

CUCUMBERS.

My very genteel readers, have you ever had the dispepsia? If you have not you can hardly realize what an awful calamity you have escaped! But I would caution you as to answering this question without deliberation. It is a very important one at this time, and may fix your character forever, with a certain portion of society. If you answer in the negative, you will be set down as having sprung from some old fashioned, honest kind of family, which at this time would appear as ridiculous as to see a woman riding to church upon a pillion. But on the contrary, if you declare in the affirmative, and that you have not only had it, but had it *severely too*, and have been to New-York to undergo the operation of being *kneaded*, you may take it for granted that you have a sure passport to the most refined society, Abernethy's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. There is a certain class of society at this season of the year for which I cannot but sympathize, and who like a prisoner in his cell, can look abroad upon the fruits sent by the bounty of a kind Providence, with an appetite keen and unsatiated, but which he is not allowed to enjoy. Such is the case with children in our large towns, whose untiring curiosity will discover every basket of fruit or esculents which may be brought to market, but who are forbidden to taste them on pain of having the *dispepsia* and all the family of fashionable complaints of the day. Now this is enough to try the honesty of any little hungry urchin, and many a lie has been told about an apple or cucumber, which has been swallowed half masticated behind the door to prevent detection. No wonder that substances so swallowed should now and then prove rather indigestible, but it would be contrary to the laws of nature, if children were allowed to select their food, if they did not choose that which was conducive to health, and reject that which was found to be detrimental.

"Learn from the beast the physic of the field," said a poet of nice observation, as indicating that the appetite when unrestrained was a sure guide to health, and so we consider it. Who ever heard of a farmer's children with their pockets full of green apples, and their hands full of cucumbers, ever having the *dispepsia*? But we are creatures of habit after all, and there are certain old women in large towns who have made it their business for years, at this particular season to call upon their neighbors for the sole purpose of cautioning them against allowing their children to eat cucumbers, "for they are *desput bad things*," for which advice they expect a cup of tea; then follows on a set of doctors, half old women and half quack, who will tell that "cucumbers are of a clogging nature, that they stop up the *biliary ducts*, and produce cholera morbus;" and last of all, the printers to fill up a corner, take up the old witticism of slicing the cucumbers, adding salt, pepper and vinegar, and then—throw them away. Now we believe if parents would furnish their children with more fruit during warm weather, it would be much more for their health, but where they have not had opportunities of becoming good judges of fruit by constant acquaintance with it, it should be the care of the parents to select such as is of the best quality both as a matter of comfort and economy, and then allow them, unless when economy forbids, a full supply.

HORTICULTURAL.

There has been exhibited at the Arcade, the past week several kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables, very fine for the season, amongst which were

Wilson's long green cucumbers, very fine, from the garden of B. Hill, Esq.

Long green cucumbers from the gardens of J. Johnson and Mr. Caldwell.

Fruit from the egg plant, from the garden of C. M. Lee, Esq.

Apricots from the gardens of H. N. Langworthy and Mr. Gifford.

Juneating or jenetin apple from the garden of S. Saxton, Esq.

Stubbard, an apple imported by Mr. Floy, from the Bristol nursery, from the garden of J. Lancesell.

A collection of flowers from the garden of S. Cornell, consisting of *Hydrangea hortensis*, different varieties of *Helianthus*, both annual and perennial, all double and some of them very fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Silver Lake, Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, by MICHAEL LAUGHUAN, gardener, July 1831.

DAY LIGHT		10 O'CLOCK		DUSK		REMARKS.	
Days.	tempr.	winds.	tempr.	winds.	tempr.		winds.
1	64	E	70	NW	70	N E	.17 cloudy
2	64	S W	80	S	70	S W	
3	66	S W	82	S W	72	W	.10 showery
4	66	S W	80	S W	70	W	1.30 constant rain
5	68	S W	78	S W	74	W	.07 light showers
6	66	S W	74	W	72	W	.20 cloudy
7	62	W	86	S W	76	S W	
8	68	S W	82	S W	74	S W	
9	68	S W	72	W	54	NW	.25 cloudy
10	48	NW	66	NW	54	N	
11	46	N	76	N E	60	E	
12	46	N E	80	W	66	S W	
13	52	S W	80	S W	68	S W	
14	56	S W	84	S W	70	NW	
15	60	NW	78	N E	64	N E	.27 cloudy
16	52	NW	66	W	60	NW	.03
17	56	W	76	W	70	W	
18	64	S W	70	W	72	S W	.30 cloudy
19	63	W	82	S W	74	W	
20	68	S W	76	S W	72	NW	.76 cloudy
21	64	NW	80	W	72	NW	
22	62	NW	80	S W	70	W	
23	68	S W	76	S W	72	S W	.58 steady rain
24	60	NW	80	W	66	W	.10 showery
25	58	W	80	W	70	W	
26	62	S W	82	S W	68	W	
27	58	N	76	S W	70	S W	
28	70	S	80	S W	72	S W	.20 showery
29	74	S W	82	S W	72	S W	
30	62	S W	78	S W	74	S W	
31	78	S W	82	S W	75	S W	
Mean temperature at day light						62	
do						one o'clock	78
do						dusk	69
Inches of rain						4.33	

As it is useful to compare meteorological observations made in different places with each other, in order to determine the difference of temperature, quantity of rain, &c., we publish the above table kept at Silver Lake, within about four miles of the line of the State of New-York, and which may be considered as making the temperature of all that range of high lands which extend from the Hudson to the vicinity of Lake Erie, and include the head springs of the Delaware, Susquehannah, Genesee, Tioga and Alleghany Rivers

From the Argus.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Eighth and ninth Exhibitions, July 26.

6 large blood beets, 6 large red top turnips, 1/2 peck shell beans, two specimens of top onions—presented by Daniel Gilbert, gardener.

6 bow apples, 12 July pears; a fine collection of flowers, consisting of liliun, bulbiflorum and tygrinum; althea, several varieties; morgiana, rubra and alba, and seven varieties of annuals—from the garden of D. B. Slingerland.

1 ripe watermelon 15 1/2 pounds, 1 bell squash 3 pounds, 2 citron melons, 12 tomatoes, 12 sugar pears, 2 ears 72 days corn—from the garden of Spencer Stafford.

A splendid collection of flowers consisting of twenty varieties of perennials and annuals—from the garden of C. N. Bement.

Premiums were awarded to Daniel Gilbert, D. B. Slingerland, Spencer Stafford and C. N. Bement.

CROPS.

Virginia.—In Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Luenburg, and Amelia counties, wheat has suffered much,—and corn and tobacco on flats,—from 2 weeks rain.

Kentucky.—The Lexington Reporter, says, that wheat, Rye, and oats, have each crop been a good deal injured by unfavorable weather to harvest them.

Delaware.—Deplorable accounts are received, quantity and quality of wheat greatly effected.—The summer freshets higher than they have been for forty years.

Maryland.—Melancholy accounts from Rowlandsville. The rains have caused all the creeks to overflow their banks—tore up the roads terribly. At Hagarstown, the wheat is indifferent, rye and oats good, though injured in getting them secured; corn flourishing. But for a happy change of weather at Frederick the crops would nearly all have been destroyed; corn looks well. From the upper country and from the eastern shore, things appear more favorable.

Pennsylvania.—Wheat sprouted so much in the shock and that which was lodged, that there will not be enough good wheat saved throughout the state for seed.

Lower Canada.—At Quebec, the harvests promise well. The Canadians calculate to grind at least 500,000 bushels American wheat for export, and 2,500,000 bushels of their own raising. The only complaint made in the account of wheat is, that the grain is small.

Wheat.—We learn from a good source, that in consequence of the unusual quantity of bad weather, the wheat crop in the western section of this state, will fall short of an average crop. The rust has injured many fields in a serious manner; but corn promises fair.

The unfavorable wheather, says the Palmyra Sentinel, continues to be a source of alarm to the Farmer. The frequency of the showers of rain, has been remarkable, and has already done much injury to the Wheat crops, and threatens their almost entire ruin. We have heard of many fields entirely destroyed. Some have been mowed for feed for cattle.

Frederick Delano, aged 3 years, son of Mr. J. Delano, was drowned last week in Batavia, in the boom of Mr. Evan's mill.

HIGH CULTIVATION.

It is not an uncommon complaint among farmers 'that the times are hard.' It is wonderful that with some they are so? They are 'hard' because their crops are small, because they fail to bestow the proper cultivation upon them. Concentrated action is efficient action; and it is this only which gives large agricultural results. But to this an obstacle presents itself nearly insurmountable. Our farms are in general too extensive, and the labor of the farmer is spread over too extended a surface. And yet instead of selling a single acre, most of our farmers covet many more. If farmers however, would thrive, they must change their policy; they must concentrate their labor; they must give to few acres the care, now usually bestowed on many; and if necessary to this they must diminish their farms. Many an acre of corn, and many of rye now yield only 10 or 12 bushels and even less. Many an acre is mowed, whose burden—if it may be called a burden—amounts to scarcely half a ton. How much wiser—how much more grateful to give these acres a proper cultivation and gather bushels for pecks, and nearer tons for hundreds! This, I conceive, is, at present, the great error of our farmers generally. They adopt a diffusive, desultory mode of operation, which keeps their lands poor, and themselves poor also. The only method by which the benefits of a thrifty, productive husbandry can be enjoyed, is to change the present system for one more compressed and more vigorous. It should be written on every farm house, and in the centre of every lot, as a memento to its occupier—'*Till but little, and till thoroughly.*'—*Rev. Mr. Goodrich.*

It has been justly said of the Farmers occupation, that it involves as much skill, as much interest, and as much honor, as any object within the range of the attention, or the action of man. It was certainly man's first employment, and without doubt, the happiest in which it can be engaged. True he labors hard, and by the sweat of his brow earns his bread; and this is common to most avocations into which manual labor enters. But then he has his season of enjoyment, and is at all times relieved from the responsibility, anxiety, and the risk of the merchant, or the intense application and fearful solicitude of the professional man. The occupation of agriculture being more steady and less liable to the fluctuations experienced in almost every other vocation, more especially to those immediately dependent on commerce, tends to a more regular, simple, and consequently, to a more moral life. It is this favorable tendency of their habits and mode of living, which has entitled the yeomanry to that political importance, which attaches to them in almost every other, but more particularly in this country—our government being founded on equality of right, and our institutions recognizing equity as the rule of conduct. The yeomanry were the instruments by which our Independence was achieved—from their bosoms the republican spirit was transfused into our political institutions—and with them by whomever assailed will rest the defence of those privileges civil and religious, which we now so eminently enjoy—on their honesty, intelligence and firmness we may always rely to perpetuate the enjoyment of these privileges.—*Bost. Pat.*

VEGETABLE LIFE.

The first point that should engage the attention of the enlightened agriculturist, is to ascertain the nature and situation of those minute vessels by which plants absorb water from the soil and the atmosphere, and by which these principles are modified and circulated to every part of the vegetable, and are converted into the plant itself. So minute are these vessels, that even microscopic observation has not been able to detect all their intricacies. But their general structure and arrangement have been ascertained.—And it is found that they bear a most striking analogy to those vessels of animals by which nutriment is conveyed, in ceaseless circulation to every part of the system. In every plant we find one set of small vessels running from the root to the extremities, through which the sap ascends, while in its progress it is undergoing those changes that will fit it for becoming a part of the vegetable. These vessels resemble the arteries in the animal system. When the sap is thus conveyed to the leaves and other extremities of the plant, it there comes in contact with the atmosphere, gives off the redundancies, and absorbs water, and perhaps other principles essential to the plant. The leaves of plants, therefore, perform nearly the same functions as the lungs of animals. A second set of vessels, exterior to the first and mostly confined to the bark, now conveys the food of the plant, thus prepared, to every part that needs nourishment; even to the very roots from which it proceeded.—These vessels correspond to the veins. Other vessels are found in plants, corresponding, probably, to those similarly situated in the animal system; yet too complicated for explanation, that in vegetable, as well as in animal economy we find the principle of life—itsself inscrutable—modifying and controlling every operation and keeping the wonderful machinery in ceaseless play.—*Hitchcock's Address.*

SILK FILATURE.

We have been gratified with seeing the progress of the silk culture in this neighborhood. Mr Cobb has the silk reeled with great evenness in his own family; and several families in the neighborhood have been engaged in rearing silk worms for him this season, and as he reels all that comes, to advantage, it is probable this useful branch of industry will be rapidly extended. We understand that when Mr. C. buys the cocoons he pays from 25 to 50 cts. per pound—and that the silk as it comes from the reel fetches from 4 to 6s. per pound. Mr. C. has in press a manual on the culture of silk which is to be distributed to each of the towns in the commonwealth, at the public expense. This manual is calculated to give plain practical directions on the subject so that a person who never saw a silk worm may take it up and with proper attention may proceed in the business with advantage. He has lately introduced to his garden from New-York the *morus multicaulis*—a kind of mulberry tree bearing leaves one foot in length, and which is said to be superior to all others for the nursing of the silk-worm, and which he recommends to general cultivation in the state of Massachusetts. We saw at Mr. C.'s house five varieties of the cocoon. It is said that the large white cocoon, of the French insect is the most rich and ought to be preferred by the cultivator,

on account of its being best for white silk; of the small Chinese worm, from four to five crops can be raised in a season. Mr. C. has these worms now which three weeks since were in the chrysales of the cocoon—the moth having eaten out, deposited her eggs and the eggs having hatched, the worms are now eating the leaves, and the whole has been done in the short space of three weeks. Mr. C. obtained this variety of the insect from Baltimore.—*Dedham Politician.*

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED LADIES.

The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands;—the first is, to be good yourself. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men, subject like yourselves to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life—a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed—but instead of murmuring and reflections, divide the sorrows between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both.—It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful all day, and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife, is even disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in the wife, is what she promised at the altar, what the good will reverse her for, and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive. Be assured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than in her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own.—Enjoy with him satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Dress.—After the success of Edward I. most of the English ladies were provided with foreign dresses, and as might be expected, we are informed by Stow, that "the matrons being proud in their French apparel, did brag." In Henry IV's time, says the same authority, "was excessive pride in dress; gowns with deep and broad sleeves commonly called poke sleeves, which might be called receptacles of the devil, for they did hide what they stole in their sleeves whereof some hung down to their knees full of cuttes and jaggess."

From this it appears that the quarter-of-mutton sleeves of our day are not without reason and examples.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

EXPERIMENTS.

I have tried to raise apples from cuttings. I took a baker's dozen, and inserted the but of each in half a potatoe, and buried the whole under the earth except the two upper buds. They all grew—i. e. the potatoes, but not one of the scions! Loudon says the Codlins and Bucknots will grow from cuttings. I have no doubt they will, occasionally, under favorable circumstances; yet I doubt the economy of the method, though successful, when we can raise plants so readily from seed, and bud or engraft them to suit our liking.

Cow Cabbage.—I obtained seeds in 1829, with a view of keeping my cows upon the herbage. It did not arrive at the desired maturity the first season. I left it standing in the garden, and the winter destroyed it. My friend Dr. Mease sent me some seed in 1830, and I determined to obtain at least early sprouts for greens. The plants grew from 4 to 6 feet. In the autumn I carefully buried a dozen or more, and this spring planted them out early in the ground. Instead of being perennial, or abiding four years, as has been said, they shot up directly to seed, having ripened which, they are now falling into decay. I have found that I paid too much for the whistle, and that a good savoy or broccoli is worth a dozen cow-cabbage.

I tried pulverized charcoal to keep the bugs from my melons, and found that it did not a particle of good.

I tried Prince's sulphur water to destroy the vine freter, without effect.

I use boxes to protect my melons from bugs and from the cold. A part are so large as to receive a sash of four panes of glass. They are 6 or 7 inches high in rear with a flare of two inches to the front. The sash is kept closed except there is danger of the sun scalding the plants, when they are partially or wholly drawn. The other kind is of the same height and flare, and is covered with millinet. They answer the purpose intended. I have used them several years, and house them, when the melons are out of danger, or the season sufficiently warm to dispense with them.

EXPERIMENTER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

In the spring of 1829, a kind friend in the city of New-York, sent me some seeds of *Cow or tree Cabbage* for experiment. These were sowed in a hot-bed after its heat was exhausted; and at the commencement of severe weather in autumn, the young plants were about a foot high. Under the glass they continued in good condition till the next spring, when they were transplanted in the open ground. In the summer of 1830, they attained the height of six feet, with many branches; but every trace of vitality was destroyed by the frost of last winter.

There may be particular soils and climates where it would be profitable to cultivate this cabbage; but I think it not suited to our middle or eastern states. The ground on which it grows should be cultivated, and stakes to keep its large bushy tops erect, are required, as well as a great quantity of straw to protect it from the frost, and much labor to apply it. Mine were infested by the *aphis* or cabbage lice.

D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. N. Y. 7 mo. 12, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CONVERSATIONS ON HORTICULTURE—No. 1.

A. What a magnificent prospect! How do you dispose of so much fine fruit at such a distance from a market?

B. The family has free access to it; a part we dry or preserve; a part we give to the sick when opportunities occur; sometimes we send presents of fruit to our friends; and the hogs take the rest.

A. The hogs! would you give fruit fit for the table of a prince to your hogs?

B. Why not? it saves us many a bushel of corn.

A. But your neighbours who are destitute of fruit, do you never call them in when you have such abundance?

B. Never, but I would call them out if they appeared in my fruit garden. If I give them as much fruit as they give me, they have no reason to complain. If they apply their labor to growing corn and potatoes for their hogs, and neglect to provide fruit for themselves, it is their own choice.—They have no more right to my fruit, the product of my labor, than I have to their corn and potatoes.

A. Well that is true; but you know the prejudices of our countrymen who think that fruit is free for all.

B. I know that many *who have none themselves*, have chosen to consider it *free*. When there was no fruit to be had but wild strawberries in the fields and raspberries along the fences, our farmers were disposed to be indulgent, because these sprung up spontaneously. But here is a total change of circumstances. Many of these trees cost a dollar a piece at a nursery 300 miles off. We have bro't them hither, cultivated and manured the ground; we have pruned, we have destroyed the insects from their branches; and we now claim the sole and exclusive privilege of enjoying the fruit in any manner that will please us best.

A. Your right cannot be disputed, but would it not please you best to give a part of the surplus to your near neighbors?

B. That must depend on circumstances. It is a great pleasure to give to a zealous cultivator of good fruit, some of whose trees have failed, or are too young to bear; and that I could do without being made to suffer hereafter for my liberality, because he would respect his own exertions and his own property, and could not disregard mine. But that is not the case with the man who plants not, or grafts not. He cannot respect the feelings of an amateur, and ought not to enter a garden. He who is satisfied with what fruit he has, cannot *need* mine. He who is not satisfied but makes no exertions to procure better, cannot *deserve* mine.

A. Your reasoning applies in full force against lauded proprietors, but would you exclude those who have not the means to procure good fruit?

B. No more than I would exclude them from turtle soup or madeira wine. If they are worthy people, they could bear kind treatment without becoming troublesome, and might receive presents of fruit. Those whose characters are unsettled, it would be very injudicious to admit. What they at first received as a gift, they would soon consider as a right. My trees would be watched as property in which they had a share; and if the fruit were not offered, or yielded when asked for, they might take it by stealth. I therefore claim

the whole as much and as rigidly as I claim the corn in my crib or the wheat in my granary.

A. But few people have taken the trouble to consider this subject, and will not some of your neighbors therefore, think you *stingy*?

B. Every man is allowed the indulgence of some singularities. I wish the respect of my neighbours but I could not consent to buy it by a sacrifice of my own legal and equitable rights. In regard to fruit, great laxity in the morals of our countrymen, has long prevailed. An excursion to steal peaches or melons has been considered almost as *honorable* as deer-stealing was formerly in England; and I am not sure but some parents even yet who would hate to be called *thieves*, connive at the plunder of their neighbor's gardens.—But it is time that this stain on the character of a moral and civilized people should be wiped off.—This current of popular prejudice must be checked, or the fond hopes of our horticulturists will be blighted. They who first withstand it, will sometimes find their situations unpleasant, but it is the duty of every patriot to make the attempt.

A. I cannot conceive how any young man who ever hopes to be respectable could engage in such disgraceful practices; but there are always enough amongst us who have no such hopes, do they never plunder your fruit or injure your trees?

B. If they do, they do it at the risk of *one hundred and fifty dollars fine and six months imprisonment*. Our legislature had become satisfied that the advancing improvements of the country required more ample protection than such had formerly received; and he who now feloniously scales a garden fence, is no longer viewed with the same lenity as the owner of an unruly ox who has the damage assessed; but he stands before our courts as a criminal (a *thief* if you please) in full anticipation of fine, punishment, and disgrace.

X.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

BARLEY.

Never, perhaps, was there a more pitiful display of ignorance, than in the harvesting of this article last season. Thousands of bushels were ruined for the lack of a little knowledge, easily and cheaply obtained. No wonder our farmers are discouraged in their attempts to raise barley.—Generally they do not grow more than half a crop, and nine chances in ten but they will suffer this to take serious injury in harvesting. I do not mention this as a reproach, but as a misfortune. To many of our farmers, barley is a new article, and its culture not at all understood. I have given to the readers of the *Genesee Farmer*, a few practical directions upon the preparation of seed barley, time of sowing, &c. I stand pledged to give them good and sufficient reasons for the treatment recommended. But my object in this treatise is not to redeem that pledge, but as it is the season for harvesting barley, to make a few brief remarks upon that head.

It is true, that last year was an uncommonly critical season for producing barley, and with a few exceptions the whole crop of the country was more or less injured. To this the lengthened visages of our brewers will sufficiently testify. The damage consisted chiefly in blighted barley or what is commonly called "*black ends*;" these are produced either by the grain being badly lodged, so much so, as not to allow the wet to escape

from it, or from suffering it to remain too long upon the ground, when the least dampness will not only discolor the whole, but will blight at least a part of it. The latter is a very common way in which barley receives injury; and it does seem truly a pity, that when the bountiful hand of Providence has spread over our fields a luxurious abundance, we should suffer that bounty to be lost. Now the great secret of harvesting this crop properly, is to cut it, not when too green, but before it is fully ripe, and your barley will come out a bright yellow color when it is thrashed. It should be well dried before it goes into the barn, else the fermentation will be so great in the mow as to injure the life of the grain. If there be any patches in your field which are lodged, the grain which comes from them will do well for your pigs; but as you hope to obtain the first price in market, do not mix it with your standing barley; cut and keep it separately. There is no doubt that barley allowed to stand in the field until it gets fully ripe (if it can be harvested,) without receiving any dampness, malts more freely than when cut earlier; but in our climate, this is extremely difficult, and if it does get wet the damage is so fatal that as a general rule, it is best to harvest it before it be fully ripe, when a little wet weather will not effect it, and the only precaution necessary to be taken, is to have it perfectly dried before it goes into the barn.

“WAYNE.”

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

For a particular purpose, soon after the young grapes were set, I loosened some of my vines from the trellis, and let parts of them lie on the ground, so that many of the bunches had the soil dashed over them in heavy rains. Not one of these bunches, has any appearance of mildew, while on the same vines at the height of one foot or more, many are damaged by that blight. Several kinds of grapes are included in these remarks, such as the Sweet water, Miller's Burgundy, Black Orleans, Red Color, &c.

I state the fact for the purpose of calling the attention of horticulturists to the subject, before the season for extending such observations shall be past. I have not much to say in regard to the cause. There are some bunches near the ground so protected by the leaves as to have been scarcely soiled at any time, and yet are free from mildew; and so are some higher on the vines. It may be therefore difficult to come to any positive conclusion, although the first idea that presents is, that our calcareous loam is destructive to the mildew when it comes in contact. We may next inquire whether grapes that lie on the ground, are free from mildew in other soils? and whether the same result may be expected in other seasons?

D. T.

The Small Pox “outgenerated.”—Dr. Fansher has published a method of hastening the constitutional operation of the kin-pox, by means of which persons, after full six days exposure to the small-pox, may be rescued from the course of that dreadful disease. His method of practice is, to make several “broad punctures on the body and shoulders, charging them many times over in succession” with the vaccine matter.—The method seems to be strongly recommended by some of the first physicians in the country.—*West. Rec.*

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

SELECTED BY D. T.

“Many of the better sorts of English apples were probably at first introduced into this country [Eng.] from the continent. The greater part of our names of apples are French, either pure or corrupted. Those varieties which had been celebrated abroad were spread through the kingdom by their cultivation in the gardens of the religious houses, and many of these fine old sorts still exist.... Thus the *Nonpareil* according to the old Herbalists, was brought from France by a Jesuit in the time of Queen Mary, and first planted in the gardens of Oxfordshire.”

—“It has been asserted that many of the fine old varieties of the apple, are now going into decay. This may be owing partly to their being more generally cultivated, and consequently grown in a great variety of soils and situations, some of which would suit them and others not; and that this is the case may be inferred from the fact, that in some places these sorts are to be found healthy enough.”

—“The Barberry—grew formerly wild in great quantities in the hedge rows of England, but has been universally banished, from a general belief that its presence is injurious to the growth of corn. Duhamel, Broussonet, and other scientific writers, treat this belief as a vulgar prejudice.”

—“In the south of Europe, the Gooseberry is small, tasteless, and neglected; and though it grows to a large size in the warmer parts of England, its flavor there is very inferior to that which it has in Scotland. Even in that country, the flavor seems to increase with the cold; for if there be warmth enough for bringing gooseberries to maturity and ripening them, the farther north they are grown the better. The market gardens about Edinburgh pay much attention to the culture and kinds of their gooseberries; but they are never equal in flavor to those which are grown at Dundee, Aberdeen or Inverness.

—“In England, the Lancashire gooseberries are the finest in appearance. They are very large; but their flavor is far inferior to that of the Scotch. Perhaps the inferiority of the English berries may be in great [some] part owing to the large sorts that are cultivated,—the finest even in Scotland, being those that are of a middle size.”

—“The cultivation of gooseberries forms a pleasing occupation amongst the manufacturers of that part of the kingdom; and the custom has doubtless a tendency to improve both the health and the morals of the people. Any pursuit which makes men acquainted with the peculiarities of vegetable economy, in however small a degree, has a beneficial effect upon the heart and understanding; and it is certainly better for weavers and nailers to vie with each other in raising the largest gooseberries, than in those games of chance or cruel sports, to which the few leisure hours of the working classes are too often devoted. The one is a rational and innocent emulation; the other a degrading excitement or a brutal indulgence. The names of the Lancashire gooseberries are indicative of their humble origin,—“Jolly Miner,” “Jolly Painter,” “Lancashire lad,” “Pastime,” “Top Sawyer,” &c., may appear odd to a foreigner; but they are characteristic of the manners of the country in which they are produced.”

FLAX AND HEMP.

(Continued from page 239.)

The following observations respecting the management of flax in the Netherlands, by Mr. Besnard, may be considered as detailing the best method known at present, and is equally as well calculated for the United States as Europe. Although this part of the report is not in order, as made by Mr. Besnard, yet as it contains the plain directions for the management of flax, we have selected it as the first article for publication, in order that it may be in season to direct the farmers in the management of their present crops. We shall make such further extracts from the above report as we think will be interesting to our readers.

Observations on the treatment of flax in the Netherlands.

Soil.—The soil preferred by the Cultivators of Flax in the Netherlands, is a loamy clay, or what they term (fat land) free from weeds, and capable of giving wheat, which is in almost every case the previous crop; except when land after producing Madder is to be had, which is esteemed the best of all; but the cultivation of that plant, being rather limited, it is rarely to be met in quantity, compared with wheat-stubble; it is, however a general practice in that Country, never to sow flax but in rich, good ground.

Preparation of the soil.—The mode usually followed in the Netherlands of preparing ground for flax, if from wheat-stubble, (the general previous crop) is, after reaping, to have it immediately lightly ploughed, and left to lie in fallow until the ensuing spring, when it is again lightly ploughed, preparatively to the sowing of the seed; but if grown after a madder crop, the custom is to give a light ploughing in spring, a little before sowing.

Sowing.—With respect to the seed sown in Holland and Zealand, it is invariably either Riga, or home-saved, none other being used; the latter is sown for two, sometimes three seasons in succession, never longer, and at the end of that time, Riga seed is again sown; but some of the rich and judicious flax Boers, every year, sow a small parcel of Riga seed, so as to keep up a constant succession of fresh. When selecting seed for sowing, either of Riga or home-saved, the most scrupulous attention is paid to procure it of the best and cleanest kind. As to the quantity sown in any given portion of ground, much depends on the quality of the soil, and the age of the seed, which experience alone can determine; but as well as I could collect information from the Boers on this subject, comparing their measurement with the English and Irish acre, the quantity sown bears a due proportion to that of Riga seed usually sown in England and Ireland.* The time of sowing is generally between the end of March and middle of April.

Pulling.—In the Netherlands, and France, flax is always allowed to arrive at maturity, and is never pulled, particularly in Holland and Zealand, until the seed is perfectly formed, and the capsule brown and hard, so as to be easily disengaged from the stalk; when in that state it is pulled, and at once made into small sheaves, which are placed in stooks of eight to the stook; the root ends on the ground, projecting, and the heads meeting at the top in such a manner as to present the entire of them to the influence of the air; in this way it remains eight, ten,

*In America, about from five to six pecks per acre is found to be the most favorable quantity.

and sometimes fourteen days, according to the state of the weather; should occasional rain fall during this time, it is considered of great service to wash off the impurities and withered leaves that attach to the plant when ripening.

Rippling.—When the flax is sufficiently dried, it is carried to the barn, and the process of taking off the seed immediately commences; this operation in the Netherlands is chiefly done by ripples, or iron pins, about sixteen inches long, and one inch square at the bottom, gradually narrowing to the top, and formed into squares: the pins are fastened in a block of timber, above four inches thick, eighteen inches wide, and made in the form of an octagon, the upper part sloped off, so as to let the boles run down to the floor; those pins are set at about a quarter of an inch asunder, thirty of them in each block, which is fastened by means of two staples and wedges, to a two-inch plank, that rests on trestles of a sufficient height for grown persons to sit on whilst rippling; two usually work at the same ripple, sitting opposite each other, and drawing the flax alternately through the teeth. During this process, great care is taken not to let it slip through the hands, so as to entangle the root ends, which in every process are kept as even as possible. When the seed is discharged, the flax is again made into small sheaves, and, in every instance, bound together by platted cords three-and-a-half feet long, made of strong rushes, that usually last for years, and are carefully put up from one season to another; when the entire quantity of flax prepared for rippling has undergone that operation, the boles are immediately run through a very coarse screen, sufficiently open to admit every particle of waste or dirt to pass through, so that they remain free from all impurities. The waste discharged in this manner is used by bakers in heating ovens, and the bole, by being thus cleaned, remains safe, and the seed can be kept for any time required. The mode most approved of for taking the seed from the bole, is to thrash it which is done by a flail, the handle of which is similar to a common one, but the working part is not more than half the usual length, about four inches diameter; the hulls, after the seed is discharged, are sold at the rate of two pence the sack, for feeding cattle in the winter; they are chiefly bought by Brabant farmers, who mix them with various other vegetables and carrots, which they grow with their flax, in ground suitable; and I have seen in Brabant particularly, numerous fields, with flax stand to dry, and the peasantry weeding carrots that had grown with it, and which appeared in a prosperous state.

Steeping.—This process, being the most important one which flax undergoes, and on which its value in a great measure depends, claimed my most serious attention, and occupied me for a considerable time, in observing it in detail, as performed by various steepers, and with flax the growth of different places. In general the steeping pools in Holland are similar to what are known in Ireland as trenches of water to drain and divide low grounds, such as abound in various parts of the south and west provinces, particularly where the soil is best suited for the growth of flax, and most like that of Holland and Zealand. Those trenches in the summer months, are grown over with light grass and weeds, which are cut a little before steep-

ping time, from the edges of the bank only, leaving the middle of the trench undisturbed. Previous to steeping, a sod or mud bank is thrown across each end of that portion of the trench required, which is seldom more than sixty to eighty yards. In making those banks the mud for a distance of eleven or twelve feet from each, is drawn with iron scrapers from the bottom and middle of the trench, and sloped against each of them, leaving a space of water free from weeds and mud, sufficient to put in a set of sheaves, and admit of a pool eight to ten feet between the cross-bank and last layer of flax. The steeping pool being thus prepared, a bundle of sheaves is opened, and eight of them laid in with small light forks, with which they are as regularly placed, as if laid with a line, each sheaf being put down with the root end towards the bottom of the pool; when the first layer is down, a second and third set of eight sheaves is put in, the root end of every layer meeting the bands of the former one, and placed in an oblique direction. When three layers, or twenty-four sheaves, (which is always the number put in at a time,) are laid, the steepers who are provided with scrapers and forks, draw from the bottom of the trench, mud, slime, weeds, &c. &c. just as it comes to hand, and which they place, to the thickness of six to eight inches, on the flax, leaving only as much of the last layer uncovered, as may be sufficient to receive the first layer of the next, and for which room is made by the removal of the mud, slime, &c. used as a covering for the former layer. In laying on the mud, great care is taken to plaster it together, and so combine it as to exclude the air and light completely from the flax.* The entire quantity being thus placed in the pool, nothing appears but a surface of mud. The next operation is to throw from that part of the trench not wanted, a sufficient quantity of water to cover the entire mass to the depth of six to eight inches: although the mode of throwing the water into the steeping pool is done by a simple contrivance, it is nevertheless worthy of observation, as it abridges labor, and saves time, points duly appreciated by the working classes in Holland. This business is performed by means of a triangle made of slight poles, placed across the trench near one of the banks; from the centre of the triangle is suspended by a slight chord, a shute or oblong box capable of containing about five to six gallons, and which lies a small depth in the water; to the shute is attached a long handle, with which the steeper works it, and so throws the water into a cut made in one corner of the cross bank, by which it is conveyed over the mud; when this is done, the flax remains from six to thirteen days, according to its quality, the temperature of the water and mud; and I witnessed myself the taking out flax grown in Holland and Zealand, some of which had been steeped in seven days, whilst others required fourteen to prepare it. It is here necessary to observe, that the flax growers in the Netherlands carefully watch the flax during the steeping process, particularly after the fifth day, when they once in every twenty-four hours take out a sheaf with a fork, and examine it; if not sufficiently steeped, it is care-

fully replaced and covered. When the flax is found sufficiently steeped, it is drawn out with great care by forks, beginning with the sheafs last laid in, one sheaf only being taken out at a time, which is turned over into the water to disengage the mud from it, when it is gently washed in the pool, and left at the end of the cross bank for that purpose; after washing, it is laid in rows by the side of the pool to drain, from which it is spread on the grass, where it remains until the cultivator finds it ready for breaking; for this process there is no defined time, every farmer judging for himself when his flax should be raised; but it is the uniform practice in those parts of the Netherlands and France where I have been, to grass all flax after steeping; no regard whatever is paid to the situation of the steeping pools as to aspect; those which I saw in various places lay in every direction; nor did it appear to me to be of any moment, in consequence of the total exclusion of the light and air by the covering of mud, &c. When removing the flax from the field to the barn, or store, it is again made into small sheaves nearly of an equal size, twelve of which are bound together similarly to what they were when going to be steeped.

Drying.—Should the flax which has been raised from the grass be found partially damp, which often happens in Holland, it is dried, or rather aired, on what is called a kiln, but which is merely a brick building in an open space, about twelve feet long, with a slight brick wall in the centre, and projecting walls at each end, about three and-an-half feet deep. The fire pit which runs the length of the entire building, is from two to three feet under the surface of the ground; the fuel used is always the shoves and other waste that drop in scutching, which is kept continually stirring, so as to throw a regular and gentle heat to every part of the plant, which lies across strong rods that rest on each end of the projecting walls; when the flax can be cleaned without this process, it is so done; but, when necessary it is performed with the greatest care: immediately after the flax is sufficiently aired, it is put in a small building air-tight, where it remains until it cools: putting flax in this building after airing, is, I believe, what gave rise to the idea of its being stoved in Holland previous to cleaning, as I could not learn, in the course of my inquiries on that subject, that such a practice had ever existed.

Breaking and Scutching.—In the Netherlands, flax is always broken and scutched by Hand-Machines, for the most part with breakers and scutchers, similar to those known in many parts of England, where flax is much grown, and known also in some parts of Ireland. In one part of Flanders, a hand machine, similar to that described in p. 6, is used, and it appears to be very applicable to those districts where flax is grown in small quantities, and does not arrive to that length and strength of staple, produced in the rich grounds of many parts of Munster. In no instance, however, could I discover that any kind of machinery worked by moving power was ever used in Holland; but it is worthy of remark, that throughout the Netherlands, the flax plant is so carefully attended to, in every operation, that it breaks and dresses with great facility, and comparative ease, and presents a more finished and better article, than is to be found in most other countries.

*Only one set of layers of sheafs in depth is put in each steeping pool at a time, it being found injurious to the flax to let the discharge of mucilage from one parcel blend with another. About one foot of water is in the pool when the flax is laid in.

From the New-England Farmer.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Mowing ground.—There are but few objects connected with the management of a farm of more importance than that of obtaining good crops of roun, after miah, or second crops of grass. If your mowing land is in such good condition that you can hope to obtain a good crop, be careful to keep it from the intrusion of cattle, sheep and horses, for roun in the winter and spring is very valuable for ewes, young lambs, cows and calves, &c.

A writer in *Hunters' Geographical Essays*, recommends manuring mowing ground immediately after haying, and especially if a second crop is expected. In such case some part of the fertilizing qualities of the manure will be lost by its being exposed to a burning sun, but the manure, when first applied, will protect the roots of the grass, and as soon as the grass has grown a little its tops will protect the manure: so that on the whole this application may not be unprofitable.—Composts composed in part of loam or rich earth, are supposed to be better for manuring grass land than unmixed stable or barn yard manure; because such composts are less liable to be deprived of their fertilizing qualities by the sun, air and violent rains.—Whenever manure of any kind is applied to grass land it should be spread as evenly as possible and a bush harrow should be drawn over the surface, which will break the small lumps remaining in the manure, and bring it closer to the roots of the grass. Or as Dr. Deane directed, 'when the land becomes bound or mossy, so as to diminish the growth of the grass, if be not convenient for the farmer to break it up, it should be cut or scarified by a spiked roller; or if the farmer does not possess this, by a heavy loaded harrow, when the ground is softened by rains, or by the coming out of the frost. Then dressed with some short rotten manure, suited to the soil; bushed and a roller passed over it.—There is no danger of destroying the roots of the grass by this operation. Though they are broken they will be speedily renewed, new offsets will be more plentifully formed, and the crops will rise with renewed vigor.'

Hay.—It is to be apprehended that much hay, the present season has been placed in stacks or mows without being thoroughly dried. The following extract from *Young's Calendar* may afford a useful hint in such cases. 'Mr Ducket's method of trying the heat of his hay stacks well deserves noting. He thrusts a scaffold bolt, or other stout and long iron bolt into a hay stack [or mow] to give an easy admission to a gun rod, with a strong wormer at the end of it, with which he screws out a sample, and discovers not only the heat, but state of the hay; if the stack [or mow] wants air he makes many of these holes, which give vent to the heat, and answer the purpose of a chimney.'

Weeds.—Be careful not to permit any weeds to ripen their seeds on your lands. If you have not leisure to dig them up by the roots you may cut them off with a scythe or a sickle before their seeds are sufficiently grown to vegetate. If the seeds of pernicious plants are never suffered to become ripe you will be sure eventually to destroy them. Even the Canada thistle, which is very hard to subdue, will eventually disappear if you cut it down often enough to prevent

its seeds from coming to maturity for several years in succession.

Seeds.—Select the ripest and best seeds from such plants as are most forward and vigorous, and you will improve your breed of vegetables, in a manner similar to that by which the breeds of animals are improved by the celebrated European breeds of cattle. New and improved kinds of wheat, peas, beans, &c. &c. have been introduced by observing among growing crops some individual stalks, pods, ears, &c. which were distinguishable from the rest by a greater degree of health, luxuriance, productiveness, earliness, or some other peculiarity; gathering and preserving them exclusively for seed till sufficiently multiplied for propagation on a large scale.

Soiling.—This is a term applied to the practice of feeding domestic animals on new mown grass, or other green crops, in racks, yards, stables &c. Lorain says of this mode of farm management that 'The farm yard manure acquired by soiling, and that introduced by the roots of the grasses, create in the course of a single round of crops, such an immense improvement in the soil, that after the hay harvest commences, (which is great in consequence of the grass saved by this practice,) an almost perpetual harvest ensues until the corn is cribbed.

'Each crop is heavy in proportion to the ground occupied by it. The labor greatly exceeds what would readily be imagined by those who have not observed the practice; still it may or ought to be partially introduced; especially by wealthy farmers, who have many workers in their own families.—Also by those who have but little land in proportion to their labor they can readily obtain from their children, &c.

'It should, however, be remembered, that success is not to be expected, unless a full supply of green grasses, proper for this purpose, have been provided. Also, the very great trouble or perplexity occasioned by red clover, in consequence of the cattle and horses being salivated by the second and third crops of this grass.

'Every farmer should soil his working cattle and horses, whether he may or may not enter into general practice of soiling.—A very small extent of ground will be sufficient for this purpose. This may lie so near to his barn, that the trouble will be little more, if as much, as going to the pastures after them. The grass and rich dung saved by this practice will be very valuable to him.

'Notwithstanding the great advantages that may be derived from soiling, it would seem that it cannot be generally practised even in the populous parts of this country.—The quantity of cleared ground is more than double as much as the population is capable of cultivating properly, without introducing the additional labor which would be required if soiling were generally practiced.

Vegetable Phenomenon.—Yesterday, Dr. Edward J. Coxe presented us with a lemon, which grew at the country residence of Lewis Clapier, Esq. On opening the lemon longitudinally, it was discovered, that almost every seed had germinated, and from two or three, roots had shot down, and branches risen upwards, with perfect leaves, making miniature lemon trees within the lemon. Not only was the shape of these entirely developed, but the trunk, branches and leaves, were of the rich green color that be-

longs to the lemon tree in its usual state.—Different seeds presented various stages of progress. In some, the "sprouts" were just breaking from the shell, in others the leaf was out, and all the color was perfect. We are not sufficiently conversant with the history of vegetation to know, whether such a propensity to germinate has been frequently observed in the lemon—we believe an instance occurred some years since, in professor Coxe's garden, and perhaps the present notice will elicit proofs of the frequent occurrence of what now appears a *vegetable phenomenon*. It may be proper to state, the lemons are from last year's blossoms.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Natural History.—The Editors of this paper received from a friend in Missouri, preserved in spirits, a specimen of the reptile called the *Horned Lizard*, or *Horned Frog*, as it has been usual to call it, the existence of which has until recently been by many considered fabulous. This specimen was, with some others, picked up in the prairies of the Upper Arkansas, and lived from April to December, 1830, without either food or drink. How long these animals could thus live on the decomposition of the atmosphere has not been yet determined, but it is presumed by our Western friend, that in a proper temperature they might be made to live for years. It is said that the sprinkle of a few drops of rain would kill them; and the Indians say that on the approach of rain the lizards may be seen seeking protection and shelter under stones, logs of wood, &c.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

MANURE.

Farmers might make a valuable addition to their farm yard manure, by digging a hole at a convenient distance from their kitchen, about three or four feet deep, and sufficiently wide to form a common receptacle for the various matters originating in, and about the house extending a paved gutter from the kitchen to it, to conduct soap suds and other slops into it. When it becomes offensive, the offending matter should be covered with earth. That which was thrown up in digging the hole may be applied so long as it lasts. Care should be taken to prevent the water from without running into it. The receptacle may be hid from sight, by planting an evergreen hedge around it, leaving an opening at the back for putting in and taking out the contents.

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Men, from 15 to 60 years of age	2,244,847
Marriages, (3 out of 63 without offspring,)	90,000
Deaths, every year, (every hour 49)	332,700
Married women live longer than single.	
Average children to each marriage, in the country 4, in the cities 3.	
More widowers re-marry than widows.	
Half of all children born die before they are 17.	
Number of twins to single births 1 to 65.	
A greater number of old people die in cold than in warm weather.	
The greatest number of births is in February and March.	

The yankees of Bristol, Conn. made 30,000 clocks, the last season, averaging \$8 each; amounting in the whole to \$240,000. 8000 hands are daily employed.

SOLID STEM WHEAT.

This article, mentioned below, must be a valuable acquisition to the various kinds of wheat, raised in the United States. From the description, it will undoubtedly stand up better, in a windy country than the hollow stalk. We hope our farmers will introduce it.

We had an opportunity a few days since, says the Annapolis, Maryland, Republican, of July 9, of seeing a lot of wheat upon the farm of Dr. Wilson Waters, of Rhode River, from which, we presume, something upwards of a bushel will be reaped—that if we mistake not, will be a valuable acquisition: it is the third product of a few grains of seed brought home by our fellow citizen Lt. Mayo, of the United States Navy, and obtained by him upon the Plains of Troy, in Asia Minor, which he spent some time in visiting a few years ago, when the ship on board which he then served, was in the Archipelago.—The grains of this wheat are somewhat larger than those of wheat common to this country, though perhaps not quite as large as the wheat from the mountains of Chili. The stalk is peculiar for being nearly solid, instead of hollow, and more tapering than other wheat, the first joints being larger, and forming a more substantial base.—The head has a thick stiff beard, not less than six inches in length. It averages about forty grains to each head, which we ascertained to weigh one third more than the same number of grains of the blue stem wheat growing along side of it, and which also averaged forty grains to the head. Forty grains of the former weighed thirty-one grains—the same number of the latter weighed but nineteen grains. This being the third year that this wheat has vegetated in our climate and upon our soil, although but in specimen, we may fairly assure that it has been tested and found to answer well. It is said to be valuable more especially from the protection which the solidity of its stalk affords from the depredations of the fly, so destructive to other descriptions of wheat. It will also be much less liable to fall, we presume, from the same reason.

ZANESVILLE, July 20.

FLOUR.—It should be generally known by the agriculturists of our region, that flour manufactured from our wheat is deemed in the market to be much inferior to that made from wheat in the western part of the state of New-York. And also, that it has been found, on experiment at Rochester mills, that N. York wheat makes 5 pounds of flour in the bushel more than Ohio wheat; and that the flour sells for 50 cents and a dollar more per barrel. This difference alone is an enriching profit, which our farmers should endeavor to save by more thorough cultivation—more working of the lands intended for a wheat crop, and more attention to the quality of seed wheat.

From the above remarks it would seem that the Ohio Farmers are opening their eyes to their true interests; it requiring a change of seed, and a knowledge of the kind of wheat which will succeed best in that climate.

To Farmers.—A writer in the Norwich Courier says:—'If grass when mown, is carefully turned every day it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its lying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lay more than one day, it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If care-

fully turned daily, "rain or shine," it will not color. This is the result of many years' experience.'

From the Ravenoa (Ohio) Courier.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

By a communication received from a respectable and scientific physician in Medina co., we learn that a remedy has at length been found for restoring animation suspended by the effects of carbonic acid gas, or damps, as it is usually termed, in wells.—The frequent occurrence of death, caused by persons descending into wells in which this gas, or damps exist, has long made it a desideratum with the humane to discover a restorative to animation when it is suspended by inhaling the gas. Accident has at last done what science and study had failed to effect; and if we cannot at all times avoid the gas, we can, by timely aid, prevent the fatal consequences of its effects.

On the 17th of June last, three individuals, a Mr. Vial, his son, and another person, were engaged in digging a well in the township of Copley, Medina county, and having been absent about one hour, on returning the young man went into the well, and after descending a short distance, fell apparently lifeless to the bottom. His father immediately descended to his relief, and having arrived at the region of the damps, also fell to the bottom in a similar condition.—On seeing them both apparently lifeless, the third person started in great haste for the physician, (our informant) who resided at some distance from the place. During his absence, several ladies who were assembled at the place, determined to make an effort to raise the bodies from the well. One of them threw a pailful of water down, most of which fell on the face of Mr. Vial, who immediately caught breath, and rising on his feet, seized the breathless and apparently lifeless body of his son, and with it in his arms, succeeded in getting into the bucket or tub, in which situation they were raised to the top of the well by the women. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr. Vial in a few hours attained his usual health and strength, and the young man, by medical aid, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about on the succeeding day.

The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well—a live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet animation became suspended, but by pouring down water on it, animation was immediately restored. From these experiments it appears that on inhaling this gas, life is not immediately extinguished but suspended only, and that the application of water will restore it—whether by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sulferic, or from some other cause, we are not sufficiently scientific to determine.

Numerous valuable lives have been lost within the circle of our acquaintance by exposure to these damps, and we hope the preventive now suggested will be fairly tested, and if found to be a general restorer of suspended animation in cases of this kind, that a knowledge of its efficacy will be widely diffused.

Temperance.—Mr. Jesse Bowman, a respectable farmer of Lycoming county, Pa. not a member of the Temperance Society, encouraged by the statements of farmers

who had discontinued the use of ardent spirits in their Hay and Harvest fields, recently made the trial, and publicly announces in the newspapers of that county, that it succeeded beyond his expectations, his work having been well and expeditiously done, and that his hands never stood the labor of harvest better. He is of opinion, that if farmers generally would adopt the plan, and add a trifle to the laborer's wages, it would be of service to both parties.—Am. Sentinel

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

Population, estimated	30,000,000
Men and women, of 20 and 21 years old,	520,725
The number of boys in France is larger than that of girls, (let them exchange with some of John Bull's people, they have more girls than boys.)	
Average duration of life, previous to the revolution, 28 years 9 months;—now, 31 years 6 months—which is attributable to vaccination, and the extending of the comforts of life to the lower classes.	
Births in Paris in 1829,	28,721
Of whom were boys,	14,860
girls,	13,691
Of this number, born in wedlock,	18,563
illegitimate,	10,153
Of these only 2,103 had known parents.	
Marriages, of bachelors and spinsters,	5,873
Of bachelors and widows,	349
Of widows and spinsters,	710
Of widowers and widows,	151—7,083
Deaths in private houses	15,268
Civil and military hospitals, and prisons,	10,047
Bodies found in the Morgue,	276—25,591
In the year 1823, there were 128 persons who had attained their 100th year.	

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES, and Quicks.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2 50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (Gleditsia triacanthus) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at \$5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nursery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of L. Tucker, Rochester. BUEL & WILSON.

Albany Nursery, July 16

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK,

WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms—by J. D. Hemergue and Peter S. Duponceau. Also, The American Gardener, Deane's New-England Farmer, and Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by HOYT, PORTER & CO. Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale above, July 23

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Terms—\$2.50 per annum, or
\$2.00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

AUGUST.

Farmers you have now secured your wheat, rye, and barley; and although the weather during these operations was rather unfavorable, yet you have abundant reason to be thankful that you have succeeded so well. You have gathered in a great proportion of the amount of your produce of the present season. Your oats in some instances, and your corn and potatoes, demand a continuation of your care at ingathering, and your fallows demand all your skill in preparing for the next year's crop. Although this is a season of the year when you feel to relax a little from those exertions which have been required during haying and harvest, yet be careful not to relax into negligence. Now is the time when you should be on your guard. Be cool and deliberate. According as your barn is filled with grain or your fields are filled with herds of sheep and cattle, so will be the calls upon you by sharpers. You will be told that the wars in Europe are at an end or nearly so, and that the prospects of a foreign market for wheat are very bad—that owing to the low price of cloths, the manufacturers are ruined and wool will be low, and sheep will hardly pay for keeping, but be careful—" 'tis nought, 'tis nought, saith the buyer, but when he goeth away he boasteth." This year you will be called upon by a great number of men "from down east," riding in sulkeys, who call "for the express purpose of having you put up a thrashing machine, first in your neighborhood, as you can make a great deal of money by it;" but they also wish you to take the patent right for the town, that you may make more. Be careful; those men from "down east dont ride so fast for nothing." We like thrashing machines; they are good things, but we would not give one farthing for every patent right that could be given for any machine now in operation. They will show you the letters patent, they have them, and so you may have a patent for a cart with two wheels if you will pay into the patent office thirty dollars, and present the papers specified, whether your neighbor's cart had two wheels or not.—but when you have got your patent "then comes the tug of war." You have got to substantiate it if disputed, and show that the principle is new; if it is not your letters patent are good for nothing, which is probably the case with nine tenths that are given out by the United States. It is a source of revenue to the United States, but as to the propriety of it, we have some doubts. It is also a great field for speculation for those people "down east." Buy your machine—pay the mechanic well for making it, and have it well made; but pay nothing for patent rights. There has not been any new principle introduced for many years that we are aware of, and if the principle is a long known one, letters patent are of no use.

The barn of Jacob Shook, at Milan, N. Y. was burnt on the 23d ult. containing 7,000 bushels of wheat and rye. It was struck by lightning.

WHEAT CROP.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the situation and prospects of the wheat crop, as to quality, quantity, &c. Farmers that we have inquired of, since the harvesting was finished, vary in their opinions as to the quantity of the last, compared with former crops, some estimating it at half, while others think the last may be two-thirds of an ordinary crop in quantity, but there will also be a deficiency in quality, as most of the wheat from strong lands is shrunk and some of it is a little grown in consequence of the continued wet weather during harvest. We have also made inquiries respecting the advantages and disadvantages, of different kinds of wheat, and the proper soil for each. These inquiries have not as yet, been answered, as satisfactorily as we could wish, but appear to be in favor of sowing the large flint wheat, upon strong lands, and the farmers mostly agree that it is not as liable to be injured by the fly, neither as apt to fall down as the red bald wheat, and that it will not sprout as soon in wet weather. On light, sandy soils, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the red bald wheat is most profitable.

We again invite our practical farmers to make communications to us, of facts respecting their last crops, on all such points as will be useful to their brethren, as to manner and time of sowing, quality of land, variety sowed, and quantity and quality harvested, &c. &c., in order that we may give them place in season to benefit the public.—We are aware that many an honest farmer whose experience would be of the utmost consequence to community will excuse himself by saying, "I cannot write for a public paper, because I have never been used to it." To such men we would say, "that is not the part expected from you." You are the professors of Agriculture; you perform the experiments to demonstrate the theory to the world; and every editor of an agricultural paper in the country stands in the capacity of a clerk to you, ready to record the result of any, and every experiment at your bidding. Only give them the facts, in the plainest possible manner, and they will do any thing that is found necessary, to induce their patrons to read it.

HORTICULTURAL.

There are to be seen in the public garden kept by Mr. Smith, in this village, several plum trees of different kinds, heavily laden with fruit, upon which there does not appear any marks of the curculio, although the plums in the neighboring gardens have all been destroyed by them. This garden has been kept open during the warm season, for several years past, as a place of public resort, for eating ice cream, &c., and has been lighted up with open mouthed glass lamps during the fore part of each evening. The ground, as usual in such places is laid out into walks and plats. The plats are planted with ornamental shrubbery and flowering plants, amongst which stand the plum trees referred to, and visitors are not allowed to tread upon the plat.

Query. Why these plums escaped the ravages of these insects?

Was it because the lamps were many of them suspended in the plum trees, by which the trees

became partially covered with oil? or because the smoke of the lamps ascended into the tops and affected the foliage, communicating to it some disagreeable property, which drove the insects from the trees? or was it on account of the disposition of insects to fly towards the light, during the night, by which they have approached so near the blaze of the lamps as to be destroyed by them? The latter supposition appears to us the most reasonable. Knowing that most insects during the routine of transformations assume the forms of moths or millers, many of which are very troublesome about candles during warm evenings; it may be well to inquire whether the curculios do not, at some particular season, appear in that shape attended with the disposition to approach fire light? If so, may not these destructive little creatures be destroyed by placing a few lamps in a plum orchard, during that particular season when they appear?

I am aware that the idea of lighting up our fruit orchards with lamps, may disturb the gravity of some of our sober readers, but should it be found useful, and thereby become common, it would be thought no more of, than it now is to see the picture of a judge posted up in our corn fields with presented arms.

We think this accidental discovery of a few plum trees, with their fruit entire in the midst of a district where the crop of plums has been entirely destroyed the present season by the curculio, promises much towards discovering an antidote; and any observations on the subject will be thankfully received, and laid before the public.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

This is the season at which many bulbous roots, such as tulips, hyacinths, and some others are generally taken out of the ground, in conformity to ancient usages. We cannot give any reason why this is so absolutely necessary, as many florists would have us believe; but that it is a good practice, we readily consent, for several reasons.—First, unless the ground is well dug and manured, we cannot suppose it will be in the best condition for producing a fine growth of vegetables of any kind. Secondly, were those bulbous roots, which increase by offsets, allowed to remain many years in the same place, they would increase to that extent, that they would be injured for want of room. As it would be very difficult to prepare the ground, or place the bulbs at proper distances without taking them up, we recommend it. Previous to this season of the year, the flowers mentioned have completed their growth, and both leaf, and fibrous roots are dead, and they can be moved without injury. Directions have been given by many for the taking up and planting of bulbous roots, with all the mathematical nicety of demonstrating a problem in Euclid; but such directions, we are not prepared to subscribe to, neither can we see the necessity of keeping them out of the ground any longer than is necessary for preparing the ground for their reception. Surely to dig up roots, and dry them, in order to make them grow well is rather an unnatural course. We should recommend the taking up of such bulbs as require it, before the leaves were entirely decayed, (as they will direct where the bulbs are to be found)

and planting them when the ground is ready. As for particular days or hours, when those things should be done we have not yet learned them; but suppose time and circumstances are to be consulted, and would say, that to be "well done" it should be "done well, and that quickly."

CARRYING COALS TO NEW-CASTLE.

During the week past there has been brought to this village, from New-York, and sold, large quantities of watermelons, pears, and some other kinds of fruit. What a comment upon the progress of gardening and horticulture in *old Genesee*, "We must blame the culture! not the soil." Pears and melons brought from New-York to Rochester!—Nearly four hundred miles inland! The price of transportation alone for that distance ought to be sufficient inducement for raising those articles in this district.—Those who have pear trees in this neighborhood have the satisfaction of seeing them loaded with fruit, almost to breaking this season, and several kinds have ripened previous to the arrivals from New-York. As to watermelons, some of the finest crops we have ever seen have been raised upon the sandy oak lands on the south side of lake Ontario, where we have seen at least one thousand upon an acre. A good sized melon will weigh about twelve and a half pounds, and the transportation from New-York at one dollar per hundred pounds, would be twelve and a half cents each. Lands suitable for raising melons in the vicinity of Rochester can be bought for five dollars per acre; being lightly timbered, they can be cleared and fenced for five dollars per acre, making the cost, when ready for a crop, ten dollars an acre. Allowing an acre to produce one thousand, and those sold at the cost of transporting the same number from New-York, the produce would be one hundred and twenty-five dollars. All will agree that this sum is too much, and is only a paper calculation; but stop, we have only been calculating the cost of transportation—the melons brought from New-York actually sold for from thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents each. By altering the calculation on the produce of an acre from twelve and a half to thirty-seven and a half cents each, we have the sum of \$375 as the produce of one acre of land costing ten dollars for one year. Now we think we shall not be accused of exceeding probability when we say that an acre of melons might be cultivated for seventy-five dollars, in that manner that they may be brought to this market as early as we get them from New-York, and every one knows the difference in favor of a fresh melon from the vines, over one which has been ten days picked, and which has been lying in a shaded situation, so that unless those brought from New-York could be recommended as a *later fashion* they would not compete with home raised ones, in our market. It is well known that pears are a kind of fruit, which during the warm season do not remain long in perfection, and of course not well calculated for long voyages. If the farmers and horticulturists in the neighborhood of New-York, can afford to raise pears for this market on their lands which cost them one hundred dollars an acre, we should think that those of *old Genesee*, who have lands which are equally good for raising fruit as those about New-York, which can be bought for one quarter of the money, might

do well to raise them at least for Kingston and Montreal markets, where those articles are generally double in price to what they are here.—In Europe they have an old adage, "the more productive the country the more indolent the people." Let our good farmers be careful, lest during the rage for importing *every thing*, this old adage should be imported also.

SILK.

We had anticipated commencing upon this subject which we consider of national importance, as soon as we had given our readers what information we deemed necessary respecting flax; but we perceive by our last New-England Farmer, that Massachusetts is on the alert, and that a forth coming work on this subject is announced in compliance with a resolution of their legislature, and we may defer the subject until we are favored with a perusal of the work. So we go—Massachusetts stands god father for the United States; or rather she seems doing what the United States should have done—encouraging the produce of silk.

We are happy that the inquiry of D. C. has drawn forth from a correspondent who signs himself B. such a valuable article on the subject of petrifications. We think we recognize the dictation, though not the hand writing, but are willing to subscribe to his explanation of the definition. From the article, it is plain the writer was master of his subject; and although the style is easy and concise, it is a very scientific explanation of the term which we are aware has not been so generally understood as was desirable. We tender our thanks to B. hoping that we may, as time serves him, be favored with other like valuable productions from his pen.

BUDDING PEACH TREES.

As the season has arrived for budding peach trees, we would caution those who are wishing to improve their fruit, against using or having used for them any buds, unless they know that they were taken from healthy trees. The disease called the yellows has been introduced amongst us from some of the eastern nurseries, and has already destroyed many of our peach trees, and will, unless care is taken, destroy many more. A single bud taken from an infected tree and set in a healthy one of any size, is sufficient to kill the tree within a few years, whether the bud lives or not; and we are persuaded that the disease may be communicated by trimming a tree with a knife that has been used to trim a diseased one, upon which the least possible quantity of the juice remains. It therefore not only requires the greatest care as respects buds, but in pruning one tree after another, with the same instrument. As there are a number of men travelling the country offering their services for budding and grafting fruit trees, who, although they are capable of setting buds or cions, are at the same time so ignorant of this disease among peach trees, as to be unable to detect it, they may do an injury to individuals who employ them, which is beyond their power to repair. One of the surest indications of this disease is the premature ripening of the fruit. We have examined a tree the week past, of the lemon peach, the fruit of which had the appearance of maturity, and some of them were quite mellow, although the proper season for this fruit to perfect itself is the last of August

or the fore part of September. Having known the tree mentioned for several years, and having ate the fruit from it in fine perfection, in years past, we are of opinion that the disease has been communicated to it by a saw or other instrument which had previously been used in pruning a diseased tree. As the peach is a fruit liked by most people and has been of easy cultivation in this country we entreat horticulturists to make exertions to prevent the spread of this fatal disease which otherwise would soon destroy all the trees in our vicinity.

HORTICULTURAL.

There has been exhibited at the Arcade the week past, several varieties of fruits of the season, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, gooseberries, fruit from egg plants, &c. Many specimens of fruit were very fine; but as there were a great number of samples, we omit to mention names.

Apples, white and red Juneatings, and an apple said to be the river apple, from the neighborhood of Boston, fine size, rather flat in shape, color green, with red stripes. We would thank the New-England Farmer to inform us if there is such an apple cultivated in the vicinity of Boston, and whether the description given will apply to it.

Pears—green chissel or citron de Carmes, jar gonelle, early and red Bergamot, summer Bon chretien and some other kinds, names unknown.

A fine ripe fig raised in this village.

A few watermelons in our market *not imported*.

Niagara District Agricultural Society,

Agreeably to notice, a meeting was held at Mrs. Fish's Tavern, in Niagara, on the 13th July, 1831, at which were present—

George Adams, Esq. *President*.

Dr. C. Sumner, } *Vice Presidents*.

Mr. A. Stull, }

Mr. J. Lampman, } *Directors*.

J. Clark, Esq. P. M. }

Mr. John Gibson, *Treasurer*.

Samuel Wood, Esq. *Secretary*.

And a number of members of the Society.

After due deliberation, it was

Resolved, As a number of persons have been anxious to become members of this society, particularly in the town of Clinton, and a subscription being entered into, it is necessary that the amount of such subscription should be paid to the Treasurer, within one month to enable them to receive the benefit of the society.

Resolved, That the first Quarterly Meeting shall be held on Monday of the second week in August next, at the house of Mr. Henry J. Kilborne, in the township of Clinton; the second meeting on Monday of the second week in October next, at Mrs. Palmer's, in Willoughby; the third on the second Tuesday in January, in 1832, at Mr. W. Dittreck's, St. Catharines; and the fourth on the first Monday in April, 1832, at Mr. Hopkin's tavern, at the Beaverdams, in Thorold.

Resolved, That the first Semi-annual FAIR, &c. shall be held at Killborne's tavern, in Clinton, on the first Monday in November next; and the second at W. Dittreck's Hotel, St. Catharines, on the second Monday in May, 1832.

Resolved, That an extra meeting shall be

held at W. Dittrick's, in St. Catharines, on the first Saturday in October next, for the purpose of deciding upon the amount of Premiums to be offered at the said Fairs, &c.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to pay to the Proprietor of the "Genesee Farmer," published at Rochester, N. Y. the sum of £2, for four copies, weekly, of that publication, to be addressed and forwarded as follows, viz:—one to James Cummings, Esq. Chippawa; one to Mr. John M'Farland, Niagara; one to Dr. Cyrus Sumner, Clinton; (Grimsbey P. O.) and one to George Adams, Esq. St. Catharines. Said papers to remain in the care of the officers to whom they are addressed, for the sole benefit of the society: and no member to be allowed the perusal of each paper more than two days at a time.

Resolved, That subscription papers be forwarded to the Vice Presidents and Directors of the Society, throughout the District, for the purpose of raising the £50 required by the Statute.

GEO. ADAMS, *President*.

SAM'L. WOOD, *Secretary*.

MR. COKE OF NORFOLK—THE GREAT ENGLISH FARMER.

The New-York Enquirer, after complaining that this distinguished member of the English commonalty should, as report says of him, accept a peerage, adds some memoranda of his enterprise and success as an agriculturist. The statements, we presume, are substantially, if not perfectly correct, as they correspond to what we have learned from other sources.

A good deal has been said lately in our papers, about the cost of elections in England; perhaps the case of Mr. Coke may not be generally known; as we never see it mentioned, we suppose this to be the case.—His last contest for Norfolk cost him £75,000, or about \$350,000, and once it cost him £90,000, or about \$375,000, including exchange.

But how can he endure such enormous expenditures and what is the object really worth? As we are apt to measure worth in this country, the object is worth just nothing at all, being productive only of further and considerable expense, without emolument or profit. Wealthy men, however, in that country as in this, love power, and are willing to pay for it; love to lay out their money on something—no matter what—which other people cannot afford. Hence the geometrical ratio in which diamonds are estimated; hence the value of a white elephant in the East, even to a monarch; hence the extravagant price we pay for cashmere shawls, blond laces, &c. &c.—no one of which would be thought half as beautiful, if they cost but half as much. But how can Mr. Coke afford to throw away so much money? Simply because he is a great farmer, who has lived long enough to enjoy the results of experiments made in his youth,—to eat of the tree that his hands planted half a century ago. When he came into possession of the estate he was poor, and the estate poorer. The whole was not worth £2,000 a year; what it is now, he himself has made it. There were 11,000 acres of land lying waste, which had been let for three shillings an acre. When the lease expired, the man who had it would not offer more than two shillings an acre for a renewal. "No," said

Mr. C., "I will keep it to breed pheasants and game in—it will be worth more than two shillings an acre to my friends, if not to me." The man would give no more, and Mr. Coke went forthwith to planting oak, larch, and sweet chesnut, as they call it there, to distinguish it from the horse chesnut—over the whole of his magnificent reserve.—He persisted, year after year, until he had covered the whole; and when he came to be married, it was valued by competent appraisers, with a view to the marriage settlement, at £220,000. In the county of Norfolk, he owns over 60,000 acres of land, either under a high state of cultivation or well worked; 5000 acres of which he actually farms out on his own account,—it is eleven miles round his park. When he began to revolutionize Holkham, fifty years ago, it cost him ten thousand dollars a year for timber to keep his fences and buildings in repair, (apart from his own house, that being a palace, and fitted for the wear and tear of centuries;) but within the last eighteen years, he is not only able to supply himself with timber, but to sell about twenty thousand dollars worth of poles every year, from clearings which are continually made, where the smaller growths get crowded, or the larger trees interfere with one another. For the last twenty years, he has regularly planted one hundred acres, every year, with timber trees. He has five regular auctions a year, and puts up these poles in lots of 260. The timber is in high credit, and the sales average about \$4000 each, of \$20,000 a year. The monthly expenses of his establishment at Holkham, is about \$5000; keeps 70 servants, 45 being men servants. In a word, he is the builder of his own private fortunes—a strong-minded, straight-forward, useful man, a self-made philosopher, and what is more, a practical farmer; living under that extraordinary system of poor laws, where men are bribed to pauperism and precipitate marriage, he has contrived to keep the whole county, far and wide, in a healthy state, by the mere influence of a quiet and sober example. *What had such a man to do with a peerage?*

From the Western Ploughboy.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last Ploughboy, I observed an interrogatory, "has no gentleman in St. Louis, the Buffalo Berry?"—There is one in my garden, about four years old, which has not yet produced a single berry. Dr. Farrar has several of these shrubs older, and perhaps, may bear this year. If you know of any persons who wish to cultivate the grape, such as the "Cape," "Red Madeira," Arkansas, and a grape of good character, from El Passo, a village between Santa Fe and Durango, they may have them from me gratis, next November. I should have timely notice, through you. I have been obliged to distribute most of my collection. The balance on hand I wish to give those who will make good use of them, and divide with their neighbors. Would to God our agriculturists would attend more to many articles you have named in your valuable paper. The gooseberry and currant make valuable and cheap wines. The English make more champagne wine from their gooseberries, than the French from their grapes, and a most elegant imitation. I would engage 100 slips of the large English gooseberry next November, on the same terms as the grape slips, to any person who will engage earnestly in the business. They

are the genuine kind for making champagne wine, green and delicious when ripe, and as large as hickory nuts. Some of the bushes have now upwards of half a bushel on each. They do not grow as large as the wild, or native bush, nor are they as hardy as in England. A.

St. Louis, June 24, 1831.

From the Western Ploughboy.

MR. SAWYER:—In the fore part of May last, I had a valuable horse seized with the bots, and in a few moments was evidently in the greatest agony imaginable. My wife immediately referred me to the cure published in the second number, page sixteen of the Ploughboy. I immediately tried it, but was compelled to sweeten the milk with sugar. In a few moments after I drenched my horse with about three pints of it, he evidently was better and relieved of his distress; got up, shook himself, and whickered after other horses.

At this time a horse doctor arrived, whom I had previously sent for, and like a bold Jacksonian, said he went the 'whole hog' for the spirits of turpentine. I told him I thought the horse better, but left it for him to say, as I was no horse doctor. He insisted on giving the spirits of turpentine by drenching. My horse's head was then reined up, and a half pint of the spirits turpentine poured into his right nostril, (as he refused to swallow it when turned into his mouth) and the effect was distressing. I observed to the doctor, the turpentine would be most likely to go into his lungs while his head was in that position; but the reply was no; with a nod of wisdom, as if the gods directed him. But, alas! for my poor horse! The application was a fatal one. He was seized while in the hand of the know-every-thing, and yet know-nothing doctor, with a distressing cough; it continued, and on the fourth or fifth day, his lungs were in a high state of inflammation, his breathing was laborious, his eyes were glassy, his thirst insupportable, his hoofs dry and crumbling, his mane began to fall off, thin strangury ensued, dimness of sight stiffness of the joints, serous blisters were on various parts of his body, deafness, suffusion of mucus in the bronchia or windpipe, total blindness and death. Thus ended the services of a most valuable horse, that fell a victim to the caprice of a braggadocio mountebank. Let the owners of property be careful, who they employ to doctor their horses, as well as themselves and families.

Since the death of my horse, I have conversed with a very intelligent man, who tells me he lost a very valuable horse by drenching with spirits of turpentine, in the same manner, and that he died with precisely the same symptoms. He is a man of undoubted veracity, by the name of Johnson, and lives in this county.

N. B. I have tried the milk and honey of late in a case of bots, and it produced immediate relief. I believe it to be an infallible remedy when followed with physic, it is a remedy that carries reason with it; and no other should be made use of.

DEAR SIR:—I have written the above in a great hurry; but, if you think it worthy the columns of your useful Ploughboy, give it a place. I shall be in Edwardsville shortly, and will pay you then for my paper and shall not think it lost money.

Yours,
DANIEL ROBERTS
Sandy Bluffs, Morgan, co. Ill.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Troy, July 25th, 1831.

MR. EDITOR—Having noticed the queries of D. C. in your paper of the 23d inst., respecting petrifications, hones, &c. I forward the following as answers. The word petrification is now used, as far as I have seen it applied, as it always has been, to indicate a mineral that presents the appearance of an organized body. The word is however sometimes improperly applied to relics that have undergone little or no change—as we hear of petrified bones and shells from tertiary, many of which are not petrifications.

Organic relics are the forms or remains of animals or vegetables, found in the earth. They are divided by writers on this subject into *petrifications* and *preservations*, and some add *impressions*.

Petrifications comprehend all earthly metallic or saline substances, that have evidently taken the form of an organized body. The process by which the mineral matter takes the place and form of the vegetable or animal, is readily understood, when we are acquainted with the generally acknowledged fact that the constituents of the earth have been in a state of solution and that many of them are now in that state. Suppose the impress of a vegetable to be made in a soft clay that was becoming indurated. The vegetable is so exposed that it is decomposed—i. e. its constituent parts assume the gaseous form, and mingle with the atmosphere—an exact mould of the body remains. A liquid holding mineral matter in solution flows into this cavity—the solvent is evaporated and a solid casting occupies it, exhibiting the exact exterior of the organized body which was there before. If it was the trunk and branches of a tree, the appearance of knots and bark would be seen on the exterior of the stone. But if this be broken it will exhibit none of the internal organization of a vegetable but all the characteristics of a real stone. But we often find petrified trees exhibiting all the internal structure of the vegetable, so completely, that if cut transversely we readily distinguish the concentric rings which in the living vegetable, indicated its annual growth.

To account for this, suppose a vegetable or animal substance to be immersed in a liquid containing mineral matter, while the process of decomposition is going on,—then as each particle of organic matter is resolved into air and disappears, a stony particle replaces it. "Thus particle after particle the stony substance gradually occupies the spaces left vacant by the progressive decay of the vegetable or animal, and by being moulded in these cavities it copies feature for feature the contexture of the organic body."

Preservations or remains are those organic relics, that have undergone little or no change. They consist principally of bones which having been deprived of the skin and flesh that covered them, remain buried in the earth, or concealed in deep caverns. Such as will bear the action of the atmosphere without crumbling, it has been observed, are impregnated with iron either in the state of a hydrate, carbonate, or sulphuret. These retain most of their original constituents except the gelatin the place of which is occupied by the impregnation. These are partly preservations and in part substitutions.

Impressions are found between the layers of certain slaty rocks; they are the relevos or moulds representing some animal skeletons, particularly fishes, leaves, reeds, and ferns. Impressions of ferns have this peculiarity. If on opening a seam, one of the layers presents a depressed print of the back of a frond, the other will not have the impression of the opposite, but the relevo of the same side. Brungnieres explains this by supposing the fern to have been laid on the surface of the lower laminae when it was in the state of soft clay. The clay become hard,—the fern is decomposed, another deposit of soft or semifluid kind was made above this, which filled the mould. To this upper deposit is attached the relevo impression which seems to be incorporated with it.

The petrifying process is going on in various parts of the world, at the present day, but the substitutions are principally calcareous, that we are acquainted with. Water passing through the earth becomes charged in some unknown manner with carbonic acid, and when so charged has the property of dissolving the carbonate of lime. If water so charged passes through or comes in contact with lime rock, a portion of the rock is dissolved, but when exposed to air, or if its temperature be reduced, the water loses its carbonic acid, and then it can no longer hold the lime in solution, but deposits it in the solid state. Of this kind are all those deposits called calcareous tufa, stalactites stalagmites, &c. The high rock at Saratoga is a formation of this kind. If this carbonate of lime be deposited on decaying vegetables, it will take their forms as they disappear. The trees, moss, &c., at Chittenango are examples.

Respecting hones: The vulgar error that they are made of petrified wood is very generally entertained. Lough Neagh hones are thrown in wood, and come out stones, the Irishmen say; and the Scotch have water possessing similar properties.

This seems to have originated in Ireland, from the circumstance of finding near Lough Neagh petrified trees. The idea of the waters possessing a petrifying quality has been ridiculed by some men of science and advocated by others. Nothing is known that can substantiate it. The finding of petrified trees at Drogheda proves nothing. They may have lain there thousands of years.

One point is certain, that hones are not usually made of petrified wood, but of a mineral called Novaculite, which owes its power of whetting or sharpening instruments to the fine silicious particles it contains. Various other minerals are used for the same purpose.

Respecting fish and frogs at Trenton falls in a petrified state, there are none. But the forms of encrinites, trilobites, &c., in abundance. The cylindrical petrifications in birdseye marble are encrinites. B.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

My knowledge of *cherries* is not very extensive, as there are several kinds in great repute which I have not seen.

Our *earliest* is the *early May*, small, red, and acid. The *early Richmond* scarcely differs, except in being later, larger, and growing on a finer tree. Both these kinds should be in every fruit garden; and near them ought to stand the (Kentish) *common red pyc cherry*, which again is a still larger and later variety of the same species. An

intermediate kind in regard to *time*, is wanted to come in between this sort and the *early Richmond*.

But of sweet cherries we have *such* intermediate kinds. The *white Tartarian* is a great bearer, and only part of the fruit becomes perfect, but this part is very delicious. The *black caroon* is also a good cherry.

Our *largest* is the *black Tartarian*—fine—but to my taste inferior to the *May Duke*. I refer to the latter however, only when full ripe, and then—which rarely happens,—it is higher flavored than any cherry which I know. This may always be known by the fruit ripening in patches, or by some branches presenting ripe fruit long before others.

The *white-heart* is particularly sweet. The *carnation*, like the *Morello*, is late, acid, and scarcely fit for the table without some preparation, except to peculiar tastes. Both these cherries however, are very rich and high flavored in the form of preserves.

Who will tell us about the other kinds?

D. T.

✍ The "P. S." to the communication of "D. T.," published in No. 31, page 245, was accidentally left out:

P. S. In No. 28 of the Genesee Farmer, I have said "it appears in most if not all cases that the wrinkling of the leaf is caused by frost." Alluding to events that only happen in spring, this expression inadvertently escaped me, and ought to have been limited to the period of late vernal frosts. In summer we have too much evidence that "when the envenomed leaf begins to curl" it is infested by insects; and the skilful gardener will be at once on the alert.

Let me correct a *typographical* error in the same No. of your Journal. P is never *properly* employed in the name of Thomson the poet. Our library once contained a copy of THE SEASONS printed in the year 1730, eighteen years before his death; it was spelled Thomson then; and in every *correct* edition since, the same spelling has been continued. D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Q. presents his acknowledgments to "A Notice," and assures him that he lives in perfect "charity" both with those who attend horticultural shows and with our printers. His motives are friendly; and he wishes them not to lose the respect due to them by carelessness and inattention.

If the name of a plant is not known by the exhibitor, and no botanist happens to be present who can tell, let it be mentioned in some general terms without giving a name so indefinite, or so erroneously spelled, as to mean nothing.

When a plant, like the pheasant eye pink of the Rensselaer Exhibition, bears an *extraordinary* number of flowers, it would be well to write the number in words at length to prevent mistakes, as the addition of one little cypher (as perhaps in that case) may excite undue astonishment.

There were *two misprints* in my last article p. 237, col. 1.

For caryophyllus read caryophyllus.

lilly and lillies read lily and lilies.

And I will now supply two omissions of my own in the same article.

Albany Horticultural Society.
"July 5.—2 Caledonian lilies." Neither Scot-

And nor even the island of Great Britain has any species, of *Lilium* indigenous to its soil. It will therefore be very safe to read 2 *Chalcedonian lilies*, which in the open ground might be in flower about that time.

New-York Horticultural Society.

"July 19." Under this date, the lists of flowers are very intelligibly reported with few exceptions; and I highly approve of the distinction between *Green house* and *hardy* plants. I must be allowed to ask however, if the plant from South America called *Datura stramonium* is not *Datura arborea*? The latter with a white fragrant flower of nearly one foot in length is very ornamental; while the former though it is widely scattered over the globe, has not undergone much change for the better; and but few who have seen it on our road sides or waste places, would think of removing it with all its rankness, to a Green house. Q.

SELECTIONS.

FLAX AND HEMP.

(Continued from page 246.)

We give our readers this week an extract from Mr. Besnard's Journal, as presented to the trustees of the linen and hemp board of Ireland. We have selected the last part of his journal, as touching more particularly upon the subjects of manufacturing the finest yarns from flax, which had ripened its seed, and the importance attached by Mr. Besnard, to the mode of management adopted by the Dutch; also the value of some of their fine yarns as known in the market.

From Alast proceeded on Saturday to Antwerp, where I remained Sunday, and on Monday visited La Blancherie Royale near that city, which was erected by Philip, King of Spain, when in possession of Antwerp; at this concern I was shown by the proprietor every process of bleaching the finest yarn used in the making of thread lace in France and Flanders, as at the bleach-ground in Cambay; every operation is performed without the aid of machinery, and the yarn washed by women, who sit in small boxes by the side of the river, and while washing, are perfectly secure from wet. All yarn bleached for lace is previously twisted from the spools on which it is spun, and made into very short skeins, carefully lay and water-banded. In every operation of whitening this yarn the greatest care is taken, and the bleach-ground, which is laid down in planets, is kept close cut at all times, and the yarn watered morning and evening with scoops. The boilers in this establishment are all small, and not capable of holding more than one cwt. of yarn each, yet the proprietor told me he has had in one of them 10,000 florins value of yarn at a time. The boilers are of hammered brass, kept perfectly clean, with close covers that have vent holes to let off the steam, and in the process of boiling the yarn is placed in a thin sheet; exclusive of boiling, this yarn receives the buck and gentle steeping in weak warm lye; it is in all cases finished by a steep in new milk, which is here considered actually necessary to give it the clear white, for which all yarn for lace made in France and Flanders is distinguished. The extreme delicacy of this yarn rendering it impossible to wring it in the usual way of other yarn, it is placed in a coarse cloth resembling a sailor's hammock, both ends of which are fastened to two very large irons fixed in pots,

one of them standing, and the other moveable, like a common ring; at the moveable end is a kind of fly-wheel attached to the moveable hook; from which wheel there are projecting pins or sticks, like cogs of a wheel: when the yarn is carefully placed in rows in the bag or cloth, the fly-wheel is turned, and as the pressure becomes greater at every turn, two men tread, one on each side of the wheel, on the projecting pins or cogs, and so give their whole weight to the fly, until by degrees they squeeze the yarn perfectly dry, and likewise give it a degree of softness, without in the least injuring it. The potashes used in boiling and bucking this yarn is at all times best sweet Alicant Barilla, which is pounded and sifted through a copper sieve. The proprietor having told me that he only bleached the yarn, and that it was finished and made up for sale by a person in the city of Antwerp, I called at the manufactory and purchased a small quantity of the yarn for the inspection of the Honorable Board, and which is sold at the rate of £47,786 13s 6d. per ton. The yarn which I purchased is not of the finest kind, but I have every reason to suppose, from the inquiries I made, that it was spun from flax that had given seed, a strong proof that allowing flax to seed is no injury to its quality, if all the after-operations be duly attended to.

From Antwerp proceeded to Dordrecht, where I inspected several oil mills, in which large quantities of the linseed saved in that neighborhood is consumed.

From Dordrecht visited the villages of Swyndrecht and S'Gravendaal, and examined several cargoes of flax, of this year's growth, from Zealand, particularly some grown in the vicinity of Zirezee and Targoes; this flax was of an excellent quality, was brought in large sailing vessels direct from the field, and had on it the seed, which is never rippled until it reaches the Boer's barn; in transporting this article from Zealand, the greatest care is taken by every person employed, and every sheaf is counted into the Boer's wagon. Numerous crafts are employed in this business, which is considered one of great importance to the country, and *fast extending*, and it is to be presumed must be a profitable one, as a greater number of wealthy Boers, who reside between Dordrecht and Rotterdam, are at present extensively engaged in that branch of cultivation, many of them having this season grown in Zealand from 30 to 40 markens of flax, which measure as nearly equal to an acre and a half English, and for which they pay at the rate of £10 English per marken. For one season one of the most intelligent of the flax Boers informed me, that, *without rent*, the charges for sowing, weeding, pulling, drying, freight, rippling, and clean, on an average, were about 16d. per stone of 6½ lbs, the entire of which goes amongst the peasantry, embracing every age of both sexes, and is, in the flax district, their principal dependence.

On Thursday, the 8th of August, proceeded to the village of Rysort, situated between Dordrecht and Rotterdam, and which may be justly styled, the centre of the flax country of Holland, not only from the quantities of that article grown in its immediate neighborhood, but because three-fourths of the flax grown in Zealand is conveyed there from the field, when sufficiently dry, to undergo the various processes of rippling,

steeping, &c. Having remained in this part of the country for four days, the *entire* of which time I devoted to visits among the flax Boers and peasantry, who were engaged in every process of flax preparation (from rippling to bringing it to the break and swingle,) I had ample leisure to obtain a perfect knowledge of the *detail* of every process, which I humbly hope I shall be able to communicate in such a manner as may be satisfactory to your Honorable Board. The *time* chosen for staying among the flax farmers in and about Rysort was the most favorable that could possibly be selected, for all were performing every different process; and having in Flanders and France (where the crops are from ten to twelve days earlier) seen similar operations I had an opportunity of judging of the merits of the different systems. Here I feel it my duty to state, that for regularity and method, in every operation, the plan pursued by the Dutch Boers is to be preferred to any other. In all cases their mode of saving seed has decidedly the preference in my estimation; and it may be necessary to add, and to impress on the minds of the flax cultivators in Ireland, who sow that plant as an article of general commerce, that, without the seed, the Dutch Boers would consider their business a very unprofitable one. It is generally computed, that after all expenses of rippling, &c. the seed leaves at least from £3 to £9 the English acre; and one of the most convincing proofs that can be adduced in favor of the Dutch mode of flax cultivation is, that all the growers are independent, and many of them have, within a few years, risen from very humble beginnings to considerable wealth. In the progress of my several tours through the countries which I have visited, I made it a particular point to examine with care and attention, the soil in which flax is grown, and to ascertain, if possible, whether these places possessed any local advantages for the cultivation of that plant, which were not also possessed by the growers in Ireland; as far as my humble judgment serves, I could not observe on this mission, nor call to mind from the experience of many years, that the south of Ireland does not possess every requisite to admit of her growing flax of the same quality, and to the same profit, as is experienced in Holland, which, however, cannot be done without obtaining the seed, and presenting the article to market in that merchantable shape, which must always insure a demand, and a remunerating price.

Why so general an opinion, as has prevailed in Ireland for a series of years, that flax which gives seed is not adapted for her fine linens, should have taken place, I cannot conjecture, nor is it here necessary for me to dwell on; but I can undertake to assert, without fear of contradiction, that I have seen on this tour, flax, the growth of Holland, Zealand, Brabant, Flanders, and France, which has given seed, fully equal in quality to what is grown in other countries, and applied to the manufacture of articles of as fine a texture as any made in Ireland.— In a word, the growers of flax, in any of the countries I have named, would be considered as persons void of common understanding, did they not partake of every advantage and benefit which nature gives to the flax crop, or, in other terms, if they did not save the seed with the same care, as is usually bestowed on every description of grain.

In thus submitting my opinions, which I feel myself called on to do in obedience to the instructions of your Honorable Board, I wish to be *understood* as by no means recommending, that the cultivators of flax generally, particularly those in the *North of Ireland*, where the *linen trade* is of vital importance, should vary from the plan they have hitherto pursued, until they have had *full and ample proofs* by practical experience, that flax may be rendered suitable for the finest Linens, and at the same time yield seed. To accomplish this object I would again respectfully suggest, that some arrangement be made by your Honorable Board to introduce in different districts the plan of cultivating flax as practised universally throughout the Netherlands—a system that affords the industrious farmer a full remuneration for his labor and capital, and gives employment to thousands of the laboring poor, which, if attainable, in the present state of the peasantry in the west and south of Ireland, would be of the greatest moment. Annexed to the report, which I have now the honor to present to your Honorable Board, I have given, under the head of *observations*, a detail of the mode practised throughout the entire of Holland, &c. in every process of cultivation, and treatment of the flax plant, from the sowing of the seed until it was prepared for market. In thus following the instructions of your Honorable Board, I learned that permitting the flax plant to seed is not only found to be of the highest importance by the cultivators, as a matter of profit in that respect, but is likewise considered as adding much to its tension and produce of maternal, if properly steeped and treated in the after-processes: under this impression whilst on my tour, I took the liberty of addressing your Honorable Board, and of suggesting to you such matters as then seemed to me likely to further the objects your Honorable Board, has always had in view, that of promoting the general interest of the linen trade of Ireland; by improving the cultivation of flax; and I have now only to hope, that my humble efforts in your service in the Netherlands, may meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most ob't humble serv't,

PETER BESNARD.

To the Right Hon. the Trustees of the linen and hempen manufactures.

[The enclosed is a copy.]

From the New England Farmer.

THE SHAKERS, OR UNITED SOCIETY.

There are sixteen Societies of this peculiar denomination in the United States; in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Kentucky and Ohio.—There are in all of these societies the population of about 5000. Each society consists of 3 and some 4 families (so called:—) the largest and most central Family is called the church. These church families contain 60 and so on to 100 members. Two societies generally constitute what is called a Bishopric; each Bishopric is under the administration of 4 Elders (2 males and 2 females) whom they greet with the title of Ministry. The Ministry reside alternately at each society. They have the appointment and dictation of all the other elders and officers of the societies in their bishopric. Each of the churches and families have 4 elders (2 males and 2 females) who have the immedi-

ate care of the spiritual concerns of their respective families. Each church has 2 trustees who are the keepers of the money, &c. belonging to the church. They have an office for the transaction of business with those who are not of the society; in their name are written all the deeds, notes, &c., they also do all the tradings and make all stipulations with (what they call) the world's people. Distinct from them are also two deacons who have the management of the domestic concerns and to whom the members make application for whatever they are in want of, and their resources are supplied by the trustees. No individual keeps any money—or can call any property his own, but all is ceded to the general common stock, so that, according to the answer a young lady among them made to an inquiry, if she possessed any property there, 'Nothing is mine, but all ours.'

They have a covenant which is signed by all the members of twenty-one years of age and upwards the purport of which is—they resign all claim as individuals to any property which is there or that they may bring into the society—all claim to any remuneration for their services—and they will devote and employ themselves to their best abilities for the support and promotion of the society, having secured to them a good living and equality so long as they remain members and no longer. Parents in general give their children a small portion of their property, but the main part to the society.

As to their requirements of duty, each one is left to judge and act for himself, though an idle, indolent person, with this industrious community soon finds no comfort or enjoyment and therefore such ones generally expel themselves. Each one has his or her allotted employment so that every branch has its necessary attention paid to it.

They have a numerous list of *orders* or *gifts*, as they are called, with them, which they are very strict and attentive in observing; besides the many relating to their religious life, they have those of a temporal nature, which are of equal importance to them.

It is against order for any one man and woman to converse or be together without a third. For any one to blame or censure another on any account before any one except their elders, or expose their own trials except to them; it also against order to leave any gates open, bars down or to permit any broken windows to remain so, which they are very strict in observing. They are also very strict in having cleanliness and decency observed in their houses and door-yards; or to spit upon the floor, or to be anywise boisterous in their dwelling houses. They always have a place for every tool, and keep every tool in its place, consequently have nothing lost; many of these rules trifling as they may appear, it would be well to have adopted by every household or community. They generally have two dwelling houses in each church and one in each family; those in each church or family all sit down at one table, and meet three evenings in a week together for their evening devotions, which are generally singing, dancing and a reminding of their orders and gifts; they always before these meetings retire to their respective rooms in their dwelling houses and observe the strictest silence for the space of half an hour. They retire at 9 o'clock (all at one time) and arise about 4 or 5 in the morning. They are very regular and temperate in their

diet, having no extravagancies, and moderate in their habits having no superfluities.

Their farms and orchards are in the highest state of cultivation, they have been long noted as manufacturing the best of articles, such as brooms, tubs, sieves, &c. and also for raising garden seeds, but it is not to be wondered at that the recent great advancement in horticulture has left them behind in this respect.

They are very attentive to company of which they have much in the summer season; and truly it is time pleasantly spent to visit their beautiful neat villages. There is one in Shirley, Massachusetts, which the traveller would pronounce the most pleasantly situated and neat village this state affords; it has a beautiful white church about 6 or 8 dwelling houses, and 20 or 25 other buildings in which are carried on the various branches of mechanism, &c.

G. C. B.

From the Plough Boy of 1819—Vol. I.

THE MORAL PLOUGH BOY.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise."—This advice given by a man whose experience and wisdom has commanded the admiration of the world for centuries, cannot be too rigidly inculcated. When the slothful man reflects on the unwearied exertions of the ants, and compares their activity with his indolence, the blush of shame ought to crimson his cheek: for the ants pursue with unabated zeal their daily employment merely for subsistence; the prospect of gain does not stimulate; ambition does not actuate, and none of those powerful inducements which operate upon the human species, can have any influence upon the actions of these insects. The regularity and method which distinguish the operations of the ants are convincing proofs that industry and perseverance are the basis of civil order: for they pursue without the smallest inconvenience, altho' living together in swarms, their daily occupations. A desire of assisting one another appears to animate all; for we have frequently observed one of them struggling beneath a heavy burden, and after repeated attempts to reach the place of destination failing, one of his companions would run to his support, and assist in carrying the burden. From this let man, the proud monarch of all creation, learn a useful lesson, and follow the example of this little insect, and when he beholds his neighbor oppressed with a heavy burden and sinking under accumulated misery, let him proffer the hand of friendship and alleviate his misfortunes by relieving him from despondency and raising him to prosperity. Providence has placed the whole animal creation under the control of man, and appears to have expressly designed a portion of it for his instruction, and as none have so good an opportunity of contemplating the works of nature as the Plough Boys, let them employ their faculties, and whilst invigorating their bodies by wholesome exercise, let them not forget, in their noon-day and evening repose, to expand their minds by reflecting on the vast field which nature has placed immediately within their observation.

From considering the dwelling place of the ants we are naturally led to reflect upon the habitation of the industrious farmer; and here a scene presents itself which must command our admiration. Content encir-

cles the brow of the husbandman; affection and simplicity adorn his partner with a beauty which nothing but an innocent mind and domestic industry can impart; innocence and health beam on the countenance of his offspring; pure religion and morality influence all their actions, and although no monument shall transmit their names to posterity, and they shall pass unnoticed in the page of history, still in the opinions of the virtuous and the wise, they hold a higher rank and are more esteemed, than all the conquerors which the old world has ever produced.

We wish to enforce the absolute necessity of industry and rigid economy. We speak to the Plough Boys, and address them in the language of friendship; we are aware that the industrious feel a consciousness of having done their duty, and are rewarded by the pleasing recollections which it affords them; but there are some who have degenerated and walk not in the way of their fathers. To them we say—"go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise." We call upon you who pass your days in idleness to exercise reflection; look around you, and consider who in your neighborhood commands the most respect and esteem: is it the man who rides about the country visiting his neighbors? or the one who by prudence and industry has accumulated a competency? You are capable of determining this question; and we earnestly entreat you to submit no longer to the degrading epithet of the drone, which you must receive if you continue in idleness, but rouse from your lethargy and exert your faculties, lest the industrious bees combine and drive you an outcast from their hive.

In every civilized country the industrious farmer has been respected; but in none have they enjoyed so many advantages as in our own. Here the man who cultivates the soil, and adheres attentively to his employment, acquires a fortune, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens, in addition to all his other advantages; and if he possesses that strong and vigorous mind, that plain common sense for which our countrymen are remarkable, honors await him in our legislative halls and national councils. All these advantages the slothful man must renounce; for who will repose confidence in, or entrust the management of their affairs to the man who is totally incapable of regulating his own private concerns? No one. Then let the slothful man, as he values reputation, as he dreads the scorn and contempt of his fellow-citizens, as he fears the wrath of an offending Deity, abjure the paths of indolence which lead to infamy, and follow those of industry which insure respectability.

But sloth is not the companion of the Plough Boys alone; it pervades all classes of community, and particularly our large populous cities. But in them we fear it is so deep rooted, that it will never be entirely eradicated. It was not our intention when we first commenced this essay to give a minute detail of the societies of ants, but to draw a moral lesson from them, by making use of such facts only as would answer our purpose. We request the citizen, when contemplating the magnificent buildings in his vicinity, the spacious and commodious streets, the vast multitude of rational beings that subsist in social intercourse, to consider at the same time the following extract:—"If we think with wonder of the populous cities which have employed the united labors of

man for many ages to bring them to their full extent, what shall we say to the White Ants, which require only a few months to build a metropolis capable of containing an infinitely greater number of inhabitants than even imperial Nineveh, Babylon, Rome or Peking in all their glory!" Y.

Wool—Has fallen and is falling. The Manufacturers have nearly their stock for the year. The farmers have been killing their calves & raising their lambs; so that next year the quantity of Wool in the market will be great and price less; and so on; till the farmers call raising wool a losing business and give their sheep to the hogs. Then wool will become scarce and the price will rise and more sheep will be raised and the price come down again and so on indefinitely. It will however be a good business on the whole for those who follow it steadily and judiciously; as all that it brings at the shearing floor, over twenty-five cents per pound, where sheep are well managed, is clear profit. Keep as many sheep as your farm will most conveniently maintain, and you will have a steady though unequal profit. Go to speculating—disarrange your other business for the sake of keeping a great many sheep, just because wool now brings a good price and you will probably bring your crop of wool to market just in season to catch a loss.—*Hudson Columbia Repub.*

Mortgaging the Body.—The April number of the North American Review contains a notice of the Fifth Annual Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, and a great number of facts in regard to imprisonment for debt.

The Society have returns from one hundred prisons for the year 1829. In 32 of these 2841 persons were imprisoned for sums less than 20 dollars, and 902 for sums more than 20 dollars and less than 100 dollars.

In 53 prisons, the whole number imprisoned for sums more than 100 dollars was but 416, as 1 to 7, compared with the number imprisoned for less than 20 dollars.

In 17 prisons, in which 2057 persons were imprisoned, only 294 paid the debt.

In 17 prisons in the Northern States, in the year 1829, there were imprisoned 2742. In the same number of prisons in the Southern States, for the same period, but 35 were imprisoned. This is a striking fact exhibiting in strong contrast the liberalized character of the laws of the South in contrast with those of the north.

It is computed that in the Northern and Middle States, during the year 1829, more than 50,000 persons were imprisoned for debt.

From the returns, it appears that the average number of persons discharged, by taking the poor debtors oath, is twice as great as the numbers who pay the debt.

Facts of this kind may be cited to any extent, all tending to show that impris-

onment for debt is of little other use than exhibiting a relic of a barbarous age.—*N Y. Gaz.*

An occasional correspondent of ours, says the Bedford, Pa. Gaz. whose veracity is unquestionable, wishes to state by way of exposition that oxalic acid is not unfrequently used in the cleaning of tripe, entrails, &c.—He learnt by this mere accident: Happening to be in a druggist's shop, not a hundred miles from this town, a little girl came in to purchase some oxalic acid; and, as it is well known it is a strong and deadly poison, the natural and very prudent inquiry was made by the tradesman, 'What do you want it for?' The answer was, 'My mother wants it to scour tripe.' It is used to make tripe white. The druggist took care to give the girl a small quantity after such an explanation. Several persons were taken ill, and one died at Bedford last year, in consequence of eating the inside of animals.

BLOSHING BLUE.—A French paper states that there is a young girl of 17, residing in the environs of Angers, whose body to the waist is quite blue, and when any thing is said to induce a blush, her face, instead of becoming red, assumes a still darker blue color.

PROTECTION OF LAMBS AND GESE.—It is but little known, but is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of your lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes among them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

According to a computation published in the Courier, the average increase of the population of New-York city is equal to one person in every hour and twelve minutes.

The editor of the Pottstown Star mentions that a Gold mine has been discovered on the premises of Mr. Bredlinger, in New Hanover township, Montgomery county.

It is a curious fact, that the Pope is, at this moment, the only monarch in Europe who, without a national debt to liquidate, has a surplus revenue.

There are, at this time, two red-breasts, with indefatigable industry, feeding and bringing up a nest of young black-birds in an ivy tree, in the garden of Mr. Bell, of Thirsk, near the city of London.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
for the week ending July, 31, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Baro- meter	Wind	Face of the Sky.	Observations
24	M	76	29,40	w	fair	
	E	64	29,45		do	
25	M	80	29,45	w	do	
	E	67	29,36		city	temp. spring water 7 ft
26	M	78	29,31	w	fair	high winds. [deep, 58°
	E	64	29,41	w	rain	3-10 thunder showers
27	M	74	29,54	w	fair	
	E	73	29,43		do	
28	M	78	29,35	w	rain	
	E	67	29,55		do	1-10
29	M	76	29,65	w	fair	
	E	62	29,60		do	
30	M	80	29,53	sw	do	
	E	72	29,45	sw	city	high winds ther 68° 5 ch
31	M	68	29,60	sw	rsia	2-10
	E	68	29,64	sw	cloudy	

□ The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other

HUSBANDMAN'S SONG.

'Midst yellow crops of waving grain,
My God, I raise the humble strain—
These spicy gales, how soft they blow,
How sweet the mur'm'ring waters flow,—
Yonder blue skies, how bright they shine
How rich their tints—and how divine!
Earth groans beneath her ponderous load,
The bounty of a gracious God!

What unbelief my heart betray'd,
When I beheld the tender blade!
My throbbing bosom heav'd with fear,
Lest aught should talnt the golden air—
But mercy kept the precious grain,
Nor suffered man to toil in vain—
Bade the soft gales breathe gently forth,
And curb'd the fury of the North.

Wake every soul—with rapture sing
The praises of a bounteous King—
For lo! the God of Nature pours
In Earth's soft lay his golden showers.
See where the loaded boughs appear,
See Eshool's vine transplanted here—
And Canaan's fruits luxuriant grow,
While streams of milk and honey flow.

Jesus! the smiling scene around,
Owns not a spot of barren ground
So shall my soul, if thou be there,
Fruits of the finest flavor bear.
Sow the blest seeds of grace divine,
And thou, dear Sun, arise and shine,
Ripen the crop, new strength impart,
And reap a harvest in my heart.

RECIPES.—Artificial Port wine.—The Russians make their port wine thus:—Cider three quarts, French brandy one quart, gum kino one drachm. And the French restanraters imitate successfully old hoc, by the following mixture; Cider three quarts, French brandy one quart, alcoholized ntre either one drachm.

POTATOE PUDDING.

Take half a pound of butter, and half a pound of powdered sugar, and stir them together till very light. Have ready a pound of boiled potatoes, which must be quite cold. Grate the potatoes, and beat four eggs till very thick. Stir the beaten eggs and the grated potatoes alternately, into the butter and sugar, with a gill of cream or rich milk. Add a teaspoonful of mixed spice, and a glass of wine, brandy and rose-water, mixed.—Having stirred the whole very hard, put it into shells of puff paste and bake it half an hour. This quantity of the mixture is sufficient for two shells the size of soup plates.

Sweet potatoe pudding may be made in the same manner.

RHUBARB PIE.

For one pie, take four of the small bunches of green rhubarb stalks that are brought to market in the spring, or six if they are very small. Peel the stalks, cut them into little pieces, and stew them till quite soft in a very little water.—When done, mash the rhubarb with the back of a spoon, and make it very sweet with sugar. Set it away to cool. Make a puff paste, and when the rhubarb is quite cold put it into the pie, which may either be a shell or with a lid. Bake it about half an hour.

FRENCH CAKE.—Take five common-sized tumblers full of sifted flour, three tumblers of powdered white sugar, half a

tumbler of butter, one tumbler of rich milk or cream, and a teaspoonful of pearl-ash dissolved in as much lukewarm water as will cover it. Mix all well together in a pan. Beat three eggs till very light, and then add them to the mixture.—Throw in a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon or nutmeg, and beat the whole very hard about ten minutes, butter a deep pan put in the mixture, and bake it in a moderate oven.

Intelligence of Birds.—A gentleman a few doors from us, relates the following:—A son of his, in the early part of the season, put up a cage in his garden, intended for the blue-bird. Soon after it was completed, a pair of wrens paid it a visit, and being pleased with the tenement, took possession, and commenced building a nest. Before, however, the nest was completed, a pair of blue-birds arrived—laid claim to the cage, and after a hard battle, succeeded in ousting the wrens, and forthwith completed a nest on a plan of their own. But the male wren was a bird of spirit, and not disposed to submit tamely to the injury; some days after, watching his opportunity when his antagonist was away, he entered the cage, and commenced rolling the eggs out of the nest. He had thrown out but one, when the blue-bird discovered him and with loud cries made an immediate attack. The wren sought safety in a neighboring currant bush, and by his activity in dodging about among the branches and on the ground, succeeded in eluding his enraged adversary.—The blue-bird gave up the chase, and returned to examine the condition of his nest. The egg had luckily fallen on a soft bed, and was not broken. After a careful examination, he took it in his claws and returned it safely to the nest.—[Catskill Rec.]

Steam Engines.—One of our late London papers says, "that it has been ascertained that there are in England not less than 15,000 steam engines at work, some of them of almost incredible power.—There is one in Cornwall of a thousand horse power! Taking it for granted that, on an average, these engines are only of twenty-five horse power each, it would be equal to 375,000 horses.—

New Metal.—A block of platina weighing 20 lbs. has lately been dug up in one of the mines of Russia: the largest specimen before existing weighs only 10 lbs. This metal is now appropriated to the circulating medium of Russia, as nearly the whole quantity which the mines produce is converted into money. It is heavier and more durable than silver, though hardly distinguishable from it in color.

Pliny says that bleaching by means of sulphur, was employed as early as the first century. Apuleius, also tells a story of a GALLANT, who, by taking refuge under a wicket coop where cloth was hung to whiten by this process, came near being suffocated.

CITIES.

A late German production gives the following census of 15 largest cities in the world; it is remarkable that there are only three of these in Europe:—

Jeddo, in Japan,	1,680,000
Pekin,	1,500,000
London,	1,300,000
Hang-tcheon,	1,100,000
Calcutta,	900,000
Madras,	817,000
Nankin,	800,000
Canton,	800,000
Paris,	717,500
Vou-tchang,	600,000
Constantinople,	597,000
Benares,	593,000
Kio,	520,000
Sou-tcheou,	500,000
Hoang-tcheou,	500,000

Of the hundred of the largest cities, 58 are in Asia, 32 in Europe, and 10 in America and Africa.—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSIONS.

Silliman's Journal contains some interesting data respecting steam boat explosions, from which we collect the following:

On	No. Explosions.	Killed.	Wounded.
Hudson River,	4	23	16
N. Y. Harbor, &c.	11	41	5
L. I. Sound,	2	4	0
Waters Mid. States,	5	7	10
" Southern do.	5	21	8
Ohio River,	6	66	55
Mississippi River,	14	78	36
Buffalo, on L. Erie	1	15	0
	48	260	130

There does not appear, that there has been any blowing up of steam boats on the Great Lakes, except that at Buffalo, last year.—*ib.*

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES, and Quicks.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2.50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at \$5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nursery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of L. Tucker, Rochester. **BUEL & WILSON.**
Albany Nursery, July 16th

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK,
WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms—by J. D. Homergue and Peter S. Duponceau. Also,

The American Gardener,
Dean's New-England Farmer, and
Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by
HOYT, PORTER & CO
Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale as above. July 23

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Terms—\$2.50 per annum or
\$2 00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

SMALL WORKS FOR AUGUST.

During this month the prudent and economical farmer will find his cares to multiply. There are a great many things to be attended to this month, which taken separately appear trifling, but when taken in the aggregate amount to a consideration equal to the ruin or thrift of a comfortable farming interest. Weeds are springing up in improved lands or those under tillage; these, as far as can be done without injury to the crops, should be destroyed, and there are but few crops but what will be benefitted by the operation. Weeds are not only injurious to the present crops, but if allowed to ripen their seeds they lay the foundation for an increase of the evil the succeeding year. Grounds about barns and sheds should be looked to, as in such places noxious weeds are apt to increase if not cut often. Many of the seeds of garden vegetables ripen this month, and require to be gathered in season, in order that the best in quality which generally ripen first, may not be lost. It will be found that with carrots and parsnips, the best seeds are those upon the centre umbels, and as those ripen some time in advance of the others, they should be cut out as soon as they begin to change color, and when people have small gardens, keep them separate for their own sowing. In order to have large seeds upon beets the points of the shoots should be pinched off when they are about one foot long. Peas should be gathered and their stalks put with the compost in the yard or where there are large crops they may be thrashed and the stalks stacked or put upon the sheds to be scattered in the yard during winter, when sheep will feed well upon them. Do the most part of your budding this month, and be careful to save the seeds of such fruits as are ate in the family; let each parcel be labeled that the quality at the time of planting may be known. Gather herbs for medicinal and culinary use, let them be dried in the shade as they preserve their color better.—Prepare grounds for sowing onions the last of this month to stand over winter, as by so doing you will have them early. Lettuce should also be sown the last of this month; on beds of a southern aspect, that the plants may have an early start in the spring. Early York cabbage, and cauliflowers should be sown about the same time, and spinage. Seed wheat should be prepared, during which operation, do not lull yourselves to sleep, by the vulgar error that wheat changes to chess, but see that it is all separated; and when your lambs change into pigs, say it is as easy for wheat to change to chess: but until that time continue to destroy all noxious weeds upon your farms. As every good farmer in our section of the country will be able during this month to treat his friends with ripe fruit, it is well that they should be rather sociable and make friendly visits; those if well conducted, are not only pleasant, but profitable; they should be family visits in every sense of the word; for the good man should be accompanied by his

wife, sons and daughters; but his small children should be instructed before leaving home that they must not touch any thing about the garden or orchard where they are going without special consent, otherwise many sample articles will be destroyed. One great advantage to be gained by our farmers when on these visits, is the comparing of crops, fruits, stock, &c. We are all naturally selfish, and until we have seen better, we are apt to think our own is best; seek a comparison and when you find a better than your own procure it. But above all when on such visits avoid any thing like *mystery*: let your communications be open and free from the "hocus pocus" of the dark ages; neither be suspicious of such in others, like the man who upon discovering that his neighbor had better melons than himself, and although his neighbor had given him all directions according to his own practices; still he accused him of retaining some important part of the operation. The neighbor being willing that he should enjoy his jealousy, discovered him approaching one day, when he took a red hot poker from the fire ran to his melons, and seemed to be very busy with it about the roots, when his neighbor approached him with "now I have caught you; now I can have as good melons as you."—He immediately returned home, heated his poker and commenced stirring the ground about the roots of his melons when the fruits of jealousy soon appeared by the death of his vines, and it frequently happens that this vice (for we can not call it by a better name) brings its own punishment.

PARING AND BURNING SOILS.

As under this head we often meet with articles from our transatlantic brethren, we might induce some of our young farmers to try an experiment which might occasion much damage, we therefore enter our solemn protest against it. We have never seen an instance in the United States where we thought this operation could be resorted to without serious injury. Even the propriety of selecting the dryest time for burning off fallows in new countries may be doubted. We know that the decomposition of vegetables, furnish food for a new set of plants, and that with a few exceptions what we term manures are composed of such decomposing vegetable matter, then how absurd the practice to destroy so great a proportion of the vegetable matter contained in soils as would be done by paring and burning. We grant that there may be soils which contain so much vegetable or carbonaceous matter as to render them incapable of conducting heat to that extent necessary for the growth and perfection of certain crops. But then such lands should be considered inexhaustible beds of manure than otherwise. There are but few places in our country but what such lands are now, or soon will be immensely valuable. There are some tracts of reclaimed lands where the deposits of vegetable matter are so great that many crops will not for the reasons before mentioned, succeed well upon them, but for the most places where we have observed these deposits, they are surrounded as if by design, with light sandy soils, either of which will prove advantageous to the other when mixed with it; as

according to a fashionable mode of reasoning "sand mixed with vegetable matter is the same as vegetable matter mixed with sand," and when the proportions are duly attended to, the most productive soils may be found. Therefore in all cases, where lands contain more vegetable matter than is necessary for the production of crops, instead of destroying the surplus by fire, we would recommend an exchange with lighter soils as the most profitable.

CARD.

We have been much gratified by the communication from the agricultural society of the district of Niagara, U. C., ordering four copies of our paper for the use of the society. We consider this as a friendly invitation to be with them in the cause for which they have associated, and also as approving the course we have thus far pursued in the publication of the Farmer.

With regard to these positions we should be ill deserving of their patronage, were we not to tender to them as co-workers in the advancement of agriculture and horticulture, every possible facility in our power; at the same time we shall endeavor to keep from the columns of the Farmer any political remarks which might injure the feelings of those living under a different form of government. Living as we do in the vicinity of each other with a sameness of climate hardly equalled in any part of North America, for producing the necessaries of life, and at the same time free from the plagues of tropical climates, we have every encouragement to advance those sister arts. We therefore invite the members of the Niagara district Agricultural society, as well as all other gentlemen in their vicinity to make such use of the columns of the Farmer for communicating any useful matter to the public as they shall deem proper and shall at all times consider it a favor to receive from them any observations touching the Agriculture, Horticulture or the arts, at present practised amongst them; and assure them that inquiries made of the public through us will be promptly attended to.

OUR MARKET.

Our market has been well supplied with fruit, and esculents the week past. We are not under the necessity of importing melons or pears from New-York at this time, as pears appear to be plenty at one dollar per bushel. We invite our horticulturists to pay more attention to the cultivation of early varieties, such as ripen in July, by which means our market might be supplied without the trouble of sending to New-York for them. The first pear that now comes into our market in quantities, is the green chissel, which from its rapid growth and abundant bearing has been much cultivated in this neighborhood, although it is not as fine in flavor as some of the earlier varieties.—We have also noticed the large Golden pippins of New England, in our market in fine perfection, generally called *pumpkins*, we shall therefore expect a thanksgiving as soon as the weather will allow of it.

Hartford, Con. has become quite a resort for Southern travellers.

Hints on the most Economical Manner of Feeding Horses.

FROM THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

To economise the food of working animals, must be admitted to be an object of great public and private importance. The practices of different parts of the country are not all alike perfect in this respect. In Scotland which is behind no country in general agricultural improvement, there is yet much to be learned in this branch of rural economy. In the general management and economical methods of feeding horses, Scotland, generally speaking, is greatly behind England; but in England itself, the most approved practices are not always generally known, or universally adopted.

A great variety of articles, as every one knows, are employed in the feeding of horses; of grains, there are oats, oatmeal barley, bran; of leguminous plants, there are beans, and peas; of roots, there are the potatoe, the turnip, the carrot, and the parsnip; of dried grasses and other plants, there are hay, saintfoin, clover, ryegrass, and straw; and, occasionally, other substances, as oil-cake.

In North Wales where a scarcity of hay is often much felt during winter and the early part of spring, the gorse, or furze, is frequently employed to feed both horses and cattle. It is prepared for that purpose by being bruised by small watermills, and when mixed with a proportion of oats, or chopped or cut hay, it is found to be a strong and nourishing food for the horse. This plant is also similarly used in several districts of the county of Devon. And, in Scotland, where the furze or gorse abounds in many places, such a practice might be adopted with great advantage.

Of the different kinds of grain given to horses, the oat is found to be the best adapted to support the strength and spirit of the animal. Amongst roots, the carrot and the parsnip are much valued; but these altho' they contain more saccharine matter than the potatoe, and although probably equally nutritious, yet, as they require greater nicety in their cultivation, and a richer and deeper soil they cannot be so universally and cheaply raised, and in such large quantities, as the potatoe. The latter growing in almost every soil of this island, may be said to be the most useful of all this class of plants, for the feeding of the horses.

In feeding with potatoes, however, one precaution should never be neglected, which is to steam or boil them before using them. The giving the potatoe in its raw state to the horse, has been fatal to numbers of these valuable animals, especially when on hard work, and overheated by violent exertion.—In its crude state, the potatoe is exceedingly apt to ferment in the stomach of the horse.

In the feeding of the horse with grain, whatever be the kind given, it should always be bruised; or, what is better still, coarsely ground. The hay, too, ought to be cut into small lengths, not exceeding half an inch, nor less than a quarter of an inch; and a quantity of straw, cut in like manner, should be mixed with it. For the purpose of bruising the grain, and cutting the hay and straw simple machines have been invented, which can be obtained at no very considerable cost. In Scotland, where thrashing machines are universally employed, it is recommended that the machinery, for the

purposes referred to, should be attached and moved by the same power.

When the grain has been bruised, and the hay and straw cut, it will be necessary to proportion the quantity of each to be mixed together, and to make up a sufficiency of food on which a working horse may subsist for twenty-four hours. And, in order to illustrate this, we cannot do better than mention a few examples taken from the practice of stables, where this mode has been long and successfully followed.

In the stables of Messrs. Hanbury and Trueman, in Spitalfields, where 82 horses are kept, the animals receive all their food in the manger, no hay being ever put into the rack. The stable, which is spacious enough to contain this number of horses, is one of the most perfect in all its arrangements in London, and being admirably well ventilated, disease rarely occurs.

The excellent health, condition, and general appearance of these horses, evince the goodness of the treatment adopted. They are fed in following manner. Each horse receives in twenty-four hours 18 lbs. cut hay and straw, the proportion of the latter being one-eighth; 11 lbs. of bruised oats, and 1 lb. of bruised beans; making in all 33 lbs. of food. In summer no beans are given, as they are then found to be too heating; but in consequence of the beans being withdrawn, a small addition is made to the quantity of oats. Half a pound of salt is given weekly to each horse. This being divided into two portions, one of them is given on Saturday night, and the other on Sunday, and being so administered, the salt generally purges the animal. And on account of this effect, and as the animals received no boiled or steamed food, it is thought better by Mr. Hanbury, to supply the salt in this manner, than to deal it out nightly in small quantities.

In another stable in Long Lane in London, belonging to Mr. Higgins, where above 300 heavy cart horses are kept doing much daily hard labor, no hay is ever put into the rack. It is always mixed with straw, and cut down into lengths not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch. The hay used is generally clover hay, with one half of barley straw. The oats, barley, and beans, are always coarsely ground before being added to the cut hay.—Although the quantity of hay being 19 lbs. for a very large horse, and 14 lbs. for a very small one, given in the 24 hours, remains unaltered throughout the year, it is found advisable during the same period to alter the kinds and quantities of grain. In winter a larger proportion of beans is given than of oats, the quantity being two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter. As the spring sets in, the allowance of beans is gradually diminished to one-third, the other two thirds being made up of barley, which grain is held to be more cooling for spring food. But in summer oats are substituted for barley. Of the mixture of these bruised or ground grains, the elephant size cart-horse receives 20 lbs., the smaller animals 16 lbs.; and with the addition of 3 lbs. of bran during winter, and 4 lbs. during the rest of the year, every large horse thus receives in 24 hours about 40 lbs. of mixed provender, and smaller horses about 33 lbs. Salt is not given during winter, but always in other quarters of the year: an ounce being then daily mixed up with the other ingredients of the food.

In this last stable as well as in all others, where the same system of feeding is practised, the following method of mixing up the materials of the food is observed. The cut hay is first laid on the floor of the barn or loft, over it the bran, next the bruised or ground beans, and lastly the other ground grain. All the substances are then tossed together, and thus prepared, the provender is ready for use.

Although we have thus detailed the method of feeding cart horses in some of the best managed stables of London, we are more inclined to direct attention to the plan followed by Dr. Sully of Wiveliscombe, in Somersetshire.* This gentleman has for more than 20 years successfully pursued the plan of feeding which are about to detail.

Its utility and economy are apparent, and we feel confident that it may be generally practised with advantage.

Dr. Sully says, that his horses employed in his professional practice, and accustomed to travel at the rate of eight miles an hour, "from the great labor they undergo, have no secure place, and yet few people can boast of cattle being in better condition."—In his stable there are no racks to hold the hay. He objects, and we think with the greatest reason, to the employing them. In the first place, the groom, if the stables are fitted up with racks, will always fill them, and by so doing tempt the horse to eat too much, thus overloading his stomach; so that when, in this full distended state, he is taken out of the stable and put to his work, his wind will be endangered. And not only does the full hay rack often occasion this injury to the horse, but it is the cause of great unnecessary waste of provender. It must have frequently been remarked by those who have entered a stable, that all horses, when they have the command of their head, pull the hay out of the rack and throw it under their feet. This is purposely done, that the more tasty portions of the hay may be selected for food, and the rest rejected. Few, if any, grooms will replace in the rack the hay that has been thus refused, and a great waste of it necessarily ensues. It is Dr. Sully's opinion that a horse with a well filled rack will consume and spoil upwards of 30 lbs. of hay in 24 hours. But when it is cut down and mixed with a due proportion of cut straw and bruised or coarsely ground oats, or other grain, 10lbs are sufficient.

The details of Dr. Sully's manner of feeding his horses are worthy of imitation, combining, we conceive, convenience and economy of time and labor. In the loft above the stables, are prepared the portionable quantities of the food with which his horses are daily supplied, and a very simple method has been devised to convey it when mixed into the manger of each horse. A wooden pipe is made to pass from the loft into each of the mangers, and close by the mouth of the pipe in the loft is placed a tub of size enough to contain what is sufficient food for a horse for 24 hours. To prevent the horse, in searching for the grain, from tossing out of the manger the mixed food which is dropt into it, oaken cross-bars, 12 inches distant, are nailed over it. Between these bars ample space remains for the horse to feed.

As there can be no dependence on the measured quantities of grain or other food given to the horse, from the variation at times in the respective weights of equal quan-

*See an interesting Letter of his in the Sporting Magazine for Nov. 1826.

titles, Dr. Sully recommends, and indeed regards it as necessary, that grain of all kinds, and also the cut hay and straw, should be carefully weighed. When all the ingredients are so prepared, the proportions for each horse are allotted. From the table which follows will be seen the different articles of food, and the quantities and weight which the horse should receive.

	1st class	2d class	3d class	4th class
1. Farinaceous substances, consisting of bruised or ground Beans, Peas, Wheat, Barley, or Oats	5	5	10	5
2. Bran, fine or coarse	0	0	0	0
3. Boiled or steamed potatoes, mashed in a tub with a wooden bruiser	5	0	0	0
4. Fresh grains (boiled barley)	6	0	0	0
5. Hay cut down into chaff	7	8	10	0
6. Straw cut down into chaff	7	10	10	0
7. Malt dust, or ground oil cake	0	2	0	0
	30	30	30	30

With 2 ounces of salt for each class.

By this table it will be seen that each horse receives 30lbs. of food in the 24 hours a quantity which will, in all cases, be found to be amply sufficient. The addition of 2 ounces of salt is necessary to assist the digestion of the food. All herbivorous animals, as is well known, in their wild state, indicate the necessity or utility of this condiment, by resorting wherever it is to be met with in those places where native salt exists. In the vast forests of America, where rock-salt abounds, those spots are called by the natives salt-licks, from the wild cattle resorting to them to lick the salt. In Cheshire, and the salt district of that county, there is a farm which is noted for the excellence of its cheese. On this farm is a natural salt spring to which the cows daily resort, and by many it is believed that the tasting of this brine by the cows adds to the flavor of their milk.*

Of the four classes into which Dr. Sully divides his ingredients for feeding, those two which contain the steamed or boiled potatoe are the most recommended. No food conduces more to the healthy working condition of horses than the steamed or boiled potatoe; and we may observe, with relation to this, as well as to other kinds of food, that when the horse comes in weary and hungry, after a long day's work, it is necessary to fill his manger more copiously with the ingredients prepared for him.

In determining what kind of food shall be given to the horse, and in what quantity it shall be supplied, particular circumstances must often be allowed to operate. Violent and long continued exertion, for example, will require the strongest food, and the largest allowance of it. It will be apparent however, in the several instances before adduced of the most approved methods of feeding horses, that although these methods may differ in the kinds of articles selected for food, and in the quantities of the mixture given, they all agree in certain essential points; and it is to these that we wish in an especial manner, to direct the public attention. The methods it will be seen, all agree in the practice of invariably bruising or coarsely grinding the grain and beans, in cutting down the hay and straw, in giving no hay in the rack, in allowing salt, and in weighing each article separately, before mixture, in place of adopting the fallacious guide of measurement.

*In the last number of the Journal, the value and uses of this important condiment are fully treated of.

Having thus very imperfectly endeavored to point out what is conceived to be the best method of feeding horses, it is unnecessary to dwell on the various advantages which such a system offers.

As the horse advances in age, his teeth gradually lose their perpendicular position, and become less fitted for grinding the hard food which the nature of his work, and his artificial situation in stables, renders it necessary for him to receive. His mastication is rendered imperfect, and the grain when given him unbruised or unground, is often swallowed entire. And as he saliva and the gastric juice of the stomach are held to be the solvents of the food, and as more perfect mastication must allow these to act with more effect upon it, a more perfect digestion, we may believe, is induced by giving the grain in the bruised or ground state, and by the cutting down of the hay and straw. Thus, not only must the practice be conducive to the health of the horse, but it must produce a great saving of the food. To persons requiring constant and steady work from their horses, the advantages of the practice are very obvious.

The carrier, with his horse-provender weighed, mixed, put into a bag, and carried with him, can feed and refresh his horse at all times and places. The same observation applies to the farmer, and more strongly still to the post-master, whose horses have sudden calls upon them for great exertion. By means of provender so prepared, his horses soon fill themselves, and thus have time to lie down, sleep, and rest. To the gentleman and sportsman such a plan of feeding has also many advantages. The health of the horse is promoted, and the economy of its provender assured. The following are the words of the intelligent, humane, and experienced gentleman whom we have already quoted. "My business," says Dr. Sully, "extends through Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Wilts. I travel with single horses on one pair of wheels, and by relaying, I am enabled then to cover more ground with four horses than any man I know in England, besides my pace is seven and eight miles an hour, and my servant, who always accompanies me, generally puts in a bag of provender, of coarsely ground grain, and cut hay and straw. I am certain the same plan will equally succeed with horses, coach or saddle."

Although we pride ourselves in Great Britain, and very justly, on the beauty and excellence of our horses, yet how superior soever we may be in this respect to our continental neighbors, we do not surpass them in knowledge of stable-management.—Those who have visited that portion of Switzerland which borders on Germany, must have witnessed the skillful manner of feeding horses. No grain is given to these animals without its due proportion of cut hay and straw. The hay-cutting machine is in very general use in this quarter of that delightful, romantic, and industrious country; and it is not only employed for the horse, but also for the cow. During winter along with different kinds of roots, as the carrot, the turnip, the parsnip, chopped up, a quantity of cut hay is mixed for the cow. If we pass from Switzerland into Germany, we observe the same, and perhaps greater attention to the food of the horse. To all the grain he receives, a portion of cut hay and straw is always added, and, it may be remarked, that

it is not uncommon, while on a journey, for the Swiss and German horseman to feed his steed, with coarse brown bread, half-a-pound or more at a feed.*

But it is unnecessary to go out of our own island for examples of good and economical modes of feeding horses; to the instances we have quoted, of the manner of treating them in certain stables in London, many more might be added; and if we travel the roads leading to the south from that great city, we shall find innumerable examples of the same good management. S M.

(From the Middletown Sentinel.)

SHAKER BARN.

MR. STARR.—I hand you for the amusement and information of the practical farmer, a description which I have verbally received from a friend of mine, living in that vicinity, of a large barn built the last season in the town of Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass. by the family of Shakers, located in that town. It is possible, that in some points, the dimensions may be inaccurate; but you may rely that they are materially correct. Both the size and form are probably unfit for common purposes—very few farmers would wish to collect so much forage and manure, or have so much stock in one place; but all who have any experience in the business will agree that there is much ingenuity and convenience in the design, for a large establishment.

The barn is built on ground inclining southwardly, in a perfect circle, and is ninety feet in diameter, across it from side to side. The walls are stone, 22 feet in height, of suitable thickness, and laid in lime or well pointed on each side. Round the barn, on the inner side, are stables forming a circle; the manger within and suitable places over it to throw or feed down the hay; the stable and manger occupy about twelve feet, and are eight feet high; the stables open to and from several different barn yards, in order to make as many and such divisions of their stock as they have thought proper.—The covering of the stables form the barn floor, which also extends round the barn.—There is but one large door way for entrance with teams and loads; this is from the northern side, from an offset or causeway, 8 feet above the base, and of course fourteen feet below the eaves. The cart or wagon that enters with a load, makes the whole circuit of the floor and after unloading, comes out at the same door; thus eight or ten teams with their loads can occupy the floor at one time, in unloading, and not hinder each other. Within this circle of stables and barn floor, is an area or bay, as it is usually called, which is filled with hay, &c. which must be over sixty feet diameter. This is pitched in and on from any side or place most convenient, or where wanted.

The roof comes to a point at the centre, and sheds off the rain all round, something similar to an umbrella. It is supported from the inner circle of the barn floor. The roof boards are laid up and down, which by a transverse sawing of the log all were brought to a point, and then shingled round in the usual mode. M.

By some recent experiments made in France, it appears that silk-worms may be entirely fed upon the leaf of the scorzonera, or viper's grass.

*It may be observed, that this latter practice is also common with millers in some parts of this country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Charleston, (S. C.) July 25th, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Yesterday I received the 27th No. of the Genesee Farmer, which is the only one I have seen since the 25th No., the others not having reached this place. In this number you republish some remarks of mine on the culture of the okra, and requested that I would give "directions for cooking okra, as practiced by the people at the south." With this I most cheerfully comply and as it would be too late to do so thro' the southern agriculturist, I address this to you, to be used as you may think proper.

All that is necessary to be known, is contained in the article which you have extracted. I would only suggest that perhaps a lighter soil and a warmer situation would answer better in your state than those recorded in that article.—You may also plant it much nearer, say 3 feet from row to row, and 18 in. in the row, leaving but one stalk. We plant it about the middle of March, and generally commence picking the pods early in June, which are borne in succession as the plant progresses in its growth. They are of a proper size when two or three inches long; but may be used as long as they remain tender, which is judged of by their bitterness: if good, (that is fit for use) they will snap asunder at the ends, but if they merely bend, they are too old, have become woolly, and must be rejected, for a few of such pods will spoil a dish of soup. I will now proceed to give you the directions for making the soup. I have taken definite quantities, so that the proper portion of each may be clearly understood by you. Smaller quantities may be used, but the proportions ought to be observed, as well as the length of time of boiling. I take one peck of okra pods, which must be very tender, and of which you will judge by the rule already given; cut them across into very thin slices, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness, but as much thinner as possible, as the operation is accelerated by their thinness. To this quantity of okra add about one third of a peck of tomatoes, which are first peeled and cut into pieces. This quantity can be either increased or diminished as may suit the taste of those for whom it is intended. A coarse piece of beef, (a shin is generally made use of) is placed into a digester with about two and a half gallons of water and a very small quantity of salt. It is permitted to boil for a few moments, when the scum is taken off and the okra and tomatoes thrown in. These are all the ingredients that are absolutely necessary, and the soup made is remarkably fine. We however usually add some corn cut off from the tender roasting ears, (the grain from three ears will be enough for the above quantity.) We also add sometimes about a half pint of Lima or civic beans, both of these improve the soup, but not so much as to make them indispensable—so far from it that I believe few add them. The most material thing to be attended to is the boiling; and the excellence of the soup depends almost entirely on this being faithfully done; for if it be not enough, however well the ingredients may have been selected, the soup will be very inferior, and give but little idea of the delightful flavor it possesses when properly done. I have already directed that the ingredients must be placed in a digester. This is decidedly the best vessel for doing this or any other

soup in: but should there be no digester, then an earthen ware pot should be prepared, but on no account make use of an iron one as it would turn the wholesome soup perfectly black. The proper color being green, colored with the rich yellow of the tomatoes. The time which is usually occupied in boiling okra soup is five hours. We put it on at 9 o'clock in the morning and take it off about 2 P. M., during the whole of which time it is kept briskly boiling; the cook at the same time stirring it and mashing the different ingredients. By the time it is taken off, it will be reduced to about one half, but as on the operation of the boiling being well and faithfully executed, dispands its goodness (as I have already remarked.) I will state the criterion by which this is judged of—the meat separates entirely from the bone, being "done to rags." The whole appears as one homogeneous mass, in which none of the ingredients are seen distinct; the object of this long boiling being thus to incorporate them. Its consistency should be about that of milk and porridge. I have I believe given you full directions for making this most excellent dish, and sure am I that if you can only succeed in raising the okra and follow the directions here given, you will rarely be without it when it can be obtained. The okra is raised in immense quantities here, and is used by both rich and poor and considered by each as one of the best of our summer dishes. In fact after eating a plate of okra soup, with its accompaniment, rice, few care to partake of any thing more in the shape of solid food.—Some even cut the pods and dry them for winter use. It will be gratifying to me to learn what success attends your attempts to cultivate this plant and make it into soups. We have several (3) varieties of okra, one of which is very inferior, being short and soon growing woody. Should you feel disposed to continue its culture I will with pleasure forward you some of our best seeds, if you will only direct me how and to where I shall send them. It will also give me pleasure to communicate any other parts you may wish to be acquainted with, either respecting this or any other plant or shrub cultivated among us.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN D. LEGARE.

N. GOODSAL, Esq.

In our 27 No. we expressed a wish that the editor of the *Southern Agriculturist* would send us directions for cooking okra or preparing the dish called Gombo from it. No sooner had our communication reached Charleston, than the editor encloses at once all necessary directions which we now give to our readers, having previously received from the Hon. J. Buel of Abany, directions for raising the plant in this latitude. When we consider the promptness with which these men embrace every opportunity to do good to the public, we cannot but feel our hearts overflowing with gratitude to them. That we have our lots cast amongst such philanthropists is a pleasant reflection. The facilities for agricultural improvements are increasing, and sentinels are now placed at proper distances on our sea coast from Georgia to Maine, to spread from post to post, without delay, any news of improvements in foreign countries, and those correspond with sentinels placed inland, whose duty it is to watch our internal improvements and answer any inquiries

which may be made from any part of the union. Surely our fathers had not such advantages! A farmer has but to ask information upon any point touching his occupation, from one of our Agricultural editors, and he receives free as air, not only the results of experiments of the present, but of past ages. No sooner is his inquiry made to one, than it is sounded from post to post, and every editor feels himself called upon to exert himself in the general cause.

Libraries are ransacked for records of the past—learned and practical men are consulted for the improvement of the present age, and all this is transmitted back to the inquirer with telegraphic dispatch. Who then will remain ignorant of business in which he is engaged? Who will continue slumbering in ignorance when his neighbors are pressing forward in improvements to prosperity and fame? What man will not retire from the disgusting, virtue-destroying course of politics of the present day, to enjoy the blisses of an honest, industrious, agricultural life, where every blessing is received immediately from the fountain of all good, with thankful hearts. Not so with the political sycophant, he receives his compensation as the reward of guile, and while pocketing, abhors it. Then what farmer will not exchange his political for an agricultural paper?—*Let the subscription lists of those papers tell.*

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The experience of "A young Farmer" in budding or grafting cultivated cherries on the wild black cherry (*Prunus virginiana*) exactly accords with my own, for all my attempts have been complete failures. There is another wild cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) however, that forms a good stock. Its leaves resemble those of the peach tree, and is often very abundant among hemlocks and windfalls. One of my friends had many fine cherries growing on the latter stocks; but he assured me (what I was well prepared to believe) that he could never get one to grow on the common wild cherry.

The genus *prunus* includes many species (Plums and Cherries) which agree well in their botanical character, but seem to differ very widely in their natures. The plum grows freely on the peach tree although of a different genus, and *vice versa*, though perhaps more sparingly; but I have never seen the plum grow on a cherry stock, nor a cherry on a plum stock.

D. T.

8 mo. 5, 1831.

SELECTIONS.

FLAX AND HEMP.

Continued from page 254.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Whilst viewing the treatment of flax in the Netherlands, I was not a little surprised at seeing cattle of every kind grazing in the field where it was steeping, and with free access to the steeping pools, the water of which is considered in Ireland to be highly injurious to every animal; having questioned a Boer on this matter, he told me, he never knew an instance of cattle being injured by flax water, nor is any precaution whatever used to keep them from it; on examining the water in which the flax is steeped, I found the color of it to differ much from that of the flax pools in Ireland; and I am led to think, on further consideration of the subject, that the vegetable matters which are blended

with the mud, when spread over the flax, being decomposed in the fermentive process that takes place, mingle with the mucilage of the plant, and act as agents to neutralize its injurious qualities; how far this may be the case, or whether the plant, being ripe before watering, and totally excluded from light and air in this process, may produce effects different from those in Ireland, I shall not pretend to say; but the fact is as I have described it.

That the mode practiced in Holland, Zealand, Flanders and France, of excluding light and air in the steeping of flax, has a powerful effect on the color of the plant, cannot be doubted; and that the properties of the water and mud employed have considerable influence in that point, as well as the texture of it, is equally certain, and is fully exemplified in each of those countries, as will be seen by the following statement:

In that part of Holland where flax, the growth of that country and of Zealand, is steeped, and where the soil is dark and of a slimy nature, the water soft and clear, and perfectly suited for culinary and other domestic uses, it is found that it comes from the steeping pool of a dark blay color, varying only in shades, according to the quality of the soil or mud with which it is covered; but every parcel is uniformly of one color from each pool; it is likewise of a soft and silky nature.

In Zealand when flax is steeped as in Holland, with respect to the exclusion of the air and light, it is always of an uniform color, but from the quality of the water and soil, comes from the pool of a light straw color, and is harder in its nature than that steeped in Holland; this is attributed to the brackishness of the water and soil, which purges the plant in the steeping pools, and deprives it of its extractive matter, so much so, that it is calculated to lose in steeping in Zealand, from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more than when steeped in Holland; for this reason the Dutch flax Boers bring the flax that they grow in Zealand from the field, dried with the boles on it, to be steeped, &c. at home, often fifty and sixty miles distant. When flax in Zealand is not steeped with the same care as in Holland, by excluding it from the air and light with mud and slime, it comes from the pool precisely as it does in many parts of the south and west of Ireland, of various colors and qualities, even in one strick or bunch, in consequence of which it sells at all times in the Rotterdam market at an under price, for inferior work. This is a strong proof of the effects produced by the exclusion of light and air in the steeping process.

In Flanders where the soil is lighter in quality and color, and the water clearer and fresher than in Holland, the flax is some shades brighter than that steeped in Holland, but not of the straw color or harsh description of that steeped in Zealand; it is, however, uniformly of one shade from every steeping pool, doubtless in consequence of the exclusion of light and air.

In France, where the soil is lighter than in Flanders, the flax is of a lighter color than in that country or Holland, and is between a straw and a blay color, neither so hard as the Zealand flax, nor so soft as that steeped in Holland; it is, however, like all the others, when excluded from the light and air, of one color from every pool; nor did I see in the course of my examination of flax in

the several countries* I visited, any of that article striped in color, or of different qualities in one head or strick, but that grown in a part of Zealand, where the cultivation may be said to be in its infancy, as compared to other places.

On the whole, it appears to me, from every information I have received, and from the best consideration I have given the subject, according to my humble judgment, that the exclusion of light and air from the flax in the steeping process, as practiced in the Netherlands and France, forms the most important points in the treatment of that plant; and I am of opinion, that a due attention to the mode practiced in these countries, would eventually lead to the cultivation of flax in Ireland, on a scale that would be of the greatest importance to the landlords, tenantry, and peasantry of the country.

With respect to the regulations in those countries for dividing the flax into two different sorts or numbers, according to its fineness or coarseness, there is no law or public examination, as in Petersburg and Riga, nor does there seem to be the smallest necessity for such a measure; the flax growers themselves, being sensible of the advantages derived from a regular system, carefully assort each quality before they offer it for sale, and set a price on it accordingly; on this point the merchants are equally particular, as they separate with great care every quality they purchase. In making up for a foreign market there is no rule as to the size of the bundle or pack; the merchant being governed by the orders of his correspondents, who, for the most part, differ in the size of them; some directing them to be made up in bales of one cwt. while others order them in bales of four and six cwt.

Average quantity of flax and linseed sold in Holland from the best information I could obtain, may be about 12,000 tons annually, and 10,000 hogshead of seed.

Extract of a letter from Mr. ———, of France, to PETER, BESNARD, Esq. dated London, August 23d, 1822.

"Dear Sir,—In answer to your question respecting the causes of the different appearances of Irish and Dutch flax, I have endeavored to give you, as follows the best solution in my power.

"The Irish mode of steeping flax, compared with that of Holland, is defective in principle, and injurious in the result, to those qualities essential to constitute a good article.

"When flax is steeped in a green state, whilst the plant has not yet attained maturity, it is plain, that all the fibre of which it was susceptible is not formed, and its constituent principles being but imperfectly combined are the easier separated; this occasions substantial loss: the carbon, which should go to form the fibre, is, by the process of fermentation, sent off in the shape of carbonic acid gas, which, rising to the surface of the water, escapes, and forms that deleterious atmosphere, so fatal to animal existence; again, the flax being partially exposed to the influence of the light becomes variegated, and the decomposition is so rapid and tumultuous, that not only much of the tender part is destroyed, but the volatile products fly off, and meeting no resistance mix with the air, forming a mixture of

* In speaking of the qualities of the soil in Holland, Flanders, and France, I allude to those places only where I have seen flax cultivated.

sulphurated and ammoniated hydrogen, which is but too evident in the olfactory senses of those who come within the sphere of the naucous and noxious effluvia. The defence set up in favor of this mode, namely, that the younger the plant the finer the tissue, even if true, I doubt would not compensate for the actual waste occasioned.

"In Holland the flax is not put to steep until at perfect maturity, and even then it is covered over in the steep with a thick layer of earth or mud, which, while it defends the flax from the action of the light, furnishes certain affinities, which do not fail to take, up, and form with the substance thrown off by the fermentation, insoluble compounds, such as earthy carbonates, sulphates, &c. and thus it is, that the tissue suffers less, and maintains its uniform quality and color.

We have now given our readers the best directions concerning the management of flax within our power; and although we have done it in other language than our own, nevertheless, we are convinced of its correctness. The gentleman Mr. Besnard, whose language we have quoted, has long been engaged in the flax business, and was selected for the tour upon the continent for his superior qualifications. The linen and hempen board of Ireland is composed of men of first rate talents, both natural and acquired, and who in discharge of the duties entrusted to them, seem resolved to collect all the information possible upon the subjects of raising or manufacturing flax, as being intimately connected with their national prosperity. And let me ask why is not our national prosperity as dear to us as theirs is to them? It is for our national legislature to reply. When there is the same encouragement held out to the citizens of the United States, by our government, that there is to the linen and hempen board of Ireland by the English government, it will be seen that the *Yankees* are not slow to learn. But we have been treating the subject in a different light; we have given it with a view to benefit individuals, who have to work their way in this country without the aid of legislation; and we sincerely hope that our readers will make such experiments as will satisfy them of the correctness of our observations. We therefore dismiss the subject for the present, but shall as time serves give a description of their manner of preparing the flax upon the hatchel, &c., with some account of their process of bleaching, in which we will endeavor to show the advantage which this country has over England in that part of the manufacture of linen goods; and that the introduction of linen manufactories into this country would be of the greatest national advantage by encouraging home industry and particularly giving employment to the female part of community, a want of which, at this time in our large towns is attended with immoral consequences.

Pouch in the Lion's Tongue.—In dissecting a Lion, sent to the Edinburgh College Museum, Messrs. Cheek and Jones have discovered on the under surface of the tongue, near the tip, a structure, which may be considered as a rudiment of the worm in the dog. It is marked by three longitudinal dilations, separated by contractions; and in the specimen dissected, was three-fourths of an inch long.

STRAWBERRY.

As the season has nearly arrived for planting out beds of strawberries, and as this fruit is now cultivated to considerable extent in gardens we propose to copy from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, such observations as may be useful to those who are unacquainted with, and wish to cultivate this fruit. In some parts of our country, the cultivation of strawberries in gardens is unnecessary, as they are natives of the soil, and grow in such abundance in the fields that nothing more than picking them is necessary: but in other parts the supply from the fields is altogether uncertain, and what is furnished are small. As the fruit is generally liked, those who would have it in perfection must expect to bestow upon its cultivation some little time or expense. The kinds cultivated in gardens, are those which have been selected for extra qualities, either for size or flavor, or as being abundant bearers, and any of them are capable of being increased very rapidly.

Strawberry.—*Fragaria*, L. *Icos. Polyg. L.* and *Rosaceæ*, J. *Fraser*, Fr.; *Erdbeerpflanze*, Ger.; and *Pianta di fragola*, Ital.

The strawberry is a small creeping plant, with a perennial root, and in general ternate leaves. There are numerous sorts by some botanists distinguished as species, by others considered as only varieties.—Knight (*Hort Trans.* vol. iii. 207.) considers the *grandiflora* or pine, the *Chiloensis* or Chili, and the *Virginiana* or common scarlet, (the first supposed to be a native of Surinam, the second of Chili, and the third of Virginia,) to be varieties only of one species; as all may be made to breed together indiscriminately. The fruit has received its name from the ancient practice of laying straw between the rows, which keeps the ground moist and the fruit clean. They are natives of temperate or cold climates, as of Europe and America. The fruit, though termed a berry, is in correct and botanical language, a fleshy receptacle, studded with seeds.

Use. The fruit is fragrant (whence *fragaria*.) delicious, and universally esteemed. It consists almost entirely of matter soluble in the stomach, and neither there nor when laid in heaps and left to rot, does it undergo the acetous fermentation. Hence it is very nourishing, and may be safely eaten by gouty and rheumatic persons. "In addition to its grateful flavor, the subacid juice has a cooling quality, particularly acceptable in summer. Eaten either alone, or with sugar and cream, there are few constitutions with which strawberries, even when taken in large quantities, are found to disagree. Further, they have properties which render them, in most conditions of the animal frame, positively salutary; and physicians concur in placing them in their small catalogue of pleasant remedies. They dissolve the tartareous incrustations of the teeth.—They promote perspiration. Persons afflicted with the gout have found relief from using them very largely: so have patients in cases of the stone; and Hoffman states, that he has known consumptive people cured by them. 'The bark of the root is astringent.' (*Abercrombie*.)

The species and varieties are—

The wood-strawberry (*F. vesca*) (*Eng. Bot.* 1524.) with oval serrated leaves; the fruit round and small, red, white, and green. A native of Britain.

The scarlet (*F. virginiana*) (*Duh. arb.* 1. t. 5.) with leaves like the preceding; the fruit roundish and scarlet-colored. A native of Virginia. Varieties. Early scarlet, Wilmot's late, common late, Wilmot's coxcomb scarlet. (*Hort. Trans.* v. 262.)

The roseberry (*F. virg.* var.) (*Hort. Trans.* ii. pl. 27.) an Aberdeen seedling, introduced in 1810. The plants have few roundish leaves; larger fruit than the scarlet, and are very prolific. Continues bearing till August.

The Downton (*F. vir.* var. *Hort. Trans.* ii. pl. 15.) The fruit is large, irregular, and coxcomb-like; leaves large; plant hardy and prolific.

The Carolina (*F. carolinensis*;) red, from North America. Bostock.

The musky or hautbois (*F. elatior*. *Eng. Bot.* 2177.) with oval rough javelin edged leaves: the fruit large, of a pale red color. A native of Britain.

The Chili (*F. Chiloensis* *Duh. arb.* 1. t. 3.) with large, oval, thick hairy leaves and large flowers; the fruit large and very firm. A native of South America. Keen's imperial, or new Chili (*F. Chil.* var. *Hort. Trans.* ii. pl. 7.) a large showy fruit.—Keen's seedling. (*Hort. Trans.* v. pl. 12.)

The pine (*F. grandiflora*. *Miller, icon.* 2. t. 288.) the leaf small and delicate; there are two sorts the red and the white, or greenish-tinted, of the most rich flavored fruit. South America. Mathven castle. Princess Charlotte.

The Alpine or prolific (*F. Collina*;) which commonly lasts from June till November, and in a mild season, till near Christmas; two sorts of the fruit, the red and the white. Alps of Europe.

The one-leaved (*F. monophylla*. *Bot. Mag.* 63.) the pulp of the fruit pink-colored. South America.

PEACHES.

From Prince's Pomological Manual.

EARLY CHEVREUSE. PR. CAT.

The flower of this tree is small; the fruit of fine size, rather oblong, divided on one of its sides by a very distinct groove, one border of which is more elevated than the other; it is terminated at the summit by a small pointed nipple, and the surface is often scattered over with little protuberances, especially towards its base; the skin is tinged with bright red on the sunny side; the flesh is melting, replete with juice, which is sweet and of very agreeable flavor, and it is white except around the stone, where it becomes red; the color of the stone is a brownish red, and it is of a moderate size, somewhat elongated. This peach ripens towards the middle or end of August, and the tree generally yields abundant crops.

LATE CHEVREUSE. PR. CAT.

The leaves of this tree are furnished at their base with reniform glands; the flowers are rose-colored, and about ten lines in breadth; the fruit is not exactly round, but is sometimes a little compressed, and frequently presents small elevations forming a kind of protuberances; it is twenty-six lines in diameter, and twenty-four in height; the longitudinal groove, which divides it into two sections, is always very distinct, and it frequently happens that one side of it is more swollen than the other; the summit is terminated by a very distinct nipple; the skin is pale where shaded, and a fine dark red where exposed to the sun; the flesh is

somewhat red around the stone, but the residue is white—it is melting, and pretty abundant in juice, which is bland, sweet, and of a pleasant taste; the stone is very elongated, sixteen lines in length, and ten to eleven broad—the point which terminates it is often a line in length. This peach attains to maturity at the end of September.

EARLY YELLOW ALBERGE. PR. CAT.

This peach is distinguished from the preceding, by its being much smaller in size, and ripening at a much earlier period, but its flowers and leaves do not differ; it is sixteen lines in diameter, and seventeen in height, divided by a shallow longitudinal groove, and terminated by a large pointed and curved mamelon; the skin is covered with thick down, is yellow on the side that is shaded, and colored with dark red on the side exposed to the sun; the flesh is melting, of a fine golden yellow color, tinged with red around the stone, and of a sweet flavor; the stone is brownish red, terminating in an obtuse point, and about seven lines long and six broad. In early seasons this fruit is in eating at the end of July, and in ordinary years towards the middle of August. I have no doubt the title adopted and the synonymes apply to the same fruit, and I have been guided by own judgment in their arrangement.

MADELEINE DE COURSON. POM. MAG. PR. CAT.

L. L. POM. FR. P. 292. G. LIND. IN HORT. TRANS. VOL. V. P. 539. HORT. SOC. FRUIT. CAT. NO. 84.

An excellent freestone variety, ripening in the end of August or beginning of September, about the time of the Grosse Mignonne. It is very different from the Red Magdalen peach of the [English] nurseries, which is a larger fruit, with more color, and small flowers. The tree is rather subject to mildew. According to Mr Lindley, this is the true Red Magdalen peach of Miller. It is remarkable for its fine, rich, vinous flavor.

Leaves dark green, coarsely and doubly serrated, glandless; flowers large, pale blush; fruit small, globular, flattened, deeply cleft on one side; color pale yellow, with a blush of clear pink where exposed; flesh quite white, not stained at the stone, from which it parts freely, very melting, juicy, vinous, and rich; stone blunt, rather large for so small a fruit.—*Pom. Mag.*

The worst of all.—A zealous, and in his way a very eminent preacher, happened to miss a constant auditor from his congregation. Schism had already made some depredations on the fold, which was not so large, but to a practised eye the reduction of even one was perceptible. 'What keeps our friend, farmer B. away from us?' was the anxious question proposed by our vigilant minister to his clerk; 'I have not seen him among us these three weeks; I hope it is not Socinianism that keeps him away.'—'No, your honor,' replied the clerk, 'it is something worse than Socinianism!' 'God forbid it should be Deism.' 'No, your honor, it is something worse than that.'—'Worse than Deism! Good heavens! I trust it is not Atheism.' 'No, your honor, it is something worse than that.' 'Worse than Atheism! impossible; nothing can be worse than Atheism.' 'Yes it is, your honor—it is Rheumatism.'

From the Turf Register.
BEAR AND ALLIGATOR.

St. Martinsville, May 4, 1831.

On a scorching day in the middle of June, 1830, whilst I was seated under a venerable live oak, on the ever green banks of the Teche, waiting for the fish to bite I was startled by the roarings of some animal, in the cane brake, a short distance below me, apparently getting ready for action. These notes of preparation were quickly succeeded by the sound of feet, tramping down the cane, and scattering the shells. As soon as I recovered from my surprise, I resolved to take a view, of what I supposed to be two prairie bulls mixing impetuously in battle, an occurrence so common in this country and season, when, as Thompson says,

“——Through all his lusty veins
 The bull, deep-scorched, the raging passion feels.”

When I reached the scene of action, how great was my astonishment, instead of bulls to behold a *large black bear* reared upon his hind legs, with his fore paws raised aloft, as if to make a plunge. His face was besmeared with white foam sprinkled with red, which dropping from his mouth rolled down his shaggy breast. Frantic from the smart of his wounds, he stood gnashing his teeth and growling at his enemy. A few paces in his rear was the cane brake from which he had issued. On a bank of snow white shells, spotted with blood, in battle array, stood bruin's foe, in shape an *alligator*, fifteen feet long! He looked as if he had just been dipped in the Teche, and had emerged like Achilles, from the Styx, with an invulnerable coat of mail. He was standing on tip-toe, his back turned upwards, and his tongueless mouth thrown open, displayed in his wide jaws, two large tusks, and rows of teeth. His tail six feet long raised from the ground was constantly waving, like a boxer's arm, to gather force. His big eyes starting from his head, glared upon bruin, whilst sometimes uttering hissing cries, then roaring like a bull.

The combatants were a few paces apart when I stole upon them, the “first round” being over. They remained in the attitudes described for about a minute swelling themselves as large as possible, but making the slightest motions with attention, and great caution, as if each felt confident he had met his match. During this pause I was concealed behind a tree, watching their manœuvre in silence. I could scarcely believe my eye sight. What, thought I, can these two beasts have to fight about? Some readers may doubt the tale on this account, but if it had been a bull fight, no one would have doubted it, because every one knows what they are fighting for.

The same reasoning will not always apply to a man fight. Men frequently fight when they are sober, for no purpose, except to ascertain which is the better man. We must then believe that beasts will do the same, unless we admit that the instinct of beasts is superior to the boasted reason of man. Whether they did fight on the present occasion without cause I cannot say, as I was not present when the affray began. A bear and a ram have been known to fight, and so did the bear and alligator, whilst I prudently kept in the back ground, preserving the strictest neutrality betwixt the belligerents. And now, if the reader is satisfied that such a battle as this might have taken

places, in the absence of any known cause, I will go on to tell what I saw of it as a witness.

Bruin, though evidently baffled, had a firm look, which showed he had not lost confidence in himself. If the difficulty of the undertaking had once deceived him, he was preparing to go it again. Accordingly letting himself down upon all fours, he ran furiously at the alligator. The alligator was ready for him, and throwing his head and body partly around to avoid the onset, met bruin half way, with a blow of his tail, that rolled him on the shells. Old bruin was not to be put off by one hint, three times in rapid succession he rushed at the alligator, and was as often repulsed in the same manner, being knocked back by each blow just far enough to give the alligator time to recover the swing of his tail before he returned.—The tail of the alligator sounded like a flail against the coat of hair on bruin's head and shoulders, but he bore it without flinching, still pushing on to come to close hold with his scaly foe. He made his fourth charge with a degree of dexterity, which those who have never seen this clumsy animal exercising, would suppose him incapable of. This time he got so close to the alligator before his tail struck him, that the blow came with half its usual effect. The alligator was upset by the charge, and before he could recover his feet, bruin grasped him round the body before the fore legs, and holding him down on his back, seized one of his legs in his mouth.

The alligator was now in a desperate situation, notwithstanding his coat of mail, which is softer on his belly than his back from which

“The darted steel with idle shivers flies.”
 As a Kentuck would say, “he was getting used up fast.” Here if I had dared to speak and had supposed he could understand English, I should have uttered the encouraging exhortation of the poet:

“Now gallant knight, now hold thy own,
 No maiden's arms are round thee thrown.”

The alligator, attempted in vain to bite, pressed down as he was, he could not open his mouth, the upper jaw of which only moves, and his neck was so stiff he could not turn his head short round. The amphibious beast fetched a scream in despair, but being a warrior “by flood and by field,” he was not yet entirely overcome. Wreathing his tail with agony, he happened to strike it against a small tree that stood next to the bayou; aided by this purchase, he made a convulsive flounder, which precipitated himself and bruin, locked together, into the river.

The bank from which they fell was four feet high, and the water below seven feet deep. The tranquil stream received the combatants with a loud splash, then closed over them in silence—A volley of ascending bubbles announced their arrival at the bottom, where the battle ended.—Presently bruin rose again, scrambled up the bank, cast a hasty glance back at the river, and made off, dripping to the cane brake. I saw the alligator afterwards, to know him, no doubt he escaped in the water, which he certainly would not have done, if he had remained a few minutes longer on land. Bruin was forced by nature to let go his grip under water to save his own life, I therefore think he is entitled to the credit of the victory, besides, by *implied* consent, the parties

were bound to finish the fight on land, where it began, and so bruin understood it. If this record should be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, I think the judges would decide in bruin's favor, by this modern principle of the law, one thing is certain, viz. they would decide that they had jurisdiction by *implication*, per force of which, what is it that cannot be nullified.
 S. H.

Concentrated Liquor of Milk.—We are informed through the Journal of Health, that M. Braconnot, a French Chemist, has concentrated milk into a liquor which promises to be of use to the world, or particularly that part of it “whose home is on the deep,” where that delightful aid to the aromatic beverage, tea, is often wanted, and “wished for in vain.” M. Aracannot took two pints and a half of milk, and exposed it to a heat of about 113 Fahr.; to this he added, from time to time, small portions of diluted hydrochloric or muriatic acid, or spirit of sea salt, which produced a separation of the butyracenus and gaseous parts from the serous portion or whey. With the curd thus obtained, he mixed 75 grains of the crystalized sub carbonate of soda, which by the application of a mild heat soon dissolved. This furnishes about a pint of cream, to which add a small quantity of water and sugar, and heat it, when an excellent syrup, superior, in every respect to ordinary cream, is obtained. When in the cream a cheese cake form, it may be kept any length of time, and is always fresh when diluted and sweetened as above.

Federal Cake.—Mix together one pound of sifted flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of powdered sugar, two eggs well beaten, half a glass rose water, and a teaspoonful of mixed spice. Make these ingredients into a dough, with a little cold water. When thoroughly mixed, spread it out on your pasteboard, and cut it into cakes, with diamond or heart shaped tins. Lay them in buttered pans, and bake them a few minutes in a moderate oven.

A GOURMAND at an ordinary had eaten so enormously, that the company were astonished and disgusted at his gluttony.—The gentleman at the head of the table ironically pressed him to take another plateful, observing he had actually eaten nothing.—The gourmand declined taking any more, observing that his stomach was quite gone. Upon which an Irish gentleman opposite exclaimed, ‘Is it your stomach that's gone, my honey? you mean the bottom part of it.’

Sailor's Veracity.—A son of Neptune said the other day to a brother tar, Jack, you never caught me in a lie in your life. Very true, replied Jack, but, blast you, I have chased you from one lie to another all day.

Why is the life of an Editor like the Book of Revelations? Because it is full of ‘types and shadows,’ and ‘a mighty voice, like the sound of many waters, ever saying unto him—*Write!*’

From Peale's Notes on Italy.

CURIOSITIES OF POMPEII.

Another rainy day was well employed in the Museum, examining the antiquities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. We commenced with a collection of gold bracelets, chains, ear and finger rings, &c. most of them rudely missive, particularly the bracelets, some of which consisted of a double row of rounded masses of gold like sections of bullets. In one case by themselves, were the elegant bracelets, ear and finger rings, and neck chain of a lady whose skull and bones are shown in another room, together with impressions of various parts of her figure in the matter by which she was smothered, in the villa of Diomedes, at Pompeii. She had taken refuge in a cellar from the falling ashes or fine pumice of the burning mountain, but by a reflux of the sea, which a torrent of lava had driven back, the pumice became a wave of mud, and pouring down the windows of the cellar, overwhelmed her and some others of the family.

Another case contains a curious collection of earthenware, which, having been suddenly surrounded with melted red hot lava, that flowed into the store chambers and kitchens at Herculaneum, were converted into charcoal. The atmospheric air being excluded till the lava cooled, prevented the articles being reduced to ashes. In no other manner could such delicate substances have been preserved so long a time. Here is seen the charcoal form of a loaf of bread, neatly fashioned into radiating lobes, on one of which is impressed the baker's name. A plate of eggs, or rather egg shells, some of which are not broken, retain their natural whiteness; preserved in glass cases are samples of a great variety of carbonized articles, found in stores and private houses: a thread net for boiling cabbages; figs, prunes, olives, dates, nuts of various kinds; retaining the most minute characteristics of their external forms, though all reduced to one quality of imperishable charcoal. A bucket, mortar, basins, skillets, mugs, cups, &c. all of silver, richly ornamented with bassi relievi, fill another case. Among the ornaments of gold is a beautiful little model of a lady's reticule, like those of the present day. Here are, also, a variety of colors, such as were used in fresco painting, which were found in pots in a painter's shop at Pompeii.

One chamber is filled with a vast variety of articles made of glass, of which substance it was supposed the ancient was ignorant consisting of plates for window lights, bottles, jars, mugs, phials, dishes, cups, lamps, &c. Some only blown into their shapes, other moulded, and some afterwards ground. These glasses are of every possible form, and have a beautiful mother of pearl appearance, occasioned by the heat to which they have been subjected. One of them has been carefully cleaned, and is found to be precisely like our common green glass; yet there are some articles of perfectly white, or rather colorless glass, and others of a fine deep blue. There is a great assortment of little phials, or the kind which is customary to call *lacrymatories* which are found in a shop in Pompeii. An attempt to catch the tears of grief in these slender vessels, would effectually disturb the sentiment and restrain the flood. It is much more reasonable to believe that these little vessels whether of glass earthen ware, which are found in

sepulchral vases, were used for odoriferous liquids. Here, also, are several large glass vases of a globular form found in tombs, containing bones and ashes of the dead—a rude kind of castor, made of lava, containing two bottles—several glass vases of mixed colors, black and white, the white being in blotches—tumblers of a long shape, with raised knobs and depressed grooves or else identified at four opposite sides into great cavities and a hexagon plate with flat edges, the bowl resembling our soup plate, moulded and perfectly well ground. Altogether there are two thousand six hundred specimens of glasses. In the same room a case contains a variety of objects of wrought rock crystal, a spoon, necklace, &c. A series of rooms is appropriated to articles of kitchen furniture, there are various portable fire-places, most of which have hollow borders to contain water which was kept hot by the fire, (probably charcoal,) used in cooking, and at the same time prevented the fire place from becoming red hot, while the water was drawn off by a stop cock, at one side, cylindrical furnaces, also double, to hold water, with a kettle, fitting into the top for boiling and stewing; brass stew pans, lined with silver, and pots of every size and shape, many of which are solid silver, but generally of brass lined with silver, as if the unwholesomeness of brass or copper was known; one hundred and forty bronze candleabra about four feet high; confectionary moulds of various and beautiful forms, strainers with silver bottoms, finely and beautifully pierced; an elegant hand lantern; a variety of bronze seals and weights of stone, and steelyards, the weights of which represent busts of men and women; and lamps of every size and pattern, suspended on tripods, in groups of various forms, and larger massive lamps that were hung in calls and passages.

The next room contains about two thousand articles of bronze, with many of which was found in temples, and used in the ceremonies of sacrifice, consisting in large and elegant vases and dishes, inlaid with silver; a multitude of little domestic goods; a tea urn, exactly like those of our times, with a tube in the centre to hold a hot iron, surrounded by water; a handsome consular chair, couches and seats of honor, which has served as patterns for the modern fashions of Paris, a water bucket, the handles of which in two segments, hinged at the centre, constitute an ornamental rim, studded with silver; a great variety of mugs, &c.

A dark room contains many curious and some elegant specimens of armor—helmets, breast plates, shields, axes, spears, locks, nails, hinges, &c. of iron and bronze; and iron stocks, in which were found the legs, with skeletons of three men, who must have been suffering this punishment when the city of Pompeii was destroyed. A splendidly wrought helmet, as found in Herculaneum and weighing thirty-three pounds, too heavy for use, is supposed to have been made for some ornamental purpose; the high raised figures on it represent the Trojan war.

Beyond these are various musical instruments, of bronze, ivory and bone; tables of laws deeply cut in brass; ivory tickets of admission to the theatre, dice, brass fish-hooks, reticules and bronze, belonging to a lady's toilet table; bronze mirrors, &c.

Finally, other apartments are filled with an immense, elegant, and varied collection

of vases, made of baked clay of all sizes, and of every imaginable form, ornamented with figures, many of which are beautifully outlined, and descriptive of histories, fables, and festivals. These vases served as articles of decoration in dwelling houses, and were afterwards entombed with their owners, as representing models of tombs, in the same apartment. Two of these vases are very large, and the figures on them drawn with great beauty and accuracy; they were purchased by this cabinet for eleven hundred dollars, and others for no less than four thousand five hundred dollars. Here are various drinking cups, shaped like the heads of sheep, horses and birds.

The walls of two large apartments, on the ground floor, are covered with fresco paintings taken from Pompeii. One of the rooms contain such pieces as were procured on the first discovery of the mysterious city, which, happening to be in part inhabited by tradesmen, did not furnish the most elegant specimens of the arts. The judgements which were consequently propagated from one antiquarian critic to another were unfavorable to the ancient painters, who were pronounced inferior to contemporary sculptors, and ignorant of grouping, foreshortening and perspective. Later, and especially recent excavations, or rather disinterments, have fortunately been in a direction across the vineyard to a more sumptuous portion of the city, where splendid temples, halls of justice, theatres and spacious dwellings gave occasion for the best employments of the arts. Here not only the finest statues have been found, but fresco paintings of great elegance and beauty; particularly four of a square form, on a circular ground, (formerly part of a circular room) which are of uncommon merit, and most decidedly indicate the high state of painting, as it was practiced in Greece and Italy at the same period when these statues were executed, which evinced such perfect knowledge of the human form and the principles of grouping.—The best of these paintings have been only recently discovered, and prove that the ancient painters were perfectly acquainted with the rules of perspective and foreshortening. I have no doubt from these beautiful works done on walls, mostly by inferior artists, that, on other occasions, as in moveable pictures, their best painters must have painted in a manner to correspond with the high rank of their sculpture, and the extraordinary accounts given them by cotemporary writers.

These specimens of ancient fresco painting have been cut out of the walls, where they were executed, with great care, and transported here in strong cases, which serve as frames. When first found they are pale and dull; but on being varnished their colors are brightened up to their pristine hues, and exhibit to the astonished eye, every stroke of the brush, slightly indenting the fresh mortar, which was given by hands that perished, with the genius that directed them, nearly eighteen hundred years ago, yet appearing as the rich and mellow penciling of yesterday. Most of them are taken from shops and ordinary houses, and represent all kinds of objects, drawn with remarkable spirit and truth. Many of the better kind served to decorate apartments in which there were no windows, where they must have been executed, and afterwards seen only by lamp light.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

WHITE OAK TIMBER.

If we were to judge from the waste of this article at this time, in the district of Old Genesee, we should conclude that the worth of it was not well understood. Amongst all our timber trees none are more extensively useful than the white oak. From the vast forests of it, which once covered much of the country on the south side of Lake Ontario, the early settlers, previous to completion of roads and canals, learned to consider a large oak tree rather as a drawback upon the worth of their land than otherwise. After the close of the war, some speculations were entered into by the citizens of the United States, for sending oak timber to Montreal and Quebec markets. But the fluctuations attending foreign markets were felt in this case, and in many instances serious losses were sustained. The merchants from Montreal and Quebec, as they became more acquainted with the business, learned the costs of getting the timber from the states to these markets and regulated the prices accordingly. As the business became better understood on both sides, the prices have continued such as to keep up a trade without creating a great competition and of course we hear little said about it. At the first opening of the canal, a rush was also made for the New-York market; the consequence was, more oak timber was sent than the market required; this had the effect to reduce the prices below their proper level. The same thing took place in regard to staves and many of the fierce speculators had their zeal abated by the loss of a few thousands of dollars.

The first excitement in these speculations having passed, the subject has been almost forgotten; prices have been gaining moderately until they have reached that height that warrants a fair compensation for labor, after paying something handsome for the timber standing. The probability is that there will be sent to the New-York market, from this village, the present season, oak plank to the amount of \$50,000 and the average price may be calculated at about \$35 per thousand board measure. The cost of transporting it to that market may be put down at \$12 per thousand; the cost of getting the logs to the mill and sawing \$8 leaving \$15 per M. for the timber standing. Now every farmer knows that it does not require a very large tree to make a thousand feet of boards, consequently such an oak tree is worth \$15. This we consider a fair calculation, and that every oak tree is worth that either in ready cash, or the prospects are such for the increase in value that they may be considered equal to so much at interest. Now we think this is sufficient to induce our good farmers to be more careful of their oak trees and they should bear in mind that several hundred years would be required to raise trees from acorns as large as some now to be found in our forests.

England wants and must have oak timber for the support of her navy, and at this time there is

not perhaps any section of country from which timber of the same quality can be sent to the English market so cheap as from the south side of lake Ontario. They have a limited quantity upon the Ottawa, and more at the head of the lake on the north side of lake Erie, but these countries will soon be drained, and they are the only ones to compete with Old Genesee, for the northern market.

Our own ship yards at New-York, and along the sea board must also be supplied with oak plank, and at present we believe they are furnished principally from the Erie canal. Our flouring mills, many of which are located along the canal and the contiguous waters, require a constant supply of staves for flour barrels, and oak is preferable to any other timber for them. The slaughtering houses in the western part of the state, which are located similar to the flouring mills, will require yearly an amount of staves corresponding with the surplus produce of the country, which appears to be increasing; these several requisitions, when added to the quantity necessary for domestic use, will readily be acknowledged to be far beyond the yearly growth of the same timber in our country. Allowing this position to be correct then it follows that the worth of oak timber will be constantly increasing until it shall reach a level with the same article in other countries.

But a few years since, 100 oak trees were sold from one estate in England at 100 each or \$44 44. We are aware that many of our readers will think this a great price, but if they will be at a little trouble to ascertain the worth of oak timber in that country, they will readily perceive that trees of far less size than ours would command that price. If such is the price of oak timber abroad, common frugality would recommend that we should be more careful of our trees, and not allow them to be wasted because we have more than is wanted for the present use.

INCISIONS IN FRUIT TREES.

It is a very common thing to see upon the trunks of fruit trees long scars of incisions which have been made in the bark by the owner with a knife. We have often inquired the reason for doing it, and have been informed that trees have become bark-bound, which was very similar to what sometimes happened to cattle when they become hide-bound, and by cutting through the bark in the manner mentioned, the trees had room to expand, and the effect was they grew much faster. Now we acknowledge in many things there is a striking similarity between plants and animals, and it is now as common to speak of the food of plants as of animals although the former is supposed to be taken in by the roots while the latter is received by the mouth, yet the increase or diminution of either is supposed to affect the growth of the subject. We would inquire of those people who practise making incisions in the bark of young trees whether they have ever tried the experiment of making longitudinal incisions through the skin of their animals, in order to make them grow faster? If so, and they have found it a more ready way of increasing their size than feeding them, then we would recommend them to contin-

ue cutting their trees, but if on the contrary they have found that increasing the quantity of food given them was the proper way to increase their size we would recommend the same for trees, believing as we do that the cutting of either would be detrimental.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

In Silliman's Journal vol. 17th, page 369, we find observations on the flowering of plants, ripening of fruits, &c. made by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, (Ohio) in 1829.

As we commenced similar observations in the Genesee Farmer, during the month of March, under the head of Floral Calendar, in which there has been several omissions, yet from what has appeared, we are able to make comparisons of the climate at the two places with more accuracy than we otherwise could. We select the most important parts from either observations and give them in forms most convenient for comparisons.

Dr. Hildreth's observations at Marietta MARCH.	Editor's observations at Rochester. MARCH.
25th, Blue birds seen.	24th, Blue birds, robins and wild pigeons made their appearance. Crocus and red maple in flower.
28th Honey bees at work loaded with farina.	
APRIL.	APRIL.
7th Hirundo or Martin Swallow	9, The liver leaf and spring beauty are in full bloom.
11th, Daffodil in bloom.	The filbert and poplar in flower.
17, Peach tree nearly in bloom; some early ones open.	19, Dogtooth violet (<i>Viola dens canis</i>), Leatherwood, Blood root. (<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>). Daffodils and Hyacinths in full flower.
19, Crown imperial and Hyacinth in bloom.	24, Martin birds made their appearance. Apricots begin to bloom, spice bush in full flower. The observations under 24th were not published but are taken from the editor's memoranda.
20, Acer Saccharinum putting forth; flowering Almond and sanguinaria canadensis.	
22, Viola dens Canis and wood Anemone, Hirundo rustica seen	
23, Peach in full bloom.	
24, Spice bush and Larus saxatilis.	
28, BIRTHwort, Harebell and cherry	
MAY.	MAY.
1st, Pear trees in bloom. Oxheart cherry and Greengage plum	By neglect the calendar was omitted from the 19th of April to the 15th of May.
2, Indian corn planting generally commenced.	15, Tulips, Shad flower and crowfoot in flower.
3, White narcissus	25, Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>) Lilacs, both white and purple, mountain ash and Quince in flower.
4, Apple tree in full bloom.	JUNE.
6, garden tulip opening	1st, The common Locust tree, Snow ball, Mock orange or syringa, Black Walnut and Kernerut, with many kinds of Roses in bloom.
7, Cornus florida.	7, Roses, Lilacs, pinks and Grapes are now in full bloom in the Gardens, and in the woods the Chesnut is now coming into flower. Early strawberries begin to ripen their fruit.— This day green peas, potatoes of full size and cabbage heads were offered in our market.
21, Peony and Snow ball.	24, The White wood (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>) is now in full flower. The common milk weeds of different varieties are now mostly in flower; the orange colored (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>) is quite fragrant and ornamental.
30, White Rose.	
JUNE.	
1st, Liriodendron in bloom.	
3, Dyo-sporus virg. or Persimmon.	
Pear fit for the table.	
5, Wheat in head or bloom.	
6, Service berry ripe.	
7, Yellow Celsia.	
8, Mulberry ripe	
9, Digitalis purpuria.	
14, White and orange lily	
15, Catalpa tree.	
19, Red cherry ripe.	
21, Raspberry ripe	
22, Early cucumbers fit for table.	
30, <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> in bloom.	

By the foregoing, it appears that there is a greater similarity in the time of flowering of many plants at the different places mentioned than was even anticipated by us, with all our prejudices in favor of our section of country. There is a little variation in the time of some plants which may have arisen on either side from the flowers mentioned not having been seen as soon as our

Not having seen the statement made by Dr. Hildreth until the present month, many things observed by him were not noted by us, but from those which were put down, it would appear that the valley of Old Genesee at Rochester, is nearly as early as that of the Olivo at Marietta, as in the first and last memorandum, our observations are ahead of those of Dr. Hildreth. We have no memorandums by us of the year 1829 by which to compare that with the present season, neither do we recollect whether that was more forward or backward than the flowering times have been the present year. If the Doctor has continued his observations down to the present year, and we should find them corresponding in time with ours, as much as those of 1829 do, it will certainly do much towards increasing public opinion in favor of that section of country within the boundaries of New-York, and south of lake Ontario, and perhaps there cannot be found a better model of comparison than that of keeping the times of flowering and ripening of plants.

• TOMATOES.

Although tomatoes have long been raised in gardens in this section of country as a curiosity, yet as an article of food they are scarcely known amongst our farmers. As a curiosity they are well deserving cultivation, as we do not know of an annual plant of their size, that will produce so much fruit which, when ripened, from its beautiful red color, makes so pretty a show in the back ground. They are easily raised and a certain crop. There are but few people who are fond of them the first time they taste them, and we believe fewer still but what like them after tasting them a few times; therefore it has been observed that the taste for them was an artificial one, arising from the pleasant and beneficial effects produced by eating them. Our best physicians allow that they possess anti-bilious properties and recommend them to people who are troubled with those complaints. Then green tomatoes make excellent pickles, and as they approach maturity, well flavored pies. When ripe, as a common condiment for the table we do not know of a substitute for them. Those who are opposed to the use of cucumbers would do well to introduce tomatoes into their gardens, as the fruit when ripe will be sure to drive cucumbers from the table.—Some directions for preparing them may be useful to those who are unacquainted with them.—They are sent to the table either raw or cooked, and appear to be equally acceptable to those who have become accustomed to them. When designed for the table in a raw state, select those that have changed color, but before they have become over ripe and soft; let them be pulled and sliced into a convenient vessel and seasoned with salt, vinegar, and pepper. Most people prefer West India pepper sauce or Cayenne pepper to black, but either will do. Others prefer them stewed. For this purpose take off the skin and slice them, put them in a stew pan with a little butter, pepper, and salt, and let them boil about from five to ten minutes, when they are ready for the table; some mix bread crumb, with them, others put them over toast. When designed to be served up without either, after being freed from the skins the pulpy part is sometimes squeezed out before stewing to render the dish less juicy. We think if those who can procure them will give

them a fair trial, they will find them a pleasant article of food, and one that will contribute much to health. To such as are unacquainted with them we recommend them, to those who are acquainted with their uses they need no recommendation.

DOMESTIC WINE.

Mr. Editor—I send you a bottle of red wine, made two years ago, and bottled off about two months since—it would be much better if it had been longer in bottle—pray use a little ice and cool it before you taste it. It is made entirely of the common small black grape, which grows and bears abundantly by the side of our creek, with the addition of water and sugar—there is a slight smack of the wild grape about it, otherwise it more resembles Port, than any domestic wine I ever drank, Yours, truly,

A GROVELAND FARMER.

The bottle of wine described above was duly received for which the Editor returns his thanks to the Groveland Farmer. Not willing that so fair an opportunity of demonstrating the practicability of making wine from the native American grape should pass unimproved, we have solicited the opinions of connoisseurs who have pronounced it an excellent article, and all agree that it is preferable to the wine generally sold in this market, under the name of port. Almost every person who tasted expressed their surprise that so fine a wine could be made from the native black grape. There is no doubt but the black chicken grape of our country, when properly cultivated, will be found equal to any other grape in the world for wine, and even in their wild state, when the process is perfectly understood, a wine may be manufactured from them, we have no doubt, equal to the finest Burgundy.

We should feel under increased obligations to the Groveland Farmer if he would forward to us for publication in the Genesee Farmer the process by which the above wine was made, as we consider it a happy experiment.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

August 27th—Great American Centaurea (Centaurea americana) now in flower. Great flowering Hibiscus and Aalthea frutex, (Hibiscus palustris and H. syriacus) in flower. Early red rare-ripe peaches in market, selling at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel. A pretty comment, this, upon the horticulture of one of the finest sections of country for peaches in the United States. Bough apples sold readily the week past at one dollar per bushel. With such encouragements, we would suppose that our farmers would begin to attend to the selection and cultivation of fine fruits.

We have received and published in our last, some articles from Prince's Poinological Manual; as the public are waiting anxiously for this promised work, we should be pleased to receive from the authors information as to the time when it will be ready for delivery.

Wool.—We see by the Boston papers, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, that the brig Tenedos arrived there last week, from Smyrna, with 478 bales of Wool, about 200,000 lbs. and 300 bales coastwise; and sales limited and little demand.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Our earliest apple originated on a farm twelve miles west of Rochester. It was said by the proprietor to be ripe on the 4th of the seventh month in some seasons, and accordingly we named it the *Independence* apple. With us however, it has not proved quite so early.

It is an apple of scarcely medial size, smaller at the blossom end, with reddish stripes. It is sweet, but slightly partakes of the bitter principle, which however, is hardly discovered unless its peculiar flavor is rendered more sensible by tasting other fruit. It becomes very mellow on the tree. To some tastes it is pleasant, but not to mine, and we tolerate it solely on account of its earliness.

When we consider the languor or listlessness that formerly pervaded the United States in regard to the cultivation of fruit, we can readily believe that many desirable varieties have perished on the spot where they originated without being extended by one solitary graft. I recollect one apple which in the sweetness of its juice I have never seen equalled—but it is gone. On the same farm there was another seedling apple which we once deemed without a peer, and which I have preserved by budding. It is early and a pleasant fruit.

I wish to awaken the attention of horticulturists to fine varieties which may originate amongst us; and I am satisfied that many, well worth preserving, may be found. One of my friends who resides in this neighborhood has a seedling plum which produces fruit of finer flavor than any of the high priced trees which I have seen from the great nurseries on our sea board. But I hope hereafter to have it figured and described.

D. T.

P. S. The Editor of the Genesee Farmer having described *Tool's Indian rare ripe* apple (see No. 12) would greatly oblige some of his subscribers in this quarter by mentioning where scions or young trees may be procured.

In reply to the inquiry of D. T., "where can scions of *Tool's Indian rare ripe* be obtained," we answer: the original tree was raised in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, from which they have been cultivated in the neighborhood of Hamilton College, where scions may be obtained. Dr. Lummis, on the west side of Big Sodus bay, has also cultivated them, from whom we obtained scions last spring, from which we can spare a few, and we believe judge Hotchkiss of Lewiston has them in his garden.

THE ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

While the citizens of this village are neglecting the higher departments of learning, and are sustaining no institution for general education, a Seminary has sprung up of a novel character, but of elevated aims. The splendid building at Buffalo Bridge, a most convenient college edifice, is occupied by 40 young men, pursuing an extensive course of literature and science, who defray their expences by employing their hours of relaxation in mechanical labor.

As many of our readers wish to learn in what respect the Institute differs from other schools, several short numbers on its internal regulations will

appear. We solicit our readers to give them special attention.

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE—No. 1.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS INSTITUTE GOVERN THEMSELVES.—The Directors have not prepared a code of regulations, nor has the Principal dictated any. As rules were found necessary, the students counselling for their own good, either together, or by committees, adopted rules concerning labor, board, devotion, and study, and all subjects of common interest. Officers of their own appointment carry these rules into operation. Thus republican principles are practically applied.—Manual labor with moral truth does in fact elevate the character, and call forth the energies of the soul. Idle, vicious and ignorant young men surrounded by temptations are incapable of self-government, and of course, of the benefits of the Institute.

THE HISTORY OF A SINGLE DAY.—The students rise at 4 o'clock—they spend 15 minutes in preparing their persons and rooms for study. Near 30 minutes are spent in the Chapel in reading the word of God, singing and prayer. Before 5 they retire to their rooms for study. Their meals are at 6, 12 and 6. Three minutes are allowed from the stroke of the bell, for assembling for any public exercise. Each student studies 10 hours and labors 3. For want of room in the mechanics shop they are arrayed into three divisions. The first division labors from breakfast till 10 o'clock, and recites at 11 and 5. The second from 10 to 3, and recite at 8 and 5. The third from 3 to 6, and recite at 9 and 1. Lectures addressed to all the students are before 6 A. M. or after meals. Several evenings are occupied each week in public exercises; otherwise the time till 9, is spent in study. The only time at the discretion of the student is from meals till the next hour, and this is usually occupied with special duties.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—This title does not mean that Professors are to turn off their pupils to the care of Monitors, nor to dismiss as remote from practical use, the higher departments of science. It has respect to the great result and design of education, in the words of the constitution of the Institute, "to qualify the students for the highest possible degree of usefulness in the practical duties of life, and every thing which contributes to this end, either in the moral, intellectual or physical discipline, shall receive a share of attention, and be made a matter of direct instruction." The word has respect also to a method of communicating instruction in which the learner acquires the power to direct his own researches, and forms the best habits of conducting the studies of others.—Natural science is no longer expected to be taught in the abstract dead letter form. Why should others? The student of chemistry must be in the laboratory. The American citizen should, as a branch of popular education, examine the political institutions of our country. His liberties require him to be an able public speaker, and to hold the pen of a ready writer. Several regulations of the Institute, show how constantly this subject is kept in view. Tuesday evening is assigned for public debate—each member in a speech not exceeding fifteen minutes, gives his views on some important subject, or cancels the reasonings of others. A person accustomed to debating societies can scarcely form an estimate of the order, po-

liteness and exemption from levity and strife of words, which mark the disconfusion of the Institute. Many of the daily recitations are conducted with special reference to public speaking. The student gives, in his best manner, a full narration, description, explanation, or analysis of the subject before the class. Mathematics furnish a constant exercise for deliberate speaking. Evidence well arranged and clearly announced, is the foundation of eloquence. Translations from other languages whether oral or written furnish a constant exercise in composition and criticism. On Thursday evening every student reads before his class, an original essay, and on Saturday pronounces a committed address, either extracted, or original.—It is expected that anniversary and quarterly examinations will furnish suitable occasions for cultivating this important branch of practical education.

From the American Farmer.

DITCHING.

Fairfax County, Virg. August 9, 1831.

MR. SMITH—Having been a subscriber to the "American Farmer" from its commencement and feeling that I owe much to you, and your correspondents, I avail myself of this rainy day, to discharge to you and them a part of my obligations, by giving you a short account of my practice and its results—let me premise that you have called me an "old Virginian," and I assume as a truth that this in itself, will shield me from the taunts and sneers of being a boaster or an egotist—when I look back and number the things that have been left undone, I shrink into nothing, and feel that "man is but a wild ass's colt." My farm consists of 600 acres of land under enclosure, and 700 out; the enclosure begins at the termination of a hilly, broken, and very poor country, and slopes rapidly to a dead level, and not having a fall of more than three feet in a mile; thro' this flat, all the water that falls upon ten thousand acres of the hilly country is passed; from the hills it comes with overwhelming violence until it reaches the flat, bringing with it mud, sand, and stone. I have seen 100 acres of the flat covered with water at one view—yes, sir, at one fell swoop, the hope of toil of 12 months would be buried and lost. I had succeeded to those who had high standing for judgment and good farming, the presumption of youth did not dare to any thing like change. I had nothing like a choice before me—the very thought of controlling such a body of water was to my experience, and with my means madness and folly—the books of my predecessors shewed me that their average crop of corn for nine years past did not exceed 120 barrels, and the crop of wheat during the same time, did not exceed 150 bushels. I offered to sell, no one would purchase. I resolved to combat my adversary and overcome him, or die in the ditch; what I could not do in one year I should do in many—in 20 years I have nearly made my land as dry as the hills, that and that only, is my limit—dry land can only be cultivated to advantage—that only can be improved. I now have from 15 to 20 miles of ditching, and some of them 20 feet wide. I have made as many as 3000 bushels of wheat, and 800 barrels of corn, and as for grass when that was worth making, I have sold 100 tons a year. I have made very free use of plaster of Paris and clover, and made countless experiments—

with these, however, I am done, having settled down into a division of four fields—one in corn, one in wheat, and two in clover and timothy. Every farmer should manure all he can, and with the least labor in the application. I have a field now in corn which has given a crop for five years, and with very little manure, I have no doubt of making 700 barrels from it—this field improved by ditches and good ploughing is one of those that my predecessor made 120 barrels from, and is estimated to contain 95 acres. I cannot conclude this without recommending to all cultivators the use of the coulter plough, nothing can equal it for cheapness and effect.

Very respectfully,

A VIRGINIAN.

Rensselaer County Horticultural Society.

—The sixth exhibition of this society took place at the Rensselaer House on the 9th August. The display of vegetables, fruit, plants and flowers was very creditable to the cultivators. Dr. Spafford agreeably to a previous request of the society, delivered a valuable and appropriate address.

Mr. Gorham, of Lansingburgh, presented a superior Cape Brocoli.

Mr. Briggs, of Schaghticoke, presented several bunches early black cluster grapes.

Mr. Norton, Lansingburgh, two large water-mellous, two fine citron Muskmellons, two Barker's Newton Pear, and a quantity of Tomatoes.

Dr. Spafford, Lansingburgh, four bunches ripe Native Grape. (Dutches County.)

Mr. A. Walsh, Lansingburgh, Celery, Globe Artichoke, (*Cynara scolymus*.) Cardoon, (*Cynara cardunculus*.) Green Nonpareil, Broad winsor, and Mazagan Beans, (*Vicia faba*.) Original Lima beans, (*Phaseolus lunatus*.) Tomates, (*Solanum lycopersicum*.) Devonshire Quardon Apple, perfectly ripe, Hawtherdean and golden Harvey Apples, Okra, (*Hybiscus esculentus*.) African Millet, (*milim nigricans*.) very fine cabbage, large Spanish Fibers, (*maxima*.) a beautiful bunch of the Roan tree berries, (*sorbus aucuparia*.) Trifoliate sunflower, (*coreopsis tripteris*.) Perennial sunflower, (*Helianthus pumila*.) Tall sunflower, (*Helianthus altissimus*.) Sensitive Plant, (*Schrankia sensitiva*.) Bright Scarlet Dahalia, (*fulgens*.) Snowberry, (*symphora racemosa*.) Monthly cherry—specimens exhibited from the same tree of blossoms, fruit perfectly ripe, and in various states between green and young fruit and maturity, Irish Ivy, (*hibernica*.) Euiobatrya Japonica. A branch of the Hop tree with second growth Hops, (*Ptele atrifolia*.) Japan Lily, (*coerulea*.) Wild Alpice, (*Laurus benzoin*.) Purple fringe tree, (*Rhus cotinus*.) Burning Bush, (*mespilus pyraeantha*.) Irish Yew, (*hibernica*.) Dwarf Horse Cisenut, (*Aesculus macrostachyna*.) Pocock's dark yellow senna, (*Colutea Pocockii*.) Scorpion senna, (*Camptonia asplenifolia*.)

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE.—The great abundance of pears this season seems to solicit our farmers to manufacture that delicious liquor, *Perry*. When carefully made, refined and bottled, it is equal if not superior, to Champagne in flavor, without its intoxicating property. It will sell for three times the price of cider and can be made with equal ease.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Longevity.—The Journal of Health advises matrimony, as one of the means of preserving life.

SELECTIONS.

From London. Essay, *opéra* of Gardening.
STRAWBERRIES.

Continued from page 262

Modes of propagation.—"The plants multiply spontaneously every summer, as well by suckers from the parent stem as by the numerous runners; all of which, rooting and forming a plan. at every joint, require only removal to a bed where there is room for them to flourish. Each of these separately planted bears a fine fruit the following season, and will bear in full perfection the second summer. A plantation of the alpine yields fruit the same year that it is made. The woods and the alpine come regular from seed, and bring a finer fruit than from offsets. The other species are uniformly propagated by offsets, except the intention be to try for new varieties."—Knight, in making experiments, with a view of ascertaining whether most of the sorts would not breed together indiscriminately, raised above four hundred varieties, "some very bad, but the greater part tolerably good, and a few very excellent." The fruit of above a dozen sorts was sent to the horticultural society in August, 1818, and found of various degrees of excellence. The seeds, if sown immediately after being gathered, will produce plants which will come into bearing the following year.

Soil and sit.e.—Neill says, "Strawberries are generally placed in a compartment of the garden by themselves, and it should be one which is freely exposed to sun and air. They are sometimes, however, planted in single rows, as edgings to borders, and in this way they often produce great crops. In either case care must be taken to replant them every fourth or fifth year at the farthest.—The alpine and wood species may be placed in situations rather cool and shady; perhaps as an edging in the shrubbery. In such places they produce their fruit perfectly well, and late in the season which is desirable."

General culture.—The following original and excellent instructions for cultivating the strawberry, are given by Keen, of Isleworth; a most successful grower of this fruit. He says, "I will commence with a general detail of my practice: this may be considered as applicable to all the varieties of the strawberry; and afterwards in noticing each kind that I cultivate, I will specify such peculiarities of treatment as are exclusively applicable to each."

In preparing the soil for strawberries.—"If it be new, and, as is frequently the case, very stiff, it should be trenched; but if the bottom spit of soil, as sometimes happens, be of an inferior quality, I then recommended only a simple digging, placing dung at the bottom, underneath the mould so dug; on the contrary, should the land have been kept in a high state of cultivation, or be good to the full depth, it will be advisable for the bottom spit to be brought up to the top, placing the dung between the two spits. The best way to obtain new plants is, by planting out runners in a nursery, for the express purpose, in the previous season; for it is a very bad plan to supply a new plantation from old plants. With respect to the time of planting, I have always found the month of March better than any other. Sometimes, when my crops have failed, I have had runners planted in the autumn, for the following year, but these have always disappointed my expectations. I plant them

in beds containing three or four rows, and the plants, in each row, at a certain distance from each other, leaving an alley between each bed, the distance of the rows and the plants in the rows, as well as the width of the alleys, depending on the kind of strawberry planted. The width of the alleys, as it will afterwards be stated, may appear considerable; but I am satisfied, that allowing this space for the workmen to stand on, when they water the plants, or gather the fruit, is beneficial, because I have observed in other persons' grounds, where less space is allotted for this purpose, that great damage is done to the plants and fruit by the trampling of the people."

General culture.—"After the beds are planted, I always keep them as clear of weeds as possible, and on no account allow any crop to be planted between the rows.—Upon the growing of the runners, I have them cut when necessary: this is usually three times in each season. In autumn I always have the rows dug between; for I find it refreshes the plants materially: and I recommend to those persons to whom it may be convenient, to scatter in the spring, very lightly, some loose straw or long dung, between the rows. It serves to keep the ground moist, enriches the strawberry, and forms a clean bed for the trusses of fruit to lie upon; and this, by a little extra trouble and cost, a more abundant crop may be obtained. A short time before the fruit ripens, I always cut off the runners, to strengthen the root; and after the fruit is gathered, I have what fresh runners have been made taken off with a reaping-hook, together with the outside leaves around the main plant, after which I rake the beds, then hoe them, and rake them again. In the autumn unless the plants appear very strong, I have some dung dug in between the rows, but if they are very luxuriant the dung is not required; for in some rich soils it would cause the plants to turn nearly all to leaf. I also have to remark, that the dung used for manure should not be too far spent; fresh dung from the stable door is preferable to spit-dung, which many persons are so fond of. The duration of the bed must be determined by the produce of the plants, which varies much according to the different sorts; it also varies with the same sort in different soils, so that the precise time of the renewal of the beds must be regulated by the observation of the gardner, in each particular case."

To be Continued.

Farming and Gardening.—"This is probably the only country where a man is born a farmer or a gardener; in all other countries it is found as necessary to learn to farm or garden, as it is to make shoes, lay bricks, or follow any other handicraft trade, but in this, not so; the moment a merchant or mechanic of any description in our cities, finds himself able to quit business, he purchases a place in the country and commences farming or gardening, or both, considering himself completely qualified for the business, and frequently does not discover his mistake until he finds his experiments have ruined him, and he is obliged to return to the counting room or work bench to resuscitate his exhausted finances. In England, the younger branches of the first families in the kingdom are frequently put to 'prentice, with a premium of from one to three hundred pounds sterling per annum, to be taught the art of cultivating the earth; hence the

unequaled perfection in agriculture exhibited in various parts of the kingdom.

During an agricultural excursion into Norfolk in 1820, we met with the younger brother of the great commercial house of *Rathbone*, learning to be a farmer, at a premium of two hundred pounds a year. This young gentleman, like others whom we met with, was obliged to labor in the fields, at stated periods that he might learn his business practically, as well as theoretically; two and three years are the periods generally allotted for acquiring the necessary instruction. The following paragraph will serve to show why it is that gardeners from *Germany* so generally excel in the raising of vegetables for our markets.

"In Germany it is customary for those who devote themselves to gardening, to serve an apprenticeship of three years in a royal garden. After that period is completed, they receive an indenture elegantly written on parchment, with the head gardener's name, or sign and seal attached."—*Cincinnati Adv.*

From the New-England Farmer.

STOCKS FOR FRUIT TREES, &c.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Although your valuable paper has treated very extensively (and in my opinion very properly upon the subject of raising Fruit Trees, yet I have examined its files, and likewise several respectable writers on horticulture almost in vain, for practical information on the subject of raising the stocks proper for the different species and varieties of fruits. The reason of this scarcity of information probably arises in a great degree from the fact, that most persons procure their fruit trees already ingrafted or bodded from the nurseries, and that the nursery men commonly acquire their knowledge from experienced living cultivators. As however, there are considerable inconveniences attending the procuring of trees from distant nurseries, and a difficulty of getting vigorous and healthy trees, to say nothing of the expense of purchasing a considerable number, which one must do at the present time to be certain of obtaining the best kinds, I think many persons would prefer, (if they could without difficulty obtain the requisite information) to raise a part at least, of their fruit trees from the seed and attend personally to the grafting or budding them. I do not suppose it is advisable for the great body of the community to do this. For I think that the proprietors of the large nurseries are doing a very important service to the country, and deserve, and will continue to receive the patronage of the public. The Princes, Landreths, Kenricks, Winships, Buel and others, are entitled to much credit for their exertions in introducing and cultivating new species and varieties of fruits and other vegetables, and we doubtless owe to those exertions in common with the Horticultural Societies the introduction of many new kinds, some of which may be justly estimated of national advantage. The Messrs. Prince especially have spared no pains or expense in the collection of the choicest and most unbounded variety of the gifts of Flora and Pomona. But to return to the subject of this communication. I should be much gratified, and believe it would be doing an essential service to a portion of the fruit loving community, if some one well acquainted with the subject, would communicate through the columns of the *Farmer*, information concerning the sorts of

stocks best adapted for each kind of fruit, and likewise a minute detail of the best mode and time of gathering, preserving and sowing the different kinds of seed for the stocks especially of Cherries, Pears, Plums, Apri-cots, &c. Apple stocks are raised without difficulty, but Pears, Cherries, Plums, &c. are, according to my limited experience, somewhat difficult of growth. Peach stocks are also raised without difficulty, but I believe it is thought by most nursery men, that Peach stocks are of a very limited value. I will however remark, that I think I have seen an observation of Mr. T. A. Knight, that fruit trees are generally the most durable when grafted or budded on stocks of the same species. If such an opinion was entertained by that distinguished horticulturist it is certainly worthy of examination.—As the time for gathering the seeds and stones of most fruits is approaching I hope shortly to hear from some one on the subject.

I will likewise call the attention of some of your correspondents to an insect of a new kind to me that appeared on the grape vines in this neighborhood in the spring. It appeared just as the vines were putting forth their buds, and eat into the centre of the bud. In many cases it was apparently the cause of the entire failure of the fruit, and a serious injury to the vines, as, when the vines grew, instead of a single healthy shoot, several feeble ones started out, from one bud. The insect is a small bug, about the size of the small yellow bug that infests cucumbers, of a palish blue color. If any means were suggested for preventing the depredations of these insects, it would be gratifying to me, and perhaps to others.

M.

Berlin, Ct. August 8, 1831.

MR. FESSENDEN—As Tomatos, have, at last, become common in our market, I send you a receipt for preserving them during the winter.

Besides the numerous modes of preparing this delicious vegetable for the table, it may be stewed, after being jealed, with sugar like cranberries and gooseberries, producing a tart equal to either of those fruits. Try the experiment and be satisfied. Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, }
Aug. 14, 1831. }

EXTRACT NO. XXXIV.

From the Annales de la Societe D'Hor culture de Paris.

METHOD OF PRESERVING TOMATOS.

The boiling required for the preservation of fruits, always changes their quality, and sometimes entirely alters their character; and it often happens, when the fruits are acid, as in the Tomato, that they imbibe in the copper vessels, in which they are stewed to a certain consistence, metallic principles which are injurious to health. This double consideration induces us to publish an excellent method for preserving the tomato, which does not alter the quality of this fruit, and does not require the action of heat.

A sufficient quantity of salt is dissolved in spring or river water to make it strong enough to bear an egg; select perfectly ripe tomatos, and place them well and without pressing them in a stone or glazed earthen pot, which is to be filled with the brine; cover the pot with a deep plate in such a manner that it presses upon the fruit and by this

simple process tomatos may be preserved more than a year without attention. Before cooking them they should be soaked in fresh water for several hours.—*lb.*

BUDDING QUERY.

MR. FESSENDEN—This is the season for budding fruit trees; those who practise the art are naturally led to reflect more on the subject generally at this than at other seasons.

We are told by nurserymen, and others skilled in Botany, that trees of the same genus may be budded indiscriminately into each other: the buds producing leaves of its kind will control the future growth of the tree.

The reason assigned is that the leaf receives the sap, and by its peculiar construction prepares and modifies it in a suitable manner to produce wood, bark, and fruit of its kind.

Suppose I have a seedling plum tree of the size of a goose-quill: I insert a bud of the peach—remove the top—the bud grows—and in a few years, in consequence of the power and influence of the leaf I have a large peach tree—Now if the above theory be correct, the whole tree, root and branch (except the small portion that existed at the time of budding) ought to be peach and produce peach suckers—and yet it is confidently asserted that this will not be the case, and that the growth below the point where the bud was inserted will continue to be plum, the above theory to the contrary notwithstanding.

If you think the above worthy of notice, and if you or any of your correspondents will have the goodness to explain the matter you will oblige at least one of your constant readers.—*lb.*

Newton, Aug. 15.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS

Made during a Tour through part of France and Germany, in the autumn of the year 1828 By J. C. London.

The market gardens of Paris (les Jardins Marais) are numerous, generally of small extent, and cultivated by manual labor; but a few of them may be designated Farm Gardens, in which are used the plough and other agricultural implements. As vegetables enter more into the cookery of France than they do into that of England, an immense quantity is consumed at the hospitals and similar institutions: and in consequence of this the more extensive market gardeners employ their produce chiefly in executing contracts entered into with public bodies.—With this exception, the produce of the Paris market-gardens is sold in the vegetable markets, as in London. There are several of these, but none so decidedly superior to all the others as to be compared to Covent Garden Market. The Marche des Innocens appeared to us one of the largest. We visited it twice, on September 13th, and December 20, and shall note what we saw in it on those days, with the conclusions which we drew.

La Marche des Innocens.—Sept. 13. The area exceeds an acre, and is surrounded by a quadrangular range of sheds, open on both sides, with a walk in the centre. In the enclosed area, potatoes and other roots are sold, as in the area of Covent Garden Market. We shall compare the supplies of the two markets about the same season of the year,

The Cabbage Tribe.—An abundant supply, but the variety not great, and the kinds coarse and not well headed. Very large Savoys, some red cabbages and field cabbages, and also some broccoli and cauliflower. On the whole, the markets of London, Edinburgh and Strasburgh, which we have seen at the same season (Edinburgh in 1803, and Strasburgh in 1819,) were rather better supplied than the Marche des Innocens. The deficiency appeared to be in the quality of the kinds of cabbage and broccoli.

Legumes.—Ripe pods of kidney beans, but none green, and no common peas in pods. Decidedly inferior to British markets.

Tubers and Roots.—Abundance of potatoes, but the sorts not such as would be considered good in Britain. Quantities of the Jerusalem artichoke, scorzonera, black radishes, Teltow turnip, solid celery, carrots, parsnips, succory roots, and others. The variety much greater than in Britain, and the quality of every article, except the potatoes and carrots, equal, if not superior.

The Onion Tribe.—An abundant supply of both onions and leeks, and also a quantity of shallots and garlick. The leeks smaller than in Britain.

Asparaginous Plants, Salads, &c.—A few artichokes, and some half-blanchéd celery, lettuce, endive, lamb's lettuce, and other salads. The variety greater than in Britain, the supply more abundant, and the quality superior.

Pot and Sweet Herbs.—Abundance of parsley of a coarse sort, tarragon and all our other aromatic herbs, capsicums in quantities, tomatos and egg-fruit. The variety and supply both greater than in Britain.

Fungi.—Abundance of mushrooms, and some truffles.

Fruits for Tarts and Pickling.—Large quantities of white cucumbers (concombres,) of pickling cucumbers (cornichons,) gourds, and pumpkins in great variety, of all sizes, but we did not observe the vegetable marrow. On a par with British markets.

Fruit.—Abundance of apples, chiefly Calvilles; and of pears, chiefly bon chretiens and bergamots; rock and Cantaloup melons, Chasselas grapes, peaches, figs, and plums; pear-shaped sorbs, sold at about a sou each; and a great quantity of very excellent alpine strawberries. The last article is the only one in which this market excelled that of Covent Garden; in all the other fruits it was much inferior.

Adjoining the market are shops, in which are sold pistachios and other dried fruits, oranges, nuts, &c. carrots, dried pears, plums, apples and apricots. The onions and carrots are charred so as to become as black as ink: this effect is produced by baking them slowly in the oven, and taking them out at intervals during several days. They are used in cookery for coloring soups.

Sprigs of orange tree in blossom are, we were told, to be found in this market throughout the year. These are considered essential accompaniments to the dress of bridal parties; and although artificial flowers, perfumed with orange-water are sometimes employed by those who cannot afford the living article, yet the latter is by far the most generally used.

On the whole, the supplies of the Paris vegetable markets are inferior in point of excellence to those of London. The quality and variety of fruits are greatly inferior, and also the dryness and flavor of potatoes, and

the succulency of turnips, cabbages, and the other common culinary vegetables; but the Paris markets approach to equality with those of London, in mushrooms, salads, and aromatic herbs, during summer, and surpass us in those articles during winter.

December 20.—Observed a great quantity of excellent cauliflowers; endive and chicory, blanched in different degrees; lamb's lettuce, scorzonera, Teltow turnips, solid celery, common white turnips, very long leeks; onions, rather small; excellent field cabbage, in immense quantities; savoy's, large heaps of mushrooms, and to the best of our judgment at the time, every vegetable seen in the London markets about the same season, with the exception of brocoli, sea-kale, asparagus, and forced rhubarb. The fruits were Chasselas grapes, Calville and reinette grise apples, a few indifferent pears, different kinds of service, cornel berries, walnuts and filberts, and sprigs of orange-blossoms, as in September. It is but fair to mention that we failed in being at the market sufficiently early in the morning to see things in their best state. We shall now glance at some of the market gardens.

The Field Market-Garden of M. Cadet de Mars at Aubervilliers.—Oct. 4. Aubervilliers is a small village about a league from Paris, and M. Cadet de Mars' grounds occupy 50 or 60 acres round it. This gardener has been repeatedly mayor of this village, and he is unquestionably at the head of the field market gardeners in the neighborhood of Paris. He was, as he told us, a peasant; but it is impossible to see his imposing manly figure and open generous countenance without feeling that he is noble by nature. He is upwards of seventy; and he began the world without a penny, and without education; but he is now proprietor of the grounds which he cultivates, besides houses and other property. He has lately ceded his grounds, with the exception of a few acres for his own amusement, to his children; and lives quietly with his wife, an excellent woman, about twenty years younger than himself. This old man is full of gayety and spirits, content with his past life, and apparently happy. He has always had the greatest curiosity respecting other countries, and this still breaks out every time he sees a foreigner. He told us that he would travel through England, provided his wife would accompany him. He once went as far as Havre with a friend who was going to England, for the sake of seeing the sea, and he speaks with raptures of the visit. He takes an interest in all that is passing in the world, and spoke much of America; the government of which he admires beyond that of all other countries, and which he hopes France will one day adopt as a model. He spoke much of the first revolution, of which he had witnessed many of the most interesting scenes. In politics and morals, indeed, he is far beyond his contemporaries; and is, in short, as far as an unlettered man can be, all that Jefferson or Lafayette could wish him to be. He made his fortune chiefly by taking large contracts to supply the hospitals. The largest contracts he ever had were made with the Hospice Salpetriere; for which on gourd-day, i. e. the day on which the vegetable used in the soup served to the inmates is the pumpkin or the gourd, he used to supply 6000 lbs. He has had a fruit of the mammoth gourd which weighed 195 lbs. He had also large con-

tracts with the manufacturers of sugar from the beet root; especially during the years 1812 and 1813, when the price of sugar in Paris was 5s. per lb. These companies failed, for the most part, in 1814 and 1815, when sugar fell to 14 sous per lb. His sons still cultivate large quantities of mangold-wurtzel for feeding cows; and it deserves to be remarked, that these cultivators, and also others in their neighborhood, who formerly used to gather a part of the leaves to sell as fodder while the plants were growing, have now left off the practice, from finding that it lessens the size of the roots.

In the field garden culture practised here, and in other field gardens in the neighborhood of Paris, the soil is ploughed for the crop with a two-wheeled plough; but all the operations of cleaning and gathering the crop are performed by manual labor. Irrigation, either by manual labor or by channels on the surface, is seldom resorted to.—There is no regular rotation of crops; but in general, after three or four crops of vegetables, a crop of wheat is taken, or the land is sown with lucerne, under which it remains from two to five years. Turnips are seldom sown in the spring because the drought and insect destroy them; but in August after the crop of peas, wheat, or rye is removed, they are sown with success. Onions and leeks are sown together in February; neither grows large. The onions are removed early in September, and the leeks remain to be taken up as wanted. Small leeks are preferred in the Paris market, as having more flavor; and the same as to onions and asparagus. Where the soil is deep, soft, and inclined to moisture, the marshmallow is cultivated for the apothecaries, and found to pay well, because suitable ground for this plant is rare on secondary limestone. Asparagus is grown in single rows along the bottom of shallow trenches, and instead of covering the plants during winter as we do in England, their crowns or buds are laid almost bare, so as to receive the first influence of the sun in spring. As the plants begin to push they are earthed up. A part of the grounds is planted with vines, in rows about 3 ft. apart, between each row of which is a row of asparagus; and in the rows of vines are asparagus plants, which alternate with the vines. When the vines are in fruit the stalks of the asparagus are tied together in bundles, to admit more air to the vines. On expressing our surprise at the practice of laying bare the buds of asparagus during the winter, M. Cadet de Mars acknowledged that highly succulent varieties of asparagus, grown in deep, richly manured soil such as might be seen in some private gardens, and particularly in that of the king at Versailles, would suffer from this practice; but that field asparagus, such as that before us, was nearer a state of nature and suffered no injury. He observed that a covering of earth or litter, while it prevented the escape of heat, at the same time prevented its entrance; and he gave as an instance in favor of the practice, the well known early flowering of bulbs planted on the surface, as done with crocuses about Paris, in comparison with those which are inserted some inches deep in the soil. He is of opinion that cold serves to force forward plants, as well as heat; having remarked that after a severe winter, provided it were short, bulbs flowered earlier, and asparagus was ready to enter sooner. Of course this doctrine can only

apply to very hardy plants, but, relatively to them, it appears to be one well deserving the consideration of British gardeners.

In the ground which M. Cadet de Mars has retained for his own amusement, there is a wall covered with peach and apricot trees, very well trained in the fan manner. Along its top there is a projecting trellis, supported, at an angle of about 60°, by struts abutting against the wall, about 2 ft. lower than the top; and this trellis is covered with vines. The upper parts of the peach and apricot trees were evidently injured a little by the shade of the vines; but we were told that the latter were of some use to the former, in spring, by protecting their blossoms from the perpendicular cold. The trellis was loaded with grapes, which, from the path in front, had a very rich appearance. There were a great many dwarf apple trees in this garden, trained *en goblete*; the sort preferred was the reinette de Canada. Behind M. Cadet de Mars' house is a small walled garden, formerly, if we are not mistaken, the burying-ground of a religious establishment, the church of which is now one of M. Cadet de Mars' barns and is filled with apples and onions. There are some very large standard apricot trees in this garden, and a very old vine which bears abundantly; and we saw a stack of onions as large a haystack.—The onions are stacked by alternating them with thin layers of rye straw; the straw at the outside of the stack being doubled in over the onions, so that none of them appeared to view. We have seen carrots stacked in the same manner with wheat straw in England.

WEEVIL.

It has become a matter of much importance with farmers and millers to prevent, if possible the destruction which this little insect yearly makes in grain. Various methods have been resorted to for this purpose, but none has yet been found sufficiently efficacious to be generally adopted. In the hope however that some means may be discovered that will have the desired effect, we will gladly communicate the result of any attempt at this object, and with this view we give the following method as practised by Col. Drake of this vicinity, for two or three years past with entire success, viz:—In mowing or stacking his wheat he sprinkles a small quantity of salt over each layer of sheaves. Four or five quarts to the hundred dozen he has found quite sufficient.—By this means he has preserved his wheat entirely free from weevil while his neighbors have complained of great damage. Of the security thus afforded he says he is altogether convinced from an experiment made last year. Having omitted to salt a small part of his wheat, he found it on examination very much eaten, while the salted wheat remained entirely undisturbed, although in the same mow. One advantage, it is to be noticed, which this method possesses over every other, is that the straw is most equal to the best timothy hay, and the cattle will eat it, we are informed, in preference. Let it be tested.—*Lebanon (Ohio) Spar.*

Consolation.—An old lady once being very sorely afflicted with a disorder usually denominated hysterics, imagined she could not breathe, and appealed to her husband on the occasion, with 'Mr——, I can't breathe.' 'Well, my dear,' returned the affectionate husband, 'I would not try, for nobody wants you should.'

From the Winchester Republican.

SHEEP.

Lucky-Hit farm, July 22, 1831.

MR. DAVIS—I observed in your last Republican a comparison between some of the sheep of New-York and our Frederick sheep. I cannot say that I regretted this little advantage of the ancient dominion over your native state, so far in many respects before your adopted one; but I am sorry for the character of her agriculture, she cannot boast of greater productions in the article of wool, it being one of her great staples, and especially as she possesses a variety of breeds introduced from Europe.

I presume the seven New-York sheep spoken of, shearing an average of 6lbs. 8 oz. must either have been washed on the back or have produced wool of superior fineness, consequently less productive. The 28 sheep you mention, of the Frederick breed, shearing an average of 10½ lbs., were also picked sheep, as the average of the whole flock (about 130) was under 8 lbs. You further state that some individuals of the Frederick sheep have shorn as high as 14 lbs. Now I may remark that for several years past I have been in the habit of carefully reserving certificates from some of my neighbors of the weight of my shearings and of remarkable individual sheep, from a reference to which I find that the heaviest fleeces have been 16½ lbs.—the greatest average 8½ lbs.—half a dozen rams 13½ lbs. average—and several individuals 13 to 15. Our last shearing, in consequence of the severity of the winter, multiplication of number, later lambs, and the increase of fineness of the wool, was less than usual in its average—a fraction under 7½ lbs. from 160 sheep, which has been sold for 45 cents cash, with the reservation of a sufficiency for domestic purposes.

I have taken the liberty of mentioning my last shearing to you for several reasons:

1st. Farmers will not and should not be satisfied with the partial reports of the shearing of a few remarkable sheep, picked out of a flock, because they all know that a few conspicuous individuals may be selected and made so fat as to produce, in dirt, grease and wool, double the quantity which has been the fair average of the balance of the flock kept in the ordinary way.

2d. Because there can be no possible deception when sheep are shorn and the wool weighed in the presence of intelligent neighbors and friends.

3d. To excite a spirit for improvement in the multiplication of such rural meetings throughout the country, where farmers can compare notes, relate their successes, inquire into the causes of their failures, and spend a few rational hours in suggesting improvements in the numberless branches of the noblest of professions.

4th. For the better effect in having a number of respectable witnesses to the real character of any breed of animals, thereby facilitating their dissemination throughout the country, united with the superior social pleasure of seeing friends united in the cause of real utility, &c. &c.

At our late meeting, added to the pleasure of seeing friends from adjoining counties, was a truly intelligent gentleman who had lately seen some of the fine Southdown flocks of England, in a visit to the celebrated farmer, Mr. Coke of Norfolk. Such interviews are more than ordinarily interesting, and may be improved to great advantage

when observation had been diligent and curiosity made subservient to schemes of general utility.

I have observed, Mr. Davis, many and long cries for wool! wool! wool! in your paper; and I might say, from having a greater demand for sheep, that the excitement does not end there. Farmers, instead of prudently preparing for high prices, put it off until it is too late. But it is always of importance to them to double the fleece and improve the wool. Little more than half the present price would yield a handsome profit if sheep generally produced double the quantity of wool, which may easily be attained by a uniformity of care and the introduction of crosses, accommodated to the circumstances by which they may be surrounded.

I am, &c.

R. K. MEADE.

At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society a paper was read, entitled, "An account of the different modes of keeping fruit, which have been tried at the Society's garden for the season 1831." The statement was drawn up at the garden, and enumerated eight different modes; the three best, and most practicable of which were, the covering of the fruit in pure and perfectly dry sand, dry fern, or in a deal box buried in the earth. By any of these modes it was preserved, free from shrivelling and any disagreeable flavor—in all it must be deposited in a cold situation. By the other five modes, although the fruit was preserved in a pretty sound state, a musty flavor was found to be communicated; this was especially the case where oat-chaff was the medium.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—It seems strange that England and America, the two nations in the world most jealous of their political liberties, should be at the same time those wherein the least respect has been paid to personal freedom in matters of pounds, shillings and pence. The *North American Review*, in an excellent article on this subject informs us, "that the number of persons imprisoned in the debtors' apartment in Philadelphia, from June 6, 1829, to February 24, 1830, was 817, of whom there were—

30 whose debts were below \$1
233 above 1 and below \$5
174 above 5 and below \$10
140 above 10 and below \$20
142 above 20 and below \$100
93 above \$100.

Of 252 of these unfortunate people the debts were 3663 dollars and the costs 8448; and of 64 the debts were 853, and the costs 3120 dollars!" Truly, the tyranny of the law furnishes a fearful counterbalance to the despotism of an individual.—*Athenaeum*.

The Western Tiller says, that Peach Trees continue to be in a more healthy state and yield much better upon grass land than upon that which is tilled. The trees upon grass land will bear when those upon the tillage land will not. The article says, "shall not pretend to theorize on these phenomena, but the inference appears natural that we may have overdoctored the trees, as is sometimes the case with a learned profession in curing diseases incident to human nature." Will not some of our farmers inform us whether the above case will not apply to apple or other fruit trees.

From the Boston Courier.

THE MOWER'S SONG.

[UNPRECEDENTED MOWING.—E. M. Fox, at Suffield, Ct. mowed four measured acres of grass on the 26th day of July, ult. He began at sunrise and finished at one hour and twenty minutes before sunset, fresh and in good spirits. There were not less than six tons of hay. Fences were on three sides of the lot, and a heavy fall of rain during the forenoon, added much to the labor. One acre of it, a swale, in which the grass was very heavy and badly lodged, would have been a good day's work for a vigorous mower. There are two or three instances in which an equal surface has been mowed over, but for quantity and quality of labor, this is acknowledged to be the greatest feat ever accomplished in this part of the country.]

I'm a father of ploughmen, a son of the soil,
And my life never tires, for my pleasure is toil—
There are worse stains to bear than the sweat on
the brow,
And worse things to follow, my friend, than the
plough.

What is sorrow? I think such a matter there is,
But to me it show'd never its ill-looking phiz—
What is want? To be idle, to steal and to lie—
And sickness? The Doctor can tell—but not I
I suppose I must come to the scratch, though, at
last.

For Time has a sythe that would cut down a mast;
Though now on the borders of threescore and ten,
Your corners I cut, and can do it again.

If the best of you willing to try with me feels,
Let him strip to the cotton, and look to his heels;
Through the clover and timothy look at my swath,
Like the wake of a frigate,—stand out of my path!

LOWELL.—Speculations in land in this flourishing town, have been carried within a few weeks beyond all former example.—Numbers who but recently were in moderate pecuniary circumstances, have amassed independent fortunes by this means. Real estate has risen within the last eighteen months, nearly one hundred per cent. Some lots of land well situated for business, which were sold within six months for two shillings per foot, have been sold within a few weeks for seventy five cents a foot. Last Wednesday a lot of land was purchased by two gentlemen for twenty-five thousand dollars; and on the same day they sold one half of it at an advance of forty thousand dollars.—Buildings, it is said, rent for a greater profit in Lowell than in any other town in New England, averaging fifteen or twenty per cent. per annum on the capital invested.—*Salem Mass. Mercury*.

Cachemire Shawls—This elegant article of female luxury promises soon to become common enough: an inhabitant of Moscow has just constructed a machine for the fabrication of cachemire shawls, by means of which a workman can manufacture this article with as much ease and readiness as the ordinary cottons. He intends making his invention public, not desiring even to have a patent monopoly of it.

A Pennsylvania paper contains a number of severe strictures upon the wanton practice of shooting small birds, not usually eaten, such as swallows, tomits, pewees, &c. These birds are useful in destroying insects, and should not be wantonly killed.

CLEAN CELLARS

The damp and foul air, and the vegetable and other substances in a state of corruption, which are not unfrequently allowed to accumulate in the cellars and vaults attached to dwelling houses, may become at the present season of the year a very fruitful, tho' unsuspected, source of disease. The attention of every housekeeper should, therefore, be particularly directed to the condition of his cellar, and precautions should at once be taken to free it from every species of filth or corruptible matter. It is in vain to expect that all the advantages resulting from domestic cleanliness shall be realized when the dirt, carefully expelled from the parlors and sitting room, is permitted to take undisturbed possession of the less frequented parts of our dwellings. To preserve health, the process of purification must visit every apartment from the garret to the cellar. The latter in particular, should be swept daily, and the dirt thus collected immediately removed. The windows should be so constructed as to allow of a free draught of air passing through the whole extent of the cellar, besides which to insure perfect ventilation and dryness, the door should be kept open several hours each day, excepting in damp or wet weather. Whitewashing with lime the walls of the apartment, is an excellent means of purification, and should on that account, be performed at least once every spring and summer. If the cellar contain provisions or other articles liable to decomposition, the use, during warm weather, of the chloride of lime, or of soda, either in solution or powder, sprinkled over the floor, will prevent the production of any deleterious effluvia.

Cellars into which water is liable to penetrate, demand very particular care. For if it be allowed to remain, or cannot be got rid of, in summer, it soon becomes offensive, precisely in the same manner as the bilge water of a ship, and emits a gaseous poison, by which disease and death may be spread over a whole neighborhood. No trouble or expense should therefore be spared to prevent the entrance of the water into the cellar, or to drain it off by means of sinks penetrating to a stratum of gravel. Until this can be effected, the free use of the chloride of lime, or of soda, will completely obviate any unpleasant or injurious exhalations from being produced, even during the hottest weather.—*Jour. of Health.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—Two manufacturing establishments in Plainfield in this county, have been seriously endangered, within a few weeks, from spontaneous combustion between wool and oil. In one instance, at Hamlen and Bates' manufactory, two hundred pounds of wool were prepared with the usual quantity of oil, before carding, and thrown into a heap just at evening; at an early hour next morning, and upon examina-

tion, the wool was found ignited and the floor to a considerable extent on fire.—The other instance occurred a few days afterwards at Warner & Whiton's establishment; a quantity was oiled as in the above instance, and examination having been made a few hours afterwards, it was found in an inflammable condition, and would soon have been ignited, the experiment was afterwards made with their wool & the same result followed. There is mystery here, however, not easily resolved; wool is usually prepared with common lamp oil, as in this instance, and combustion rarely follows, while with this particular oil: three successive instances were known of its igniting—now to what particular qualities of the oil may this dangerous principle be attributed? it is well worthy the investigation of those who understand its peculiar properties; certainly important to manufacturers.—*Northampton Courier.*

COLD WATER.—The inordinate and uncontrollable thirst, which induces a person to drink immoderately of water, is much less liable to be experienced, during summer, by the habitually temperate, than by the drunkard, or, indeed, by those who make use of intoxicating drinks in any quantity. The sense of thirst may, also, be greatly moderated, first, by the use of succulent fruits, which would appear to be furnished by nature so abundantly in warm climates, for this very purpose. Secondly by a diet mainly vegetable; and thirdly, by the frequent use of the bath. But the chief means of avoiding injury, from the use of water as a drink, in seasons of intense heat, are, complete and habitual abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and the moderate use of water, the temperature of which is not too much reduced. Water, barely cool, slowly swallowed, will very effectually allay the thirst, without producing any injurious consequences. Though, at first, it may be found insipid, or even disagreeable to the palate, a continuance in its use, will, as we know from experience, render it more agreeable than water of a low temperature.—*Journal of Health.*

It has been justly said of the Farmer's occupation, that it involves as much skill, as much interest, and as much honor, as any object within the range of the attention, or the action of man. It was certainly man's first employment, and without doubt, the happiest in which he can be engaged. True he labors hard, and by the sweat of his brow he earns his bread: and this is common to most avocations into which manual labor enters. But then he has his season of enjoyment, and is at all times relieved from the responsibility, anxiety, and the risk of the merchant, or the intense application and fearful solicitude of the professional men.

Occupation of agriculture being more steady and less liable to the fluctuations experienced in almost every other vocation, more especially to those immediately dependant on commerce, tends to a more regular, simple, and consequently of a more moral life. It is this favorable

tendency of their habits and mode of living, which has entitled the yeomanry to that political importance, which attaches to them in almost every other, but more particularly in this country—our government being founded on equality of right, and our institutions recognizing equity is the rule of conduct.

The yeomanry were the instruments by which our independence was achieved; from their bosoms the republican spirit was transfused into our political institutions—and with them, by whomever assailed, will rest the defence of those privileges, civil and religious, which we now so ominently enjoy—o their honesty, intelligence and firmness, we may always rely to perpetuate the enjoyment of these privileges.—*B. Pat.*

New Cure for Cancer.—Mrs. Alfred Hull, a poor woman of Saratoga county, is stated by a writer in the *Argus* to have the knowledge of a new and easy medicine for this afflicting malady; and several inveterate cases are mentioned, in which she has effected a complete cure.

Revenue.—We understand it is ascertained that the revenue secured at the Custom House in this city, in the quarter which ended on the 30th of June, exceeds five millions of dollars. The two first quarters of the year have therefore produced about nine millions.—*N. York Mer. Adv.*

A famous stone, which, it is said, has often cured the bite of a mad dog, and is confidently believed, by its owner, to possess that property still, is in possession of W. C. Oliver, of Gloucester County, Virginia, and is, by him, offered for sale.—A good stone may prevent the bite of a mad dog.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES,
and Quicks.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 110 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the *Genesee Farmer*.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2.50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (*Gleditschia triacanthus*) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at \$5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nursery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of I. Tucker, Rochester. **BUEL & WILSON.**
Albany Nursery, July 16

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK,
WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk
Worms—by J. D. Homergue and Peter S. Duponceau. Also,
The American Gardener,
Deane's New-England Farmer, and
Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by
HOYT, PORTER & CO.
Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale as
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N. GOODSALL, EDITOR.

SOWING RYE.

It is a common practice to put off sowing rye until after wheat; this we hold to be "getting the cart before the horse." Rye can be advantageously sown before the proper season for sowing wheat arrives. When sown upon wheat or rye stubble a good crop may be raised by once ploughing, if well done, by which the weeds and stubble should all be turned under, after which, the ground should be made fine on the top with a light harrow. By sowing rye early, good pasture for calves and young sheep is secured, after the common grasses have failed; and even in the spring it may be fed down with small stock, without injuring the crop. Another advantage of early sowing is, the roots become much firmer fixed in the ground, and are not so apt to be flung out of the ground by the frost; besides when sown early, less seed will answer for the same ground. As in the common course of farming, there is more or less land upon farms which is in good condition to produce rye, that would not produce wheat, and from which a crop of rye may be raised with little expense; we therefore recommend to our farmers to put in a little rye each year, and be careful about the quality sown, as there are two or three varieties of this, which are in common cultivation amongst us; one kind is lighter in color than the others; this is to be preferred, as it produces equally as well as the darker kinds, and when well ground, makes a very wholesome and palatable bread, which is preferred by many people to wheat: for mixing with corn meal for making bread, it is allowed to be superior. In Germany and some other countries, rye is preferred for common use, and the inhabitants consider it much more healthy for food than wheat. Rye makes excellent malt for beer, and may be raised on grounds that are too light to produce barley.—Mr. Hunt the English politician has prepared an article from it which he denominated *domestic coffee*, which has been much used by the lower class of people, in that country; whether it possessed *reforming qualities* we are not yet informed.

PICKLES.

This is the season of the year for pickling; we would recommend the following as the most approved method of preserving cucumbers for this use. After gathering your cucumbers, place them in a suitable vessel, and pour over them a strong brine in sufficient quantity to cover them. Let them remain in this until wanted, when they should be put into water and allowed to remain twenty-four hours. Pour off this water and cover them with water boiling hot, and allow them to stand a couple of hours, after which, the same process should be repeated, and if the color should not be as green as wished, repeat it a second time, when they will be found hard and green. Let them be put in vinegar with pepper according to taste.—When cucumbers are prepared as above, they

will keep through the season. Some practice putting cucumbers into spirits and water to undergo the acetous fermentations; these never make pleasant pickles. Cucumbers may be kept in strong brine for any length of time, and by so doing, a small quantity can be freshened at a time, and the quantity of vinegar required will be less than when a barrel is prepared at once.

VULGAR ERRORS.

The story that the early settlers of New-England were in the habit of whipping their beer barrels, because they allowed the beer contained in them to work or foment on Sundays has long been told for the amusement of those who have supposed themselves clear from such vulgar errors and rank superstitions. But we ought to recollect that those scenes were said to have been acted more than two hundred years ago. What mighty improvements have been made within the last two hundred years. How different is the state of society, and how multiplied the sources of information since the existence of that code of blue laws about which we hear so many anecdotes.—Then a person might be disposed to improve himself in the knowledge of the arts and sciences, but found it very difficult to procure information on subjects which he wished to investigate. At this time the channels of information are so numerous in our country that every reasonable desire to become learned is easily satisfied; so that if people now remain in ignorance it is their fault, and they have not the excuse which our forefathers had, that they wished for information, but could not procure it. Let us examine ourselves in this era of light and knowledge, and see whether we improve ourselves according to the advantage we possess or whether we are content to boast that we possess advantages without improving them. We have seen several cases the present year in this section of country where *plum trees*, *poor insensible plum trees*, have been most horribly beaten because they allowed those little cunning, sly insects, the curculios, to destroy their plums. Now this beats the story of the beer barrel "*all hollow*." If these little creatures come frothing and hissing on like the fermentation of a cask of beer, into the tops of our trees without detection, it might look a little like neglect; but they are shy, invidious little creatures that would deceive even man himself if he was not so very sagacious. We have seen two or three instances where people have bruised their trees with stones from top to bottom, and after that, as if wishing to keep them in fear, have put the stones in the crotches as a kind of memento mori in case of another neglect. Others again, as if impressed with the idea that the trees were bewitched, have loaded them down with horse shoes, and various kinds of old cutting instruments, over which, if any of the little fairies should chance to gallop, they would be maimed most surely. When we consider these great improvements, and that they are to bear date 1831, we are filled with astonishment!—At this ratio of improvement, what will not 1832 bring forth.

Destroy all Weeds

INDIAN CORN.

The summer past has been a favorable one for Indian corn, and we have never seen the crops look better in Old Genesee. Already the yellowness of the husks of some crops on early land indicate maturity, and those on later lands or such as was later planted, are out of danger of frost. Much attention should be bestowed upon this crop this month. The stalks should be cut and secured, after which, seed corn for the next year should be selected. For this purpose select such ears as grow two or three upon a stalk, and are first ripe, with good proportions, and well shaped grains. Great benefits will be derived from a continuation of this practice from year to year.—We were forcibly struck with the importance of it a few days since on being shown a number of rows planted side by side, at the same time, all of which had been treated the same, but a part of the rows were already ripe; the others were yet green. The owner informed me that the difference was occasioned by planting different kinds of seed, one of which was from a farmer who practices picking his seed corn as above; the other although similar in other respects, had not been subject to the same care.

PEACH GRUBS.

This is the proper season to examine the roots of peach trees for the purpose of destroying the young grubs, as the eggs which were deposited by the fly, are all hatched out at this time, and a little attention will destroy them. As they have not buried themselves deep at this season, boiling water poured into the crown, after removing the dirt will destroy most of them; the remainder after a few days should be dug out with the point of a knife. Their hiding places may be easily discovered by the gum which exudes being filled with red dust, like saw dust. A little attention spring and fall will secure your trees against this enemy to peach trees.

HOMMINY.

This is a favorite dish in most of the southern states, and one which most northern people who visit the south are fond of. It is made from the large, white corn grown at the south, called by our farmers gourd seed corn. We planted a little of this kind of corn very early last spring to try the experiment, whether it would ripen in this climate. On the 27th of August we picked some of it perfectly ripe. We see no reason why the farmers of Old Genesee cannot furnish this article for their tables as well as the southern planters.—As it is a cheap wholesome dish and one that is relished by most people, we would recommend to our good farmers to plant a small patch of the white gourd seed corn each year, if only for family use. One of the methods by which this dish is prepared at the south is first to wet the corn; after a short time it is put into a large mortar and pounded so as to break the kernels into quarters. The advantage of wetting is, that in pounding, the skin separates from the kernel and is easily blown or washed from the pounded grain. When cooked it is put into cold water and a few white beans are mixed with it in proportion of two quarts to the bushel, more or less; it is put over a

slow fire and boiled for ten or twelve hours. It is eaten with butter and sugar, or with milk, as suits the taste, and is altogether different from the common dish prepared with us from the yellow corn of the country.

WINE.

It will have been noticed from an article in the last number of the Farmer, that a very good wine has been made by a person signing himself a "Groveland Farmer," from the native chicken grape of this section of country. As these grapes are produced in abundance in some of our neighborhoods, any person having a quantity of them upon their lands which they do not wish to manufacture into wine may find a ready market for them by sending a note to the editor, specifying the quantity they can furnish and at what price, delivered in this village.

A Westchester, Penn. paper of Aug. 10th, says, the 6th inst. two apples were presented to us by Mr. William Bennet, from his orchard, weighing together 26 oz.

DOMESTIC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS offered by the "Domestic Horticultural Society of the Western part of the State of New-York," to be adjudged at their stated meeting, to be held at LYONS, on the 21st of September next, for specimens to be presented at the meeting, viz:

FRUITS.

For the best doz. of Apples for table,	\$1,00
For the best doz. of Winter Apples,	1,00
For the best doz. of Pears for table,	2,00
For the best doz. of Winter Pears,	1,00
For the best doz. of Peaches,	2,00
" " 2d do. doz. " do.	1,00
For the best doz. of plums,	1,00
For the best doz. of Quinces,	1,00
For the best specimen of table	} 2,00
Grapes, not less than 2 lbs.	
For the 2d best Table Grapes,	1,00
For the greatest variety of Table	} 2,00
and Wine Grapes,	
For the best specimen of native grapes,	1,00
For collecting and presenting the greatest	} 3,00
variety of Native Grapes, Uncultivated	
with a specimen of the branch and	} 3,00
leaves of each, not less than 6 varieties,	
For the best Watermelon,	0,50
For the best Muskmelon,	0,50

CULINARY VEGETABLES.

For the best Cauliflower 2 plants,	1,00
For the best Brocoli do.,	1,00
For the best Cabbage,	0,50
For the best half peck of Potatoes,	1,00
For the six best Blood Beets,	1,00
For the six best Carrots,	0,50
For the four best plants of Celery,	1,00
For the best quart of Beans, shelled,	1,00

FLOWERS.

For the most beautiful specimens of Flow-	} 1,00
ers, whether of herbaceous plants or	
shrubs extending to three sorts, each.	

Discretionary premiums to be awarded for any valuable fruit, culinary vegetables or flowers, not exceeding three in number.

Every specimen offered of fruits, culinary vegetables and flowers, must have been cultivated by the person claiming the Premium, or by some member of his family; and no premium can be

allowed unless the full quantity above required be produced: and premiums will be awarded to members of the society only, or some person in their families. Dated Lyons, August 25, 1831.

W. H. ADAMS,
S. HECOX,
G. H. CHAPIN,
E. C. HOWARD, } Committee.

A steam cotton factory of 4300 spindles is erecting at Providence, and a similar one at Newport; both of which it is expected, will commence operation the present year.

Considerations on the process employed by Nurserymen for obtaining better sorts of Fruits, and on the means by which Nature appears to accomplish the result.

By M POITEAU.

The author observes, it is but rarely that improved varieties of our cultivated fruits originate with nurserymen; they are generally the production of chance, found in the woods or hedges or from distant corners of provinces, where the finer sorts are hardly known, and where the sorts they have are mismanaged or neglected. That "like begets or produces like," has long been considered a law of nature among animals and some vegetables; but this law is not always uniform, especially among domesticated animals or highly cultivated plants. Yet on this principle, our nurserymen have acted in their endeavors to obtain better kinds of fruit, by sowing seeds of the best, in the hope that they would raise something still better. It is well known that in this process they have failed. The celebrated Duhamel and his contemporaries failed in the same way. From these and other instances, the author concludes that practitioners are wrong in their expectations of obtaining at once what can only be the result of time. He seems to infer that seedlings, apples or pears, for example, require some years and some cultivation, while they are passing from one stage of infancy to another, before they can show their inherent qualities.

As proof of this conjecture, he instances the case of the fruit trees of the United States of America at this time. There, it appears, they have little trouble in procuring superior fruits from seed; and, that they have many excellent new kinds, their lists sufficiently testify. The cause of this he conceives to be, that the first imported fruits, which the colonists received from Europe 300 years ago, were, amidst the bustle of establishing and securing themselves in a new country, lost, from neglect or ignorance of the art of grafting; and that they only had recourse to seeds for perpetuating the kinds. These seedlings have passed through several generations, and are now arrived at that period of their existence in which their inherent qualities are fully developed.

The Americans, M. Poiteau adds, attribute this to another cause, namely, that in proportion as their newly broken up lands are ameliorated by cultivation, &c. so, in like proportion, are the qualities of their fruit. It is a common saying in Virginia, that the fruits of such or such an orchard "begin to change for the better." But this can hardly be admitted; for though such circumstance may improve the quality, it cannot change the physical characters of fruit.

After noticing the fact proved by Mr. Knight, F. H. R. S. that a crab, fecundated

by the pollen of a good fruit, produces better kinds from seed than can be had from seeds of improved fruit, he proceeds to describe the method used by the Flemish orchardists to obtain new sorts, and which is given on the authority of M. Van Mons. The Belgians, he says, do not prefer the seeds of ameliorated fruit. When the seedlings appear, they do not, as others do choose such only as are free from spines, having large leaves, and remarkable for the thickness and beauty of their wood; but, on the contrary, such as are most spinous, provided the spines are long, and well furnished with buds or eyes placed near together. This last circumstance they consider as an indication that they will soon show fruit. Individuals having such properties are grafted, apples on paradise, and pears on quince stocks, to hasten fructification. The first fruits of these grafts are generally bad; but whatever they are the seeds are carefully saved and sown. The second generation, treated in like manner, begins to show improvement. Through a third and fourth the process is continued, till they arrive at a point which gives fruit worthy of being preserved. Peaches and apricots, treated in the same way, yield excellent fruit the third generation; apples require four or five, and the pear about six transitions. This process, concludes M. Poiteau, is only an imitation of that of nature exemplified in America.—*Annales. Soc. de Hor. de Paris.*

To the foregoing observations of M. Poiteau, we are not disposed to subscribe. We must establish something like theory in this matter or abandon all to blind chance. It appears to us that M. Poiteau has mixed both together, adding a little of the marvellous. If the present approved theory of the fructification of plants is correct, that is, that the new plant partakes of the nature of both the parent stocks or is a hybrid between the two; then it follows that when a flower of a small and bad kind of fruit is impregnated with the farina from another sort equally small and bad, that the new plant partaking of the nature of both, will be bad also. But M. Poiteau would convince us that this is the sure way to produce good fruit. He seems to admit that "like begets or produces like" with few exceptions, and we believe that most laws are deviated from, more or less; but it would be absurd to say that the deviations from any given law were more frequent than conformity to it; for in that case we would say that there was evidently a mistake, and that what were called deviations were in fact the law, and what was admitted as the law was only exceptions to the general rule. We consider this to be exactly the case with M. Poiteau that he has mistaken the exceptions for the law. If the hybrid fruit or plant partakes of the nature of both the parent plants (as we have reason to believe it does) how are we to expect a large fruit from the mixed impregnation of two small ones or how are we to expect a rich delicious fruit where both the parents produced only those of austere or insipid qualities. We are disposed to admit that in many things the scientific men of Europe have such advantages over us, that their opinions are to be respected, but we are not disposed to receive every opinion coming from them as correct, because it is imported and comes from high authority, without the privilege of investigating it for ourselves.

COMMUNICATION.

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE—No. II.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.—This greatly depends on the views entertained, the feelings cherished, and habits formed. Truth brought to bear steadily on the understanding moulds the character. Unkind and nervous feelings aggravated by the neglect of exercise, and the use of Tea and other narcotic articles are the bane of College, and often render life wretched. Habits include every thing—Mental habits are even more obstinate than others.

A celebrated Philosopher required pupils from other schools to pay double, as it was more difficult to unlearn, than learn. That correct views of truth, a right state of the feelings, and good habits may rapidly combine in the formation of character, the students, resident in the village as well as from all parts of the country, live in the same edifice, all board at the same table, rely on their own industry for support, and enjoy the same privilege. Two results are visible; an unusual degree of kind, and paternal feeling and happiness prevail—and students distinguished by virtue, exert great influence over their fellow students, while those whose defects are prominent, appear rather useless than injurious. The intercourse of the students with the town is confined principally to the house of worship, on the Sabbath. The Institute by every method unites Literature and Science with the formation of estimable character.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR AUGUST.

10 A. M.					10 P. M.				
Days.	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky	
1	80	29.65	SE	fair	71	29.58	SW	rain 2-10	
2	78	29.45	W	rain	67	29.45	NW	do 1-00	
3	68	29.51	N	cloudy	64	29.50	N	fair	
4	68	29.60	N	fair	64	29.55	W	do	
5	70	29.50	NE	cloudy	57	29.50	W	do	
6	70	29.60	W	fair	61	29.60	SE	do	
7	70	29.65	NE	do	63	29.63	NE	rain 1-10	
8	73	29.68	E	do	63	29.58	NE	do 1-10	
9	73	29.60	E	rain 2-10	66	29.65	W	cloudy	
10	75	29.85	W	cloudy	63	29.80	W	fair	
11	78	29.78	W	fair	65	29.70	W	do	
12	78	29.76	NW	do	68	29.80	NW	do dry	
13	80	29.70	W	do	70	29.66	W	do	
14	83	29.66	W	do	74	29.55	NW	do	
15	87	29.55	NW	do	76	29.50	NW	do dry	
16	83	29.50	NW	do	75	29.50	W	do	
17	84	29.52	W	do	73	29.60	W	do	
18	83	29.65	W	do	64	29.65	NW	do	
19	84	29.51	W	do	72	29.55	W	do	
20	80	29.55	SW	do	71	29.45	SW	do	
21	87	29.35	W	cloudy	76	29.30	W	cloudy	
22	73	29.50	E	rain 2-10	66	29.50	E	do	
23	74	29.50	W	fair	66	29.50	W	fair*	
24	64	29.50	W	do	56	29.70	W	do	
25	70	29.78	W	do	56	29.75	W	do	
26	68	29.76	E	rain	67	29.60	SE	rain 1-10	
27	73	29.57	W	rain 2-10	61	29.60	W	do	
28	70	29.65	W	cloudy	66	29.72	W	fair	
29	60	29.85	W	fair	66	29.85	N	do	
30	64	29.85	W	do	62	29.86	W	do	
31	76	29.80	W	do	61	29.72	NE	do	

Mean temperature at 10 A. M. 75 5-31.
10 P. M. 64 7-31.

Inches of rain, 1 2-10.

*Temperature of spring water, 7 feet deep, 60 degrees.

Curious caution.—John G. Miller, in the Cherry Valley Gazette says, "All persons are hereby forbid marrying my daughter Betsey."

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Seeing in a late number of your valuable paper, an extract from the 'Genesee Farmer,' on the efficacy of the application of soap in preventing the ravages of caterpillars and other insects on fruit trees, I am induced to mention the method which for four years past, I have pursued with regard to my peach, and other fruit trees on my farm.

The peaches I have annually topped down, say two thirds of the previous year's growth, and have found that this operation, invariably, has given increased strength to the stock, vigor to the lateral and bearing branches, and protects the trees in a great measure, from the violence of the wind. At every time of trimming, I have given them a wash of soap diluted to the consistency of common paint (and this has been repeated twice during the summer months) throughout the trunk and branches, the branches from the manner of pruning, within reach of a short brush.

There has been in my neighborhood this season, great complaints of a blight on peach trees, with a shedding of the fruit. On all of mine thus treated, no blight has appeared, and on those of them which blossomed, there is now a fair quantity of fruit. I can account for this difference in no other way, than by the manner of pruning and frequent application of soap wash.

The tender shoots of some of my old, headed down peach trees, were soon after their appearance, attacked by green lice, and psimires; I made the same application which effectually removed them.

The same has been done to my apple orchard [with the exception of topping] and I am fully convinced, that nothing can be applied, which gives the bark so healthy an appearance, and so smooth a surface as the above treatment; the attack of the smallest insect in summer is prevented by the alkali contained in the soap, and the smoothness of the bark prevents the deposit of their eggs.

I have likewise applied a strong decoction of tobacco leaves which may be as effectual against vermin, but not so beneficial to the health of the tree. Your obt. serv't.

WM. P. ENDICOTT.

Danvers, Aug. 3, 1831.

American Silk.—We had the pleasure a few days since of examining a fine specimen of American sewing silk from Mansfield, Con. The gentleman who exhibited it has upwards of 10,000 skeins, for which he finds a ready sale at about \$8 50. He informs us that about five tons have been raised in Mansfield this season, and the culture is rapidly extending in Coventry and other neighboring towns. One gentleman in Connecticut last year paid \$1500 for white mulberry trees, with which he has set out an orchard of one hundred acres. About 1000 bushels of cocoons were sent to Philadelphia last season, and were sold at \$3 per bushel. Competent foreigners are now setting up machinery in Mansfield for spinning and weaving the raw article, which has made a great demand for cocoons, and giving a spur to the business. By means of machinery introduced a year or two since, the value of the raw silk has been enhanced \$1 per lb. The business is managed almost exclusively by females,

requiring very particular attention for only two weeks each year. The sales of sewing sdc in Mansfield alone this year are estimated at upwards of \$85,000.—N. E. Farmer.

Horse-power.—A new mode of applying horse-power to move machinery has lately been discovered by E. Geo. Page, a citizen of this town. The horse is mounted upon a band made of leather and narrow pieces of plank, and this band passes round two cylinders or drums, about two feet apart, the axles of which are horizontal, and one of them higher than the other. The band is supported by small wheels, which run on a railway placed under each edge. The harness for the horse is attached to an immovable post placed near the lower cylinder. When made to draw, the band moves backward under him; the moving of the band causes the cylinders to revolve, and a gear being attached to one of them, motion is thus communicated to the machinery. It can be used to move machinery constructed for almost any purpose, but will probably be most used to propel boats on rivers. It has not, as yet, been applied to any purpose but sawing wood, and this it performs with great expedition. With two men to tend it, the proprietor informs us, he can saw thirty cords of a mixture of soft and hard wood in a day, cutting it twice in two. The expense of the band and other necessary machinery is not great.—K. (N. H.) Sent.

DISCOVERY.

Mr. D. C. Tiers, states in the Buffalo Bulletin that he discovered a substitute for hemp and flax in a vegetable which grows at Syracuse. It was cut down by a farmer mowing and fell into the water. He obtained about 2 oz. of it near a yard long, in the imperfect state and found it equal to flax for strength and softness. He intends to make a satisfactory experiment and communicate the result.

Died, in New Orleans, at the age of 84 years, Antonio Gonzalos, upwards of 50 years the proprietor of the old wooden building at the corner of Custom house and Levee streets in that city. The deceased was a man of singular eccentric habits, and although very wealthy, preferred to any higher, the humble occupation of vender of apples and new laid eggs, for the supply of which he kept a large number of fowls, but was never known to tattach his poultry yard for the gratification of his own appetite—his great pleasure was in accumulating ready money; he is said to have succeeded to admiration; having left a large sum in gold and silver, and the property in which he lived to an adopted or illegitimate son. The old hut in which he lived and died is of great value, and will, it is supposed, at public auction, fetch considerably upwards of \$30,000—it is said to have originally cost him \$600; so much for the increased and increasing value of property in New Orleans.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

A writer in the New-York Farmer of August 18, has come out against me; and as many readers of the Genesee Farmer may not see that journal, I will give a brief analysis of his paper. He only refers to my article in your 30th number.

This he says, "will (it is to be hoped) set all your horticultural societies right; a thing greatly to be desired. His criticisms on the improper spelling of botanical names are very good, and should be attended to very carefully."

"The Monroe society is spared; perhaps [he] knows all about that society, and wishes charity to begin at home. I agree however with the gentleman that every conductor of a horticultural paper at least should have a catalogue at hand to correct the errors of the press. Toplead carelessness in this respect is to treat the judgment of the public with contempt. Here we are agreed"

All this may pass very well; but Q's presumption in criticising the Reports of the N. Y. Horticultural Society, &c., though he has extorted some praise, must be punished; and the following extract will show in what manner: "Now if the recording secretary of said society, in order to show forth his (book) learning, should turn to his "Horticultural compends," "Floras" and "Catalogues," and minute for the printer as follows: A. B. presented before the society some fine *Fructus* of the *Fragaria vesca* (var. *Hortensis*) also of *Ribes grossularia*, and *Ribes rubrum* (var. *album*) also fine *Radices* of *Raphanus sativus* (var. *macrorrhizus*), &c. &c. This would appear very absurd, if not ridiculous"—So I think; and if my critic, who has succeeded in showing his learning, would now take the trouble to read my first article in your 27th number, he will find that his remarks might have been spared. He has been fighting his own shadow.

His chief intention appears to be, to divert the attention of his readers from the prime object of my remarks; and under the pretence of exposing my errors, to hide his own. For this purpose any thing that can be picked at will answer.

Pyrus japonica is commonly called the Japan Quince. "If so, says my critic, why did he not correct it by naming it *Cydonia japonica*?"—Because it is more proper to consider the Quinces a species of *Pyrus*.

Bluc and white valerian,—"The word Greek says the critic, probably left out by mistake. Every gardener knows the Greek Valcrian;"—and may know the common Valerian which is not Greek.

I admit that my note on *Polemonium* was entirely irrelevant; but it has furnished a little more shelter for my critic, who says it is a mistake, and then gives the names of what he calls ten species. My authority was professor LINDLEY in 1829, and there is none higher in Europe.

In regard to the *Antirrhinum* he says, "Any common gardener would have guessed it in a minute." "Double [scarlet] *Lychnis* no doubt was meant." "Fox glove—no doubt the common white and purple fox glove." In this way my critic shows that I had no right to object against such indefinite notices.

"The wonderful double pheasant eye Pink" he

"supposes to be a carnation." "The 1500 flowers he supposes had two cyphers put in a wrong place;" and he further supposes the fragrant double pink *Paeonia* to be a description plain enough.

In the Genesee Farmer, the Rensselaer pink was stated to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. In the New-York Farmer it was stated to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. Good!

He says, "Queen of the meadows or meadow sweet must have been the *Spiraea ulmaria*." But in his haste to find a fault in me he blunders over his subject. He seems to forget that two shrubby species of *Spiraea* are called meadow sweet in Eaton's Manual; and that in Torrey's Flora meadow sweet is given as the English Generic Name. He also forgets that the report mentions "double red queen of the meadows" as well as "white;" and that *Spiraea ulmaria* has not been found with red flowers. This enigma therefore remains unsolved by our critic.

My critic further says on this subject, which he was not qualified to elucidate, "it is what every cabbage gardener could inform him in a minute." But printed Reports travel further than cabbage gardeners, who also may have more confidence than knowledge.

In regard to the "Japanese three day lily" he says, "I suppose it was written three kinds of Japanese day lilies." He is welcome to the supposition.

He guesses that the Rose Potentilla was *Potentilla formosa*. I am willing he should guess.

Of the "blue spiked Veronica" he thinks "it might have been nothing but the *Veronica spicata*." Perhaps so.

I should fail to give the readers of the Genesee Farmer a full view of my critic, were I to omit his signature,—"*I Guess*." Without doubt, this is in mockery of some of my expressions, which I believed, and still believe were properly employed. Such language, and such logic prove that an impression has been made somewhere; and in the prospect that good may be done, I intend to continue my remarks on our horticultural Reports as occasion may seem to require. Q.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

PENNY'S DOMESTIC SPINNER.

The many improvements which are continually making in machinery, tend more and more to engage the attention and direct the minds of our mechanics still to persevere in new objects and new inventions, having for their view the employment of our population, as well as the saving of labor, both to the human as also the brute creation. Amongst the machines now in use the one at the head of this article claims our notice—particularly those farmers who raise and manufacture their own wool; their attention to this cheap and useful domestic spinner is particularly recommended.

Mr. Edward Penny of this village, who is the inventor and patentee, undertakes to warrant that with the assistance of a little girl, to splice the rolls, a person can spin a run of woollen yarn every hour; the rolls must be good. This work on the common wheel would occupy four hours. This would show a saving of three hours labor, and without the assistance of the girl, in general full two-thirds of the time would be gained. The machine occupies very little room, not much more than the common wheel; is easily kept in order, and

has the advantage of allowing the spinner the option of standing or sitting, without any detriment whatever to the work, which in warm weather affords great relief. The cost of the machine is but \$20, and although it may seem a high price in this western country when compared to the cost of the common wheel, yet I feel confident in saying that one hour's attention to the process of spinning would convince any one of their great superiority over any other method. I have taken some pains to ascertain what a saving can be effected on spinning 100 lbs. of wool, by which it appears that more than the cost of the machine would be gained, and that too in the short space of eight weeks. Of course I expect the person to have some knowledge of the machine, and likewise the rolls to be good. The following statement, which I have ascertained may be relied on as pretty correct, will show a gain of \$4. Spinners are generally hired at the rate of six shillings a week, and their board may be said to be six more, making one dollar and a half a week. They are expected to spin 12 runs of filling or 9 runs of warp which is about equal; the average would be 10½ runs, allowing 2½ runs of yarn make a pound, would be four pounds weekly; consequently would take 24 weeks, (without going into fractional parts) at an expense of \$150 per week, would come to the sum of \$36. The machine will spin 36 runs of filling or 27 runs of warp; the average is 31½ weekly, or about 12 lbs.; and would occupy but 8 weeks spinning at \$150, would be \$12; showing as I have said above, a gain of \$1 over and above the cost of the machine; and an advantage is obtained by having the yarn ready for the weaver 4 weeks earlier.—

The female branch of the family likewise obtain credit for industry, and opportunities are afforded towards the youth, of the great importance of machinery, by which their time can be so profitably employed, and their income increased. The youth are very susceptible of improvement, and their ideas enlarged by the observance of the great utility of machinery; and no doubt remains on my mind but the coming age will produce many Arkwrights and Fultons. I like to see the children of our farmers manufacture their own wearing apparel, and when it is in their power they should not suffer their wool to be brought to a factory to be spun for them, when they can do it at home. Bring them up to industry and domestic improvements. I wish it to be understood that I have no interest whatever in the machine in question, but a desire to call the attention of farmers to study their own interests. As the Genesee Farmer is so generally circulated through the western districts, and likely to be introduced into Canada, I have thought the following statement of work done by the daughter of Mr. Silas Reed of the town of Richmond, Ontario county, might be acceptable, is from good authority, and will show the great value of these machines. She spun in the short space of 14 hours, 19 runs and 2½ knots yarn, of which 64 runs was warp and weighed 5 lbs. and one ounce, with the assistance of a girl to splice the rolls. This quantity would have taken 10 days to accomplish by the common wheel. I had no intention of describing the machine in the communication, but shall leave all who wish any information to call on any of the gentlemen whose names are subjoined, who, I have no doubt will agree with me in the above re-

marks. I understand they have had these machines in use, and can satisfy all those that desire information. Farmers or others wishing to see them here, may apply to Silas Hawley, at the Plough Factory of Allcott, Watts & Langworthy, or to the patentee on State street, near Lunt's Tavern.

A CONSTANT READER.

ISAAC LACEY, Town of Chili, } Monroe co.
COL. COLEBY, " Ogden, }
ANDREW and }
DANIEL DIBBLEE, Byron, } Genesee.
Judge HAWKINS, Henderson, } Jefferson.
Rochester, August 25th, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Your correspondent B. is well entitled to our thanks; but I believe he was in error when he said,—“Respecting fish—at Trenton Falls in a petrified state, there are none.” A few years ago Dr. Clarke of Buffalo had a petrification in his cabinet, about one foot in length, which no common observer would hesitate to call a petrified fish, and I understood at the time that it came from Trenton Falls. It was not connected with any rock, and appeared to have been detached by the action of the atmosphere.

I presume it will not be denied that some waters even in these times, possess a petrifying quality; but it is very questionable whether there are any modern infiltrations of siliceous matter in quantity sufficient to make a good hone. I have now lying before me, a strip of what appears to be petrified bark of the white wood (tulip tree) taken from the bottom of a brook; and also the semblance of a piece of oak wood found several feet under ground in the flats of a creek, which is as heavy as stone; but neither of these petrifications have grit enough for a hone, and exhibit a violent effervescence with the stronger acids. If we admit therefore, that wood may be converted to stone in Lough Neagh, it may still be doubted whether that stone would be useful in sharpening a razor.

Some persons have been easily led to believe that the “striped hone” is petrified wood, by its difference of color, which resembles the *heart wood* and *sap wood* of some kinds of timber.—Three years ago, I bought a hone of this kind from a foreigner, who said “the hone is found in narrow veins, and when quarried it is sawed in two, leaving attached to each piece, a part of the dark colored rock which enclosed it, to give it strength.” On closely examining the hone however, it was evident that the *white* part was first dressed, and afterwards *cemented* to the dark colored *argillite*. In another hone these minerals were firmly and naturally united, the *novaculite* having been discolored near its junction by a mixture of the argillite, when in its *muddy* state; but this hone was considered too slender, and another piece of argillite was artificially applied as in the first case. F.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The snail of the English gardens is a troublesome creature, and very destructive to wall fruit; but until a few weeks ago, I was not aware that our common black snail without a shell was a depredator, except on strawberries in rainy weather. Having sown many rare seeds this spring, I

was interested often to examine the young plants; and though I observed the number daily to lessen, and observed snails among them, some days elapsed before I suspected and discovered that these animals were the cause of my losses. I have since seen them in the act of devouring the plants.

The *grub worm* or *cut worm* is entitled to no lenity from the hands of a gardener; but I am now satisfied that he has been wrongly charged with many things that were perpetrated by the snail, such as entirely devouring small plants, and eating holes in the leaves of many of a larger growth. I found snails on the *Orchis* several inches from the ground, and the leaves of both *O. spectabilis* and *O. fimbriata* have been despoiled of their beauty.

In our meadows and woods the snail may feed without sensibly interfering with our interests, but in gardens he ought to be treated as an unwelcome visitor. Since the chickens have frequented the beds of seedlings, however, I have not discovered a snail. D. T.

SELECTIONS.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

STRAWBERRIES.

Continued from page 268.

Sorts grown by Keen.—The *pine* Keen grows in a light loam, “though no other kind of strawberry will bear a strong loam better than this. It is likewise to be noticed, that this is of all others the most difficult strawberry from which to procure a good crop. Particular care must be taken that they are planted in open ground; for in small gardens they grow very strong, but seldom bear fruit, in consequence of being so much shaded by standard trees; and I have observed the shade of the walnut-tree to be much more injurious to these than to others: for under it they seldom bear at all, but run entirely to leaf. In planting the beds of pines, I keep the rows two feet apart, and put the plants eighteen inches from each other in the row, leaving alleys of three feet wide between each bed: these large distances I find necessary, for the trusses of fruit in my garden-ground are frequently a foot long.—The duration of this strawberry, with me, is three years: the first year it bears the best, the second year the crop is very good, and the third year it is less.”

The *imperial strawberry*, “which was raised by myself from seed, may be treated in a similar way, with respect to planting, distance, &c. as the pine; but I have to remark, that it requires rather a lighter and richer soil, as it is not so liable to run to leaf, when planted under trees.”

The *scarlet strawberry* must be treated also like the pine. “With respect to distance for planting the beds of scarlets, I put each row twenty-one inch apart, and each plant eighteen inches distant in the row and make the alleys two feet six inches wide. The duration of this strawberry with me, seldom exceeds three years.”

The *hautboy* “I have always found to thrive best in a light soil: and it must be well supplied with dung, for excess of manure does not drive it into leaf like the pine strawberry. In planting the beds, each row must be two feet apart, and from plant to plant, in the rows, must be eighteen inches, leaving the alleys between the beds three feet wide. There are many different sorts

of hautboys: one has the male and female organs in the same blossom, and bears very freely; but that which I most approve, is the one which contains the male organs in one blossom, and the female in another: this bears fruit of the finest color, and of far superior flavor. In selecting these plants, care must be taken that there are not too many of the male plants among them; for as these bear no fruit, they are apt to make more runners than the females. I consider one male to ten females the proper proportion for an abundant crop. I learned the necessity of mixing the male plants with the others, by experience, in 1809; I had, before that period, selected female plants only for my beds, and was entirely disappointed in my hopes of a crop. In that year, suspecting my error, I obtained some male blossoms, which I placed on the bed of female hautboys. In a few days, I perceived the fruit near the bottle to swell; on this observation, I procured more male blossoms, and in like manner placed them in bottles, in different parts of the beds, removing the bottles to fresh places every morning, and by this means obtained a moderate crop where I had gathered no fruit the preceding year. The duration of the hautboy, with me, seldom exceeds three years.”

The *wood strawberry* is best raised from seed, “which I obtain from fruit just gathered, sowing it immediately in a bed of rich earth. When the plants are of a proper size, I transplant them into other beds, where I let them continue till the March following. They are then planted in rather a moist soil, in beds, as the others, each row being two feet apart, and the plants in each row eighteen inches distant, the alley between each bed being three feet wide: in this way I produce abundant crops of very fine fruit. I have propagated this strawberry from runners, but never with such good success as from seeds, particularly if the runners were taken from old roots. The duration of this strawberry, with me, seldom exceeds two years.”

The *alpine strawberry* must always be raised from seed, which should be sown in a bed of rich earth, in the spring. “When the plants are of a proper size, which will be in July or August, I plant them in rows at the back of hedges or walls, in a rich, or in a very moist soil: the rows should be two feet apart, and the distance, from plant to plant, in the rows, twelve inches. My alpine, this year, thus managed, are bearing most abundantly, so much so, that in gathering them there is not room for the women to set their feet without destroying many. The alpine differ from all other strawberries in quickness of bearing; for no other sort, sown in the spring of the year, will produce fruit, under two years, whereas this yields a crop at the end of one year. Its duration, with me, seldom exceeds two years, and frequently it lasts only one year.” (*Hort. Trans.* ii.) Williams considers that the fruit of plants raised from seed, comes in very well as a late autumn crop, but is certainly inferior in flavor to that produced from transplanted runners. (*Hort. Trans.* i. 247.)

The *Rev. T. Garnier*, a successful cultivator of strawberries, never suffers any of the varieties to remain in the ground more than one year. “Early in August, or as soon as the gatherings are over, I destroy all my beds, and proceed immediately to trench, form, and manure them in the manner before directed, to receive the plants for the crop of the ensuing year, taking care to select for that

purpose the strongest and best-rooted runners from the old rejected plants. If at this season the weather should be particularly hot, and the surface of the ground much parched, I defer the operation of preparing my beds and planting them till the ground is moistened by rain. Such is the simple mode of treatment which I have adopted for three successive years, and I have invariably obtained upon the same spot, a great produce of beautiful fruit, superior to that of every other garden in the neighborhood. Depth of soil I have found absolutely necessary for the growth and production of fine strawberries, and when this is not to be obtained, it is useless, in my opinion, to plant many of the best varieties. It is not generally known, but I have ascertained the fact, that most strawberries generate roots, and strike them into the ground, nearly two feet deep in the course of one season. The pine and roseberry succeed better than any other in stiff and shallow soils, but they should always be planted in an open situation, and not, as is too commonly the practice, in shady and neglected parts of the garden." (*Hort. Trans.* iv. 430.)

Young justly blames gardeners for cutting over the leaves of strawberries after they have borne a crop, thereby preventing proper buds being formed for next year, and also depriving the roots of the plants of their natural protection from the frost. He is also adverse to the practice of digging between the rows in winter, which, he says, cuts off the fibrous roots, and prevents the plants from setting out in spring with that vigor which they otherwise would do. Instead of supplying manure in this way, he recommends the appropriation of liquid manure; or what is better, never letting a crop remain above three years on the same piece of ground. (*Caled. Hort. Soc. Mem.* iii. 291)

(To be Continued.)

From the New-England Farmer.

NEW FRUITS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—The introduction of the most valuable vegetable productions of other countries being an object of such great interest to Horticulture, it has been a primary object with us to obtain every species and variety calculated to enrich the gardens of our country; in doing which, we have taken the utmost precaution to receive only such as were from *undoubted sources*. The acquisitions during the past spring alone, are so very numerous that they would form an extensive catalogue. The acquisition of new fruits is of the most particular interest, and to it the most pointed attention has been paid, and the course we have adopted of obtaining the same variety from three or four sources, so as to prove it by comparison, must insure a degree of accuracy not to be otherwise attained. The new Pears originated in Belgium during the last fifteen years have become as famed in the catalogues of choice fruits, as the name of Professor Van Mons has become celebrated among the distinguished pomologists of our day. It is with great pleasure therefore that we have to mention among the liberal contributors to our establishment. In February last he transmitted to us above 70 varieties of pear trees which he states in his letter are '*Des plus nouvelles varietes, du premier rang*,' the newest varieties of the first rank. These he accompanied by engravings and descriptions of a number of the kinds, from the latter of which

we intend ere long to make translations, as well as from his copious letters which abound with interesting matter. In one of the periodicals received from him, there is a detailed statement of three cases of hydrophobia where the patients were successfully treated and perfectly cured, which we propose also to translate for publication. There is another subject besides horticulture on which the learned Professor dwells with particular enthusiasm, and in which he appears to have taken an active part; that will also be highly pleasing to our American feelings: it is the Revolution and Independence of his Country. On this subject he expiates with equality as much warmth as on horticultural objects; and with justice anticipates by the success of the former, more extensive and wide spread benefits from the latter.

As the list of fruits received will be interesting to many, we annex it hereto. It will be perceived that some of the varieties had previously reached us, but the renewal of them from so undoubted a source is a matter of high interest.

Very respectfully,
Wm. PRINCE & Sons.

List of new varieties of Pears transmitted by Prof. Van Mons to the Messrs. Prince.

Arenberg,	Henri IV.
Beurre bronze,	Henri Van Mons,
—Curtedt,	Henkel,
—d'hyver,	Innomine,
—rance,	Jubin,
—Diel,	Leon Le Clerc,
Bonnet beurre,	Louis ed Prusse,
Belle alliance,	Marie Lousa,
Bakpeer,	Marie Louise nova,
Bosc,	Maree,
Bosc d'ete,	Mabile,
Brandes,	Napoleon,
Bis Marie Louise,	Navez,
Bezi de Louvain,	Niel.
Bonehretien d'Espagne fondante,	Nouvelle cire,
Capucine Van Mons,	O'Ken d'hyver,
Clara,	Pastorale,
Crommen boom,	Pailleau,
Delbec,	Poir Duval,
Des veterans,	Passe Colmar,
Doyenne de Mons,	Rameau,
—gris,	Rousselle Sutin,
Dingler,	—de Meestes,
D'Amandes double,	—Van Mons,
Dillen,	Spoelberg,
Dumortier,	Spence,
Delice d'Ardenipont,	Sabine,
De bruyn,	Sentelet,
Du parrain,	Serrurier,
Fleur de neige,	Spreeum,
Fondante des bois,	Ubaniste,
Gros bruyn,	William,
	Wurtemberg.

Also—No. 511, 608, 609, 757, 827, 896, 1001, 1125, 1175, 1152, of his catalogue being choice, unnamed varieties.

From the American Farmer.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY.

(*Morus Multicaulis.*)

This newly introduced variety of Mulberry for feeding silk worms is undoubtedly an important acquisition, and more particularly so to this country where silk is on the eve of becoming a staple article of production. The Editor of the American Farmer has had this variety under cultivation for two years, and has made himself acquainted with its peculiarities both as to quality and the manner of cultivating it. Not having a suf-

ficient quantity for a full trial of feeding silk-worms with it, he has been obliged to confine his experiments to occasional feedings, at which times the worms promptly left the Italian white mulberry leaf and devoured the new Chinese with avidity. The leaves of the new mulberry frequently measure a foot in length and ten inches in width. Indeed Mrs. Parmentier of the Brooklyn nursery and garden, who has 1600 of the trees for sale, in a letter to the Editor says, that some of the leaves on the trees in that establishment measure 13 inches in length, and that the worms left six different kinds of mulberry to feed on them. Although the number of leaves on the tree is not so great as that of those of the white, we should judge that the weight of the leaf was much greater—it is so great in fact during a rain or after a heavy dew, the young trees are bent almost to the ground by the weight of their foliage. This mulberry bears no fruit, or rather it is so minute and so small in quantity that the propagation of it from seed is never practised. But like all other vegetables of difficult propagation by seed, it is remarkably easy of reproduction by other means. By laying down the young trees, covering them with earth, and leaving the ends of the branches out, every branch will take root and become a young tree in two or three weeks—so that every tree one year old will by proper management produce from ten to twenty in one summer. We laid down a tree on Friday 29th July, and a part of the stock near the root containing no branches, was left out of ground. On the Friday following two buds were seen shooting from the naked stock, and earth was then covered over the stock and around the buds. The young trees from these buds now measure 2 feet 6 inches high. This fact will serve to illustrate the great facility of propagating the *morus multicaulis* by layers. As this mulberry does not grow high, the leaves can always be gathered by hand from the ground without the aid of ladders or the danger attending the climbing of large trees. They can be planted pretty close together, and we should judge that an acre of ground would produce more foliage with this than with the white mulberry. The *morus multicaulis* being as yet quite scarce in this country, they sell high; but every one who contemplates cultivating silk should obtain a few, and by laying them down in July, multiply them.—By this means ten trees obtained this fall, would, in five years, produce one million of trees, allowing each one to produce ten every year, which we are convinced they will certainly do; that is in the fall of 1832 there would be 100; in 1833, 1000; in 1834, 10,000; in 1835, 100,000; in 1836, 1,000,000—and these we have no hesitation in saying would produce ten times as much foliage as could be produced with the same expense and labor in the same time, of the white mulberry or any other kind. We hope editors in the country will give free circulation to these facts, that the cultivators of silk, and those who contemplate entering upon that business, may avail of the advantages of this mulberry in commencing their orchards. The *morus multicaulis* can be obtained of Wm. Prince & Sons, at the Linnæan Botanic garden at Flusing, New-York, of Mrs. Parmentier, at the Horticultural Botanic garden at Brooklyn, N. Y. and of the Editor of the American Farmer. They are generally sold at one dollar each.

NATIVE AMERICAN SILK WORMS.

Translated for the Chronicle of the Times. from the Registro Oficial: Official Register of the United Mexican States, of the thirteenth of February, 1831.

The following letter has been addressed from Jalap, to the board of directors of the National industry:—

The quantity of wild silk produced by the immense forests of this State is truly astonishing. The worms which produce it, feed on the leaves of the *guayboa*, an evergreen with small leaves, or on those of the oak; but the finest silk is that of the worms which feed on the former.

These worms, in my opinion, are those which a Chinese author describes by the name of *Tusen Kyeu* or *Tyau-Kyen*, which are raised in that country, and with this Silk they make the stuffs which they call *Kyen Cheu*, which is a handsome drugget, and so much esteemed that sometimes it sells as high as the first tissues of China.

The natives of this state gather that silk in the month of March; they take off large bags with which the cocoons are covered, leaving them exposed to the air during four days, after separating from the tree the branches which contain them, in order to free them from imperceptible thorns, left there by the skin of the silk worms, and after cleaning them as will be seen by the samples sent herewith, they spin the silk and make girdles therewith of which a sample is sent, which lasts fifteen or twenty years in daily use; the strength of these girdles is such, that one having been tied to the horns of a wild bull, resisted his efforts for more than 34 hours, which was thought a sufficient trial.

They make here no other use of this beautiful silk, and no pains have been yet taken to bleach it before or after it is manufactured. The silk is gathered in this state by the Mixteca indians, who come down in the month above mentioned, and also cut off the honeycombs from the wild bee hives, and collect in abundance the honey and wax which they produce.

In the vicinity of this city, the trees begin to be covered, with that valuable silk, and in the districts of Cosamalsapan, Alvarado and Acoacyn, and in short in all the finest forests in this state, in which are found the trees above mentioned, it is produced in great abundance.

The worms have for their enemies certain birds of the size of a tame pigeon, of a grey color and is known by the name of *Pepe*, because its whistling imitates the sound of that word; they seat themselves on the branches where the bags are hanging, peck and pierce them, and devour the useful little animals.

These worms begin their work at nine o'clock at night; then they come out of their bags and begin to feed; in their passage they draw long silk threads, which serve them as guides to return to their cocoons; thus they make to themselves silken roads or bridges, the threads of which are of an extraordinary strength.

By Mr. Icaza, now in this city, I shall send you a cocoon bag of the material above mentioned, and if the board desire it, I shall send them as many as they may think proper.

THOMAS. ILLANEZ.

God and Liberty, Jalapa, Jan. 6th, 1831.

Spontaneous Combustion.—Mr. George Gulliver, the managing agent of the Wool-

len Cloth Factory of John B. Yates Esq. in this place, has within a few days, particularly noticed an instance of spontaneous combustion, which we think it useful to publish.

It is desirable that attention should be paid to such subjects, and in the belief that a mere publication of the facts, without comment, will be more serviceable than any tedious speculation, we give the following statement in his own words.

"A few days since application was made to me for the waste wool or sweepings of the Factory, which, for the sake of safety, I have commonly thrown away, as they have been daily swept from the building. I agreed, however, to collect them, and had them placed in boxes at a sufficient distance from the building for safety. Two or three days afterwards, one of the boxes that had been filled was observed to smoke. It was opened and examined, and the mass was beginning to be ignited in different places. On a close examination it was found that in every place where fire was discovered, there was some iron scrap, and in no place where there was not any iron did we see fire. The fire was extinguished, as we supposed, and the materials replaced.—In the morning we again visited the place and the whole was consumed, together with the cask in which it was placed."

The oil used in the lot thus consumed, was mostly neat's-foot and sperm., arising from there being a small quantity on hand when the wool was prepared. Olive oil is now used wholly, which is considered more safe, and better.—*Chil. Her.*

MAGNIFICENT TOBACCO BOX.—By one of our late English papers, we find that in the city of Westminster, the overseers of the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, possess a tobacco box which is upwards of one hundred and eighty years old; it weighs no less than fifty-six pounds, and it cost more than £2000 sterling. This is certainly a valuable and unwieldy tobacco box. The history is rather curious, and to all lovers of the "aromatic vegetable," whether snuffers, smokers, or chewers, it may be interesting. It appears that the box was originally a common horn box, bought, as tradition reports, at Horn Fair, by Mr. Henry Monck, the then overseer, for the small sum of four pence. This gentleman usually brought the four-penny box with him to the tavern where the parish meetings were held, where the party smoked their pipes in friendly intercourse after the business of the day was over. The ornaments upon the tobacco box are all of silver, and have annually increased, so as to make it of the value above stated, all succeeding overseers making some addition thereto, describing the most remarkable events of their year of office. The box is delivered to each succeeding overseer, with the following charge by one of the church-wardens: "This box and the several cases are the property of the past Overseer's Society, and delivered into your custody and care upon condition that they are produced at all parochial meetings which you shall be invited to, or have a

right to attend, and shall contain three pipes of tobacco at the least under the penalty of six bottles of claret. And also upon further condition, that you shall restore the box with the several cases belonging to it, to the society in as good a state as the same now are, with some additional ornament thereto, at the next meeting after you shall go out of office, or sooner if demanded, under the penalty of two hundred guineas." The chairman then proposes as a toast, "the new overseers, wishing them health to go through their office," which toast concludes the ceremony.

The box and cases are annually entrusted to the care of the overseers for the time being, without restriction as to the nature of the ornaments which may be added, or the skill and the taste of the artists who may be employed to execute them; therefore, the nature of the ornaments, and the style of their execution, are as various as the number of hands through which it has passed.—Several of the ornaments display considerable taste in design, and ability in execution; and amongst these is a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, who commanded at Culloden in 1746. In this battle the rebels, headed by the pretender in person, were defeated which put an end to the rebellion. This portrait and characteristic illustrations are engraved on the inside of the original box, and were designed and engraved by the celebrated William Hogarth, when in the zenith of his reputation.

☞ The Revenue received at Boston, from Jan. 1, 1831 to June 30, 1831, exceeds that received last year, in the same time, by five hundred ninety-two thousand four hundred fifty-nine dollars 90 cents.

It is proposed to establish a Rail Road from Williamsport to Elmira, in this State.

ZINC HOLLOW WARE,

MANUFACTURED by John Westfield & Co. No. 163 Mott st N. York.

The prices of this ware will, upon examination, be found not to vary materially from that of Tin and Iron, yet as durable as iron, easily cleansed, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, and containing in itself no poison as do copper, brass and lead.

Zinc Kettles will be found to cook rice, hominy, and all kinds of sweat meats, better than any other kind of metal, neither discoloring nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; and for these purposes, it will ere long be substituted for brass and copper, to avoid the poisonous corrosions of these metals.

Zinc pans for the dairy will be found by the dairyman an object of his immediate attention, from these considerations—that they will greatly outlast any other pans—that the same size will produce one-sixth more cream or butter, and of a superior flavor—that they are more easily cleansed, and will keep milk sweet longer by a number of hours. Zinc tubs and fiksins will keep butter sweet several days longer in hot weather, than those of wood or other kinds of metal. This has been a subject of experiment, and the results safely warrant the statement. Hence families who prefer sweet butter to rancid, will do well to avail themselves of these tubs, for keeping their butter sweet and retaining its flavor.

Zinc ware is cleansed by rubbing it with brown brick dust, dry without the use of soap. The above are indisputable facts in regard to Zinc ware, which are subject to experimental proof by any individual, who will take the trouble to experiment fairly on the use of the articles. For sale by

ROSSITER & KNOX,

Buffalo & Rochester

NOVEL MODE OF THRASHING IN SPAIN.—Their mode of thrashing is perfectly primitive. Several pieces of ground in the neighborhood of the town, are allotted for this purpose, to which all the produce of the adjacent country is brought. A thick board, six feet in length and four in width, is perforated with holes, in which are placed large flint stones, projecting about half an inch. On the front of this board a man takes his place, on a seat provided for that purpose, and a number of oxen or mules are fastened to it with cords. The corn in the straw is then strewn on the ground, in a circle formed of stones, and this extraordinary implement of husbandry is then dragged over it, a man standing in the centre of the circle assisting the driver to flog the beasts to their utmost speed. A drove of loose cattle are also driven over it, so that the sharp flint and the hoofs of the mules and oxen do the work of thrashing very completely. The straw is by these means, torn into such small particles, which is packed in nets and sent to Madrid as provender for horses and mules. Their method of winnowing is by throwing the undressed corn against the wind, which separates it from the chaff. I was told of an American, who taking compassion on the unlightened natives, and seeing the prospect of a good profit, introduced one of our thrashing machines, and undertook to thrash the farmers' corn at a trifling expense per bushel. On the first day he succeeded admirably, but on the next, when the speculator went to resume his labors, to his utter consternation he found the engine which was to work him wealth, broken into atoms, and dispersed in every possible direction. On inquiry, he found the country people had consulted on its efficiency, and came to a resolution, in which they were assisted by the parish priest, that the devil was inside the engine, and they were determined as good Christians, to have nothing to do with him, but in the fair way of trade!—*Spanish Highways and Byways.*

The salutary advice given in the subjoined paragraph, by the editor of the Norfolk Herald, is deserving of more than ordinary attention, as the sickly fall season approaches.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—The following hints, if practised upon by families in the thickly inhabited parts of the town, will infallibly preserve their health and comfort.

1. Always keep a supply of the chloride of lime on hand.
2. Burn all your kitchen offal of fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables, instead of throwing them into the street, or treasuring them up to feed the pig of some favorite acquaintance of the cook.
3. Throw a portion of the chloride of lime into your kitchen slops and dirty water; it will immediately remove any bad smell arising from them, and you may then empty them into the street without offending the olfactory organs of the passing citizens. A table spoonful of the chloride will suffice to purify five of six gallons of the most nauseous fluid, and will cost but one cent—a cheap corrector of many SCENTS.
4. Sweep out all the dirt and litter from

your houses, cellars and enclosures, every morning before 10 o'clock, and deposit the same with the sweepings of the street before your door in the middle of the street,

5. There are *holes* and *corners* about every house, which in close, sultry, damp weather (like that we have just now) are liable to emit disagreeable odors—sprinkle them with a very little of your chloride of lime, and they will become sweet.

Salt.—There was inspected by the inspector, and the duties received on the same by the superintendent, upwards of 12,380 bushels of salt on Friday last, manufactured in this village—being 2,477 barrels, and the duties amounting to nearly \$1550. Nearly the same amount, we understand, was inspected and received the day following. We shall take some occasion and give a statement of the receipts per day of this domestic manufacture of our village. This village contains, we believe, nearly 80 different buildings for the manufacture of this article.—*Salina Courier.*

Elephants.—Elephants are now used in Ceylon for ploughing the rice fields and in preparing new grounds for the cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. An elephant will perform the work in one day which twenty bullocks were in the habit of performing before. In a country like Ceylon, which is so very thinly populated, by this system of employing elephants, much time is saved, and a great deal of agricultural work performed.—An elephant may be purchased in Ceylon at any time for ten or fifteen pounds

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Curious Structure of the Eye of the Horse.—A singular provision is made for keeping the eye of the horse clean by an eyelid called the *haw*. It is moistened by a pulpy substance, or mucilage, to take hold of the dust on the eye-ball and wipe it clear off, so that the eye is hardly ever seen with any thing on it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture. The swift motion of the *haw* is given to it by a gristly elastic substance, placed between the eye-ball and the socket, and striking obliquely, so as to drive out the *haw* with great velocity over the eye and then let it come back as quickly.

Ignorant persons, when this haw is inflamed from cold, and swelled so as to appear, which it never does in a healthy state, often mistake it for an imperfection (calling it the "hooks in the eyes") and cut it off! so near do ignorance and cruelty produce the same effect.

The Shakers in Harvard are building a barn, says the Charleston Aurora, supposed the largest on the Continent, 150 feet long, 45 wide, 4 stories high, and estimated to cost \$3000. It is calculated to drive in from the hill side, on the upper floors and pitch the hay down, making the labor light.

A few days since a "travelling merchant" from the land of steady habits, arrived in this place with a load of "notions," which, with the accustomed tact of his profession, he offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Among divers other commodities which he disposed of, was some *Court Plaster* of a very superior quality, which he succeeded in selling to a dealer in curls and colonge at a fair price for a good article. Upon subsequent examination, however, it proved to be nothing else than *black paper* handsomely glazed. Verily this is a new invention, and the *genius* deserves a patent for a discovery which puts in the back ground wooden nutmegs, horn flints, bass-wood pumpkin seeds, and plaster cucumbers. What next?—*Catskill Messenger.*

ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

ROSSITER & KNOX, having engaged extensively in the Seed, Nursery and Green House business. They will be constantly supplied with a great variety of *Agricultural, Horticultural, Flower, and Forest Tree Seeds.* They will also soon be able to furnish an extensive variety of Green House Plants, from the New-York Nurseries, and of their own cultivation.

Orders will be received by them for *Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. &c.* from the following establishments: W. Prince & Sons', and Parmentier's Long Island—Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith & Co's, New-York—J. Buel, Albany—Landreth's, Philadelphia—Russell's, Boston.

A Nursery under the control of N. GOODSSELL, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, with whom they are connected, is now in progress, and from which can be supplied an extensive variety of most of the different articles found in Nurseries.

R. & K. will also keep a general assortment of Garden Tools, Flower Pots, Garden Glasses, &c.

All orders to be executed this fall, should be sent in previous to the 1st Oct.

Rochester, aug. 19 ar

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES, and Quicks.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2.50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthus*) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at \$5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nursery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of L. TUCKER, Rochester. BUEL & WILSON. Albany Nursery, July 16 ft

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK, WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms—by J. D. Homergue and Peter S. Duponceau. Also, *The American Gardener, Deane's New-England Farmer, and Butler's Farmer's Manual,* for sale by HOYT, PORTER & CO. Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale at above. July 23

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Terms—\$2.50 per annum, or
\$2.00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

BRINGING WHEAT TO MARKET.

If farmers who have commenced bringing wheat to market would pay more attention to the cleaning it they would find it much to their advantage. Those who bring their wheat into market foul with cockle, chess, white caps or smut, may expect a reduction in the price of it from what it would command, if clean, sufficient to doubly compensate them for their time employed in doing it. Millers do not wish to purchase foul wheat when they can purchase that which is clean. Their business is to flour wheat, not to clean it. If they purchase wheat which is not clean, it must be stored by itself, and store room with them is an object. A small proportion of smutty wheat added to that which is clean, does more injury than the price of it, therefore a prudent miller will only buy such wheat at a price that will repay him for the trouble of furnishing separate storage, superintending and hiring labor to clean it by washing or otherwise, which is commonly calculated at a price greater than what the farmer receives for his labor while engaged in raising it, taking into the calculation the capital employed. Now if this is correct—then if there is a profit in raising wheat for market, there is a greater in preparing it properly for market, over sending it in a slovenly manner. Beside the profit attending carrying wheat into the market in perfect order, there is a satisfaction attending it which is more difficult to describe than the means of producing it. A farmer who goes into market with a first rate article, is in rather a pleasant situation than otherwise, conscious that his article will recommend itself, he does not stoop to trick or cunning in the sale of it; neither is he put to the necessity of begging purchasers, but has the first price at his command. Not so the man with his article in a bad condition; being sensible of it, he often resorts to deception in the sale of it, selling his good opinion of himself with his commodity, courting the twilight of evening for his transaction; he returns home a degraded man with himself, and never exalted in the opinions of others. The observation is as applicable to other articles which are carried to market as to wheat; "*whatever article you carry to market let it be in the best possible condition.*" There is more profit in carrying a lesser quantity of a desirable quality than a greater quantity of that which is unsaleable. Therefore let every farmer establish this motto, "*never to carry an article into market in bad condition.*"

The same advice which is given to the farmers is applicable to horticulturists. It is passing strange that those who have been at the trouble of raising fruit for sale should not recollect that one bushel of sound fruit will fetch more than three after they have been bruised to pumice. We have seen in our market the week past peaches offered for sale, which, had they been brought packed in chaff or bran, would have sold readily at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel; but they were put

in barrels standing on end and brought some fifteen miles over the rough road in a waggon, so that all those which were mellow, and which would have been desirable, had they been carefully packed, were rendered unfit for the table, and the owner was glad to dispose of them for fifty cents per bushel. Apples, pears, and plums are often brought to market in the same way.—We hope never to see a subscriber to the Genessee Farmer in market with articles in bad condition, as it may put us to the trouble of looking over the list to find whether he paid in advance.

CUCUMBER SEEDS.

Amongst all our garden seeds there is none that is more saleable than the cucumber, and the reason of this is, because so many neglect to save them or save them in such a manner as to render them worthless. To say that we import cucumber seeds from countries, where for want of sufficient warmth of atmosphere they are compelled to raise them under glass, would appear like an inconsistency; yet such is the fact; and the district of old Genessee, in which alone, enough for the whole United States might be saved, sends annually several hundred dollars abroad for cucumber seeds. As large quantities of seed cucumbers are to be seen at this season of the year in almost every farmer's garden, we would recommend the saving of the seeds from them as a matter of economy. If seeds are properly cleaned and dried, they are not only saleable but will keep good for many years; and most gardeners prefer such as have been kept for three or four years. To prepare seeds in fine order let the cucumbers be gathered as soon as ripe, cut them open and scrape out the seeds and pulpy part into some convenient vessel, let them stand from one to two days according to the temperature of the weather; the proper time may be known by the pulpy matter rising to the top as in the fermentation of cider: as soon as this takes place let the whole mass be agitated, in order to separate the seeds contained in the pulp, and after allowing the seeds to settle to the bottom, the top may be decanted, leaving the seeds in the bottom of the vessel. To these should be added fresh water, which may be in turn poured off, and this repeated, rubbing the seeds each time until the seeds are quite clean, after which they should be well drained and spread in the shade to dry. If spread in the sun they will change color, which would reduce the price if sold. Cucumbers should not be cut until fully ripe as the seeds will shrink in drying. Seeds prepared as above are always a cash article in all our large towns, and will sell as readily as wheat, and at as good a profit for the time spent in preparing them.

WOOD PECKERS.

We would inquire of our farmers and gardeners whether they are aware of the injury which is done to the agricultural and horticultural interests in our country by the wanton destruction of the common red-headed woodpeckers. A charge is often brought against these birds as a pretext for destroying them which is altogether unfounded, viz: that they injure fruit and forest trees.—On the contrary they are the only creatures be-

longing to the animal creation who seem to spend their whole lives in protecting them. This charge must originate in ignorance of the habits of the bird or confounding their works with those of a smaller sized, speckled bird, belonging to the same family, which is frequently called from his mode of living the sap-sucker. This is a very mischievous bird, and we should not object to the extirpation of the whole race of them. During the last of spring and summer, these birds appear to subsist entirely upon the half coagulated sap of trees. For the purpose of obtaining the sap, they encircle the bodies with holes pecked through the bark, each of which is capable of holding one drop of sap. When they have prepared a sufficient quantity of holes in those trees where the sap is in circulation and flows freely, they may be seen flying from one tree to another and sucking the sap from those little reservoirs which they have prepared.—As those holes become dry about the edges they are enlarged until they occupy so great a proportion of the circumference of the tree as entirely to destroy it. Not so with the red headed woodpeckers which subsist almost entirely upon insects in one shape or another. 'Tis true they appear fond of cherries, and some other kinds of fruit, but their depredations are in a very small proportion to the protection they afford to the same kinds of fruit. Were we to go into a mathematical calculation of the number of bugs and worms which each bird destroys annually, and then take into the calculation the amount of mischief which this same number of bugs and worms, if they had lived might have done to our trees and fruits, it might appear almost sufficient to induce some of our yankee farmers to go into the speculation of raising woodpeckers. If there could be a change in public opinion in favor of these birds, we think it would be beneficial to our farmers and horticulturists. Young gunners are in the habit of shooting these birds merely for what they call sport, as we believe they are never cooked, but if so, they will be found to be very small, and their flesh dark colored and ill flavored. A little attention paid to instil into the minds of children the usefulness of these birds, would tend much to increase their numbers, which would be of great importance to the farming interests.

ON FEEDING HOGS.

Our good farmers find the month of September to be a very important one in regard to feeding their hogs. Those who wish to be economical in feeding, should begin early. Every farmer who is fattening hogs should have a cauldron set in an arch near his pen in which he can boil pumpkins, potatoes, meal, &c. as it will be found much cheaper in this section of country to feed with boiled food than to give it to them raw. From the low price which potatoes and pumpkins are sold at in our market towns, and their great heat and small value they will not bear long transport, therefore it is better to feed them to the hogs and save the corn which would be required were they fattened on it, as that is not so perishable an article. When potatoes are boiled and mashed they make excellent feed for hogs; if a proportion of pumpkins are mixed with them they are still better, and if to both a small quantity of corn meal

be added, we do not know of any feed with which hogs can be fattened to more advantage. We know that it is said that pork which is fed with boiled food is not as hard, and of course the purchaser will endeavor to take advantage of the circumstance; but let hogs be fed in this manner for the first three fourths of the time they are fattening; the remainder with meal or soft corn; and we assure our farmers that they will find a ready market for their pork, and at first prices. It is well to apprise our readers that pork fattened with still slops is a different article; soft, and charged with the acetic acid or vinegar from the slops on which they are fed, and from which circumstance it is almost impossible to prevent the pork from turning sour, and spoiling after it is packed in the barrels, unless there is an alkali added to the brine to neutralize the acidity contained in it. From this acidity, pork fed on boiled food as above, is entirely free, and therefore is as easily kept as if fed with corn; and if not quite so hard it cannot operate to lessen the value of it, as the hams will be increased in value as much as the side or mess can be deteriorated. A portion of time spent in gathering up those things which of themselves are not so marketable, and converting them into food for hogs at this season, will save much, that is, more directly so, and will prove equally as profitable as that spent in raising such crops, as the old adage is, "a penny saved is as good as a penny earned."

MUSHROOM.

The uses of this vegetable do not appear to be well understood in this section of country. It belongs to the 22d Class (Cryptogamia) and 6th Order, (Fungi) *Genera*, Agaricus; species, *campetris* L. gills pink color, stem white, with volva.

Mushrooms are to be found in pastures during the month of September, and when well prepared are relished by most people. When served up as an accompaniment with beef steak, we consider them a luxury. When boiled, stewed, broiled or pickled, they are excellent; and from them is prepared one of the finest *catsups* brought upon the table. From the near resemblance which the mushroom bears to the toad stool, which is a poisonous plant there is a strong prejudice against them with many who are not sufficiently acquainted with them to distinguish between them in all cases.

As the season has now arrived for gathering them, we will give such directions as we hope will be sufficient for those who may wish to gather them, to prevent any mistake which might lead to injurious consequences. Those who are not well acquainted with them should select those of middle growth, when they may be distinguished by the following characteristics: The stem white and surrounded with a volva or wrapper a small distance below the top, which should bear a resemblance to an open umbrella. The gills underneath should be of a bright flesh or pink color, with a pleasant smell. The small buttons or young ones when they first come out of the ground are considered most delicate, but are not so readily distinguished from the deleterious kinds, by those unacquainted with them, as when they are more expanded. On the contrary the deleterious kind most common is of a dingy white, above and beneath, and has a sickly nauseous smell, sufficient

to distinguish it from the other. When gathered, mushrooms should be put into cold water and washed clean from any dirt which may adhere to them, after which, for general instruction cook them as oysters.

HORTICULTURAL.

The exhibition of fruits at the Arcade the week past has been very fine, and although the season has not been so favorable for peaches as the last yet some choice varieties in great perfection have been presented, amongst which were the following.

Watts' rare ripe, a very fine flavored, luscious peach of large size, from a seedling tree, a good bearer.

Some very large peaches from the garden of Warham Whitney. Some specimens from the same tree last year measured ten and a half inches. Several other peaches possessing valuable qualities from seedling trees, have been presented. Some beautiful large yellow peaches from the garden of L. B. Langworthy. For size and flavor we have rarely seen their equal.

Melons from the garden of Mr. Laidly of good size.

Also a choice variety of esculents.

✍ We are glad to perceive that the remarks of our correspondent Q. are producing the effect intended by him. We regret also that his motives and object seem to have been misapprehended by the editor of the New-York Farmer. We know the only object of Q. to have been, to induce the editors of Horticultural Journals, as well as writers to be more careful in making out their Reports, and reading their proofs. Of this there was certainly need; and that his criticisms have had this effect, the columns of the New-York Farmer, as well as our own, bear testimony. Consequently his object has been attained.

WHEAT MARKET.

There has been a great demand for wheat the week past. Orders have been received for seed wheat from different parts of the state, also from Ohio, which, together with the anxiety of the millers to purchase, has raised the price of first quality to one dollar and from three to six cents per bushel.

✍ In the communication of D. T., No. 31, p. 245, the Red Cotor grape was called the Red Color. It was noted for correction in the next number but was forgotten.

✍ An article is going the round of the papers copied from the Keene (N. H.) Sent. stating that Mr. E. George Page has discovered a new mode of applying horse power for propelling machinery. The horse is mounted on a broad strap passing over drums, &c. We would inform Mr. Page that this is nothing new, but has often been applied in mechanics by those who have a taste for having something out of the common track, but we believe this mode of applying horse power is not so much approved as one less complicated.

In answer to a correspondent, we will state what we ought to have done before—that from the small number of Essays offered for premiums by the Editor of the American Farmer, he has extended the time for receiving Essays to the first of January, 1832, at which time the merits of the Essays received will be decided.

✍ The editor has received notice from Mr. Prince that the first volume of his Pomological Manual will be ready for delivery by the first of October. Orders for the above work will be received at this office.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At an election held on the 6th inst, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

E. C. DELAVAN, President.

ISAAC DENNISTON,

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Jr. } V. Prcs.

JOHN T. NORTON,

JOHN MEADS, Treasurer.

JAMES G. TRACY, Corresponding Secretary

B. P. STAATS, Recording Secretary.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BEE.

Friends Gales & Seaton—In the No. of the American Farmer, in February last there is a communication taken from the Genesee Farmer, relative to the Honey Bee; which in my opinion, is deserving a place in every country paper every where.

No matter whether an improvement is the effect of accident, neglect, or the dint of study combined with various experiments, its utility is the same. The case was thus.

[Here follows the communication of our correspondent O. W. which the reader will find in No 6, page 41.]

Now, after all the attention, care, trouble, examination, and experiments that have been bestowed on this subject in various parts of the world, and by some of the most interesting men, it is entirely possible, and I think very probable too, that the hints given above, embrace the most perfect system of cultivating the bee. And in all probability will require but very little addition, or alteration, to render the *Apiary* entirely complete; and, if so, may conduce to increase the quantity of the honey many fold.

I think there is no doubt, but the second, or at any rate the third story of a house, is higher than the mother of the bee-moth, or the miller ascends in its nocturnal flight; if so, this is certainly a sure and an easy way to avoid the greatest pest to the bee. Again, if a tight, dark room will serve the place of a number of hives and at the same time save all the trouble of attending to hiving of the swarms, and the loss of some that would run away—and last of all, though perhaps not least of all—save that portion which would be stolen—all who are acquainted with the management of bees, will understand, that the mode which this suggests will be a great improvement, and in the end save much labor.

Very respectfully, yours,

GIDEON DAVIS.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

From the American Farmer.

The Vegetable Phenomenon, of which we copied an account into our last number from the United States' Gazette, is of common occurrence under particular circumstances. A much respected lady, seeing the account, has sent to the editor of the American Farmer, a lemon with 2 young trees growing in it, in the same manner and of the same description, as that exhibited in Philadelphia. The phenomenon is thus explained: the fruit will remain on the tree generally two years, and some times longer; but the seed is mature at the end of one year from the blossom, and

its remaining enveloped in the moist pulp of the fruit, so long after maturity, causes it to vegetate.

From the Northampton Courier.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

MR. ATWILL.—With the improvements which are going forward in various branches of industry, it is desirable that those in agriculture may bear a part. To obtain the full benefit of these, the result of practical experience is necessary; and with this New England may stand preeminent in successful cultivation of her soil. It is too often the case with our agricultural experiments that if the first does not succeed to our wishes the object is abandoned, when it might easily be attained by a little variation in the process.

The cultivation of *Wheat* has in a great measure been given up by the farmers in this vicinity, and our necessary supplies brought to us from the far distant south and west at no small expense. Could our farmers be made to believe it practicable to raise our own supplies of *Wheat*, many would try the experiment; could they be made to believe it could be raised at a profit, all would desire to engage in the cultivation. From well attested experiments I am satisfied that a little care in relation to the seed and a little more care in the preparation of the soil is all that is required to a successful result in this crop, and that from almost any of the lands in Old Hampshire County. The *white flint Wheat* is better suited to our soil than any other. For several years I have cultivated this grain and have been uniformly successful in the crop. Much has been said of the *flint Wheat* in our agricultural journals. I am inclined to believe it is the same known in Virginia by the name of the *Lawler Wheat*; it took this name from the gentleman who introduced it there, from Pennsylvania, where it was known by the name of *Jones white Wheat*; I am aware that some have supposed that a distinct kind of wheat from the flint *Wheat* so well known and so much approved in the western counties of N. Y.; attempts, have been made to show a difference, but I have seen no evidence which satisfies me that any substantial difference exists between them; some of the evidence that they are the same arises from these facts; both are natives of Spain, brought to the United States about the same time (as early as 1814,) and first cultivated in New Jersey; both resist the Hessian fly and the variations of the season alike, are similar in their appearance, both in the seed and in the field. Be this as it may, whether they are the same or different grains, the flint wheat which I have cultivated possesses the excellence of resisting the insect so often fatal to the *Wheat* crop; it is not so liable to winter killing, better suited to our seasons, less liable to gather rust or shrink, than any other wheat within my knowledge, and the quantity of *flour* is full equal and quality superior to other wheat. Many things have been published of this grain which the practical farmer may not find to be correct. It has been said it did not require so strong a soil as other wheat, that less seed was required—that it spread on the ground much more than other *Wheat*, and takes a greater growth; these qualities I have not discovered. It has been said that the stalk is solid and that has been given as a reason for its resisting the insect; but the stalk is not sol-

id; a solid *Wheat* stalk I apprehend, would be an anomaly in this part of the country; but that there is more substance and less cavity in the stalk than in other wheat is true, and that it is altogether more sure in its rewards to the cultivator than any other wheat, I am fully satisfied. My practice is to soak the seed twenty-four hours, in strong brine (before sowing) and roll it in lime; when this mode has been adopted in preparing the seed, I have never found a head of smut among my *Wheat*.

The benefit in the use of lime on *Wheat* as a remedy against smut has been fully shown by numerous experiments which have uniformly proved effectual, the result of which is before the public; the mere statement of a single one, will show what they are; this is taken from *Young's Annals*; it has been copied into other publications; 'several distinct and equal portions of very smutty *Wheat* were sown; the first with no application to it produced 377 smutty ears, the second washed in pure water produced 325 smutty ears, the third washed in lime water produced 43 smutty ears, the fourth steeped in lime water 4 hours produced 12 smutty ears, the fifth soaked in lime water 12 hours produced 6 smutty ears, and the sixth soaked in lime water 24 hours had no smut among it; see New England Farmer for August 23, 1823, and Sept. 6, 1823, and for August 13, 1826, and from memoirs of the N. York Board of Agriculture, all proving the same effect from the use of lime.—The application of ley from wood ashes, and a wash of arsenic and salt mixture, has a similar effect upon smut as the use of lime.

It has been fully proved that this disease in *Wheat* arises from microscopic grains of black dust which germinate and reproduce themselves; by the application of lime, as the salt mixture the germinating principle is destroyed. Lime is also useful in supplying a deficiency in our soils for *Wheat* culture; the soils of New England, generally, says Judge *Buel*, 'are primitive in their formation, and do not contain all the elements of this valuable grain, and that this defect must be remedied by the application of something containing these elements.' Great difference of opinion exists as to the quantity which should be applied, and no doubt, different soils require different quantities; a very little is useful; with less than a bushel of lime to the acre, including the preparation of the seed, I have this year raised a good crop, twenty bushels to the acre or more, judging of what remains in the sheaf by what has been threshed, of excellent *Wheat* on old plain land, light loam soil, with no particular preparation except the small one of lime and preparation of the seed, as above stated; this crop succeeded to a crop of corn and potatoes, the latter of which I find the best preparative for wheat, which also succeeds well after a clover crop; the soil should be fine, well pulverized, and sufficiently fertile at least to produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. The *flint Wheat* should be sown as early as the 20th of September, though I have known the crop to succeed when sown as late as the 10th October. Should this *Wheat* prove a safe crop against the insect, and against injury by the severity and changes of our climate, it will be a most valuable accession to the crops of New England Farmers; an experiment with it, is well worthy their attention. M. DOOLITTLE.

Belchertown, August 4, 1831.

From the American Farmer.

Extracts from a letter from Commodore David Porter, U. S. Consul General, to the Barbary states, to John S. Skinner, Esq. dated,

Mahon, June 4, 1831.

I now send you some seeds of a nut-bearing pine tree. We have nothing of the kind in the United States. It is a beautiful and useful tree, and furnishes a luxury for the table. I shall have a parcel of the apples put up, and deliver them to Capt. Stevens, of the Ontario, who will be home in about a month after this reaches you. You can cultivate the trees as you would cultivate corn, only a little further apart. There are some beautiful groves of them near Algeiras, opposite Gibraltar, as well as in Italy. You may eat the nut raw or slightly roasted, and you will find it a real delicacy. The slight turpentine taste it has is a refinement on luxury. I hope they may arrive safely. If Mrs. S. wants pretty ornaments for the tester of her bed, or her window curtains, and for various other purposes, she has only to send the pine apples to the gilder, and he will return them more beautifully perfect than if they had been made by the hands of the best carver.

I shall try and send a very simple mode of cultivating the silk worm, and preparing the silk worm, adapted in the most simple form to the use of families. I shall get it from a poor, plain Mahonese woman, who for her amusement, raises the worm, separates the silk from the cocoon, spins and manufactures and sells it. She showed me several pounds of excellent sewing silk of the remains of what she had last year. I shall send you a sample. You will be surprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it.

This is written in haste, as the vessel sails immediately, (this afternoon;) but tomorrow if I can possibly spare time, and I will give my attention to the subject and be more particular. The cultivation of silk is not as troublesome as the cultivation of flax, and infinitely more certain and profitable. The simple mode which I hope to be able to describe, will I expect induce our good house-wives to give some attention to the subject, and by a gradual introduction of its culture among us, save in the end, millions of money, which finds its way to this side of the Atlantic. For silk is an indispensable article, and is one of the first necessity; as much so as tea and sugar. No man or woman can put on coat, shawl, hat, glove, or dress himself, or herself any way without it. Excuse haste—more anon.

Yours truly,
J. S. SKINNER, Esq. DAVID PORTER.

Effect of long Abstinence on Cattle.—A cow which had been missed by her owner, in Boston, twenty-five days was found in a barn not in use, in that neighbourhood. She had nothing to eat in all that time, and was reduced to a skeleton.—It is stated that when she strayed, she was supposed to weigh over 900lbs. and when recovered that she weighed only between 2 and 300.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SMALL ANIMALS.

Continued from page 138.

PIGEONS.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of the common dove, in our cities and villages, there is hardly a bird which embraces within its species such a vast variety of form, plumage and color, as the pigeon;—and perhaps there is none whose history and habits are less known to common readers. The raising of fancy pigeons in and about the larger cities of Europe, has become a great and profitable business, and even in the city of New-York and on Long Island it is carried on to a considerable extent. The beauty and variety of their plumage, as well as their harmless and domestic habits, render them at all times interesting objects of care; and I venture to say, that whoever commences the raising of *fancy pigeons* and pursues it systematically, will not only become exceedingly interested in their care, but will soon make them a source of considerable profit.

The life of this beautiful and useful bird is said to extend to about eight years; but it is useless for the purpose of breeding after it has attained half that age, and ought then to be destroyed, or it will molest those which are in their prime. The pigeon lays two white eggs, and sets fifteen days after the second egg is laid. The female keeps at the nest from 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening until 9 the next morning; she then goes off to feed and the cock takes her place during the day. If the hen delay, the cock leaves the nest at the usual time, seeks her out and drives her to her duty; the hen does the same in case of negligence in this respect on the part of the cock.

The young ones are usually of different sexes. For the first three days after they are hatched the female seldom leaves them; after that time the cock and hen attend to feed them indiscriminately. The way in which the old supply the young with food is singular. The parent birds collect a quantity of grain and water in their crops which are very capacious, and after it has lain there until soft and macerated, they cast it up into the throats of the young ones. The young ones while fed by the cock and hen, are called *squabs*, under six months old *squeakers*, and after that age they are denominated *pigeons*, being in a fit state to mate and breed.

The common pigeon, as is well known, is very easily reared; but the *Fancy Pigeons* require much more care, and breed less frequently. The consequence is, that Fanciers charge a high price for them. I will now describe a few among the vast varieties of pigeons, and then enlarge upon their *feeding, mating, diseases and remedies, lofts, &c. &c.*

Several varieties of fancy pigeons are so much alike in form, and in fact, differ so little except in size and color, that it would be useless to describe them all; I shall therefore only introduce those which are esteemed the most valuable.

THE COMMON PIGEON.

Common pigeons are usually blue or ash colored, with white backs and red legs. They weigh about 13 ounces each, require but little attention, and breed once a month for the greater part of the year.

THE STOCK DOVE, OR WOOD PIGEON.

All the beautiful varieties of the tame pigeon

derive their origin from the wood pigeon. This bird is of a deep blueish ash color; the breast dashed with fine green and red, the sides of the neck with shining copper color; the wings are marked with two black bars, one on the quill feathers, and the other on the coverts; the back is light brown, and the tail barred near the end with black, and considerably extended like a swallow's. It is about the size of the Common Pigeon, but the shape of its body about the same. This is the bird which is so generally known, as the *wild pigeon* of our forests, and whose habits and numbers have been so frequently alluded to in our public papers.

THE TURTLE DOVE

is a small and very shy bird. The top of the head is ash colored, interspersed with olive, the chin and forehead white; there is a spot of black feathers on each side of the neck curiously tipped with white; the back is ash colored with a tincture of olive brown; the quill feathers of a dusky brown, the breast of a light purplish red, the extremity of each feather yellow; the sides of the wings are blueish and the belly white.

THE TUMBLER.

This pigeon derives its name from its tumbling backwards in the air when on the wing. It is a very small bird; its body is short, it has a thin neck, is very full breasted, with a short round head, and small spindle beak. The insides of the eye should be of a clear pearl color. These pigeons by their flight, afford great satisfaction to Fanciers, for besides their tumbling, they will rise to such a height in the air as to be almost imperceptible; and if good birds, and familiarized to each other, they will keep such close company, that a flight of a dozen may be covered with a handkerchief. If the weather be warm and clear, they will continue upon the wing for four or five hours; the favorite sort seldom if ever tumble, except when they are beginning to rise, or when they are coming down to pitch.

The tumbler displays in its plumage a charming variety of colors; red, yellow, dun, blue, black white and silver. Tumblers should not be suffered to have any connection with other pigeons, for if they are once familiarized to fly with others, they will by degrees, drop in their flight. Spare no pains or expense in the purchase of one or two birds, that have been used to high flying; they will be of great service in training your young ones to be lofty soarers.

When the pigeons are well acquainted with their habitation, turn them out, and put them upon the wing once a day only; a clear, bright morning, especially for young birds is the best time. They should never be let out on a misty morning, when there are any signs of fog, rain, or high winds. It should be a standing rule never to suffer a *hen tumbler* to fly with egg.

This variety of pigeon is now reared in this village (Rochester) principally of the coal black plumage.

THE FAN TAIL, OR BROAD TAILED SHAKER.

This pigeon has a frequent tremulous motion in the neck, which with the breadth of its tail, gives it the name of broad tailed shaker. It has a taper handsome neck, of the serpentine form, rather leaning back, like that of a swan; it is full breasted, has a short beak, a tail composed of seldom less than four and twenty feathers, and nev-

er exceeding six and thirty, which it spreads like that of a turkey cock, raising it up so that it almost touches the head. When too crowded with feathers it sometimes droops its tail, from mere weight, which is considered a great defect, though its other properties are ever so perfect. Every large tailed bird of this species, which carries its tail according to the rules of the fancy is of very great value. Though the general color of its plumage is *white*, yet there are some yellow, red, blue and black pided.

This species of bird is also now raising in this village and are principally black pied, to wit: black wings with the rest of the plumage white.

THE CARRIER.

This in some particulars is the most valuable and beautiful of the pigeon species. In size the carrier exceeds many of the common pigeons; its plumage is close, even and firm; it is remarkable for the elegance of its shape, and by some of the old fanciers was called the king of pigeons. A naked, white fungous lump of flesh extends from the lower part of the head to the middle of the upper chap; this is called the *wattle*; it is usually met by two small protuberances of similar flesh arising from the lower chap. The circle around the black pupil of the eye should be *fiery red*, and also encompassed with a circle of the fungous flesh. When this flesh round the eye, is thick and broad it denotes a good breeder.

The following tripple properties belong to the carriers; three in the head; three in the eye; three in the wattle; and three in the beak. The properties in the head consist in its *flatness, straightness, and length*. A carrier with a flat skull, a little indented in the middle, and a long narrow head, is greatly admired. The wattle of the eye, should be *broad, circular and uniform*; when the eye is *equal, full, and free from irregularities*, it is a *rose eye* and considered very valuable. The wattle should be *broad* across the beak, and *short* from the head toward the bill, and *leaning forward* from the head. The beak should be *long, straight and thick*. If the beak be crooked it is lightly esteemed; its color should be black and thick, as a thin beak decreases its value. The length and thickness of its neck are marks of elegance.

Its plumage is generally of a *crow black*, though there are white, blue, and pied carriers.

The original of these pigeons came from Persia. It is called a *carrier* because it is frequently used to carry letters from one place to another; and such is the sagacity of this bird, that though it is carried hoodwinked 20 or 30 miles, or even 100, and then turned loose, it will immediately hasten to the place where it was bred. In Turkey they call them *couriers*, and the Turks breed them in their seraglios, in large numbers, and when a young one comes to its full strength, they carry it in a basket, about half a mile from home and then turn it out; after this they carry it a mile, then two, four, eight, ten, twenty, &c. till at length they will return from the farthest part of the kingdom. There are two other species of pigeons which are used as carriers, especially in England, to wit: the *horseman* and the *dragoon*.

In my next, I will continue this subject; and I regret that that the village of Rochester does not afford an ENGRAVER, that we might give cuts of these different varieties.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

NEW THRESHING MACHINE.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—Feeling a deep interest in every subject tending to promote the prosperity of this wheat growing country, I cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on a new threshing machine lately put into operation on the farm of G. C. Latta, Esq. at the mouth of Genesee river. Mr. Latta is a well known merchant, and I may add without flattery to him, an extensive and scientific farmer, and always ready to patronize any real improvement in agricultural science. His wheat field this year of about 100 acres, has yielded about 2000 bushels of as fine and plump grain as has ever been produced in this country. Rufus Beach, Esq. of this village, having put into operation a new threshing machine on this farm, and from a report of its successful operation, I was induced to visit it. The machine itself occupies but a small space, much less than a common fanning mill. The horse power by which it is driven stands out side of the barn under a shed, and is driven by four horses, and when upon a walk drives the cylinder of the machine from 12 to 1500 revolutions per minute, by the watch; it cleaned in ten minutes 50 sheaves of wheat in the most perfect manner.—If the machine could be fed for a whole day with the same rapidity this might be assumed as a data for a day's work; and it appeared to be fully established that the quantity of wheat which can be threshed in a day is only limited by the number of sheaves which an able bodied man can take up and place in the hopper of the machine, after they are unbound and placed within his reach by another person. It passes through almost in the twinkling of an eye. The straw leaves the machine uncut, and very little disfigured, but falls promiscuously in a heap 8 or 10 feet in front of the machine. So perfect was the operation that on examining the heads of the straw after they had passed through, they appeared nearly as perfect as before, yet not a grain of wheat was left in the head. This was the white flint wheat and rather damp.

The machine is strong, and from the simplicity of its construction, would require but little repair for years. The cost of a machine with the necessary gearing for a horse power as I am informed is \$125.

It is but a few years since threshing machines were attempted to be introduced, and at first they were so faulty, both in the plan and workmanship, and so many failures had followed great promises, that the farmers had little confidence left in their utility; but continued exertion has finally overcome every difficulty—the wheat grower will reap the advantages—it enables him at once to choose his maket, and if the expense of a machine is too great for our small farmers, a few in the same neighborhood can unite to receive its advantages.

It is supposed that three horses will be sufficient to drive the machine after the gearing has become smooth and well fitted by a little wear—oxen also were used with equal success. W.

To the Editor.—On reading over my communication in your last Farmer, I have discovered an error of mine, which I find on reference to my rough draft was copied incorrectly. The error consists in the advantage of having the yarn four

weeks earlier for the weaver. This you will perceive should be 16, which in a manufacturing point of view is of primary importance. I should like a notice of the error in your next.

A CONSTANT READER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The "speck of war" in the direction of our good city (New-York), seems to increase; or rather, there are *two specks*. I had just disposed of one adventurer in the New-York Farmer, when the worthy and truly respectable Editor of that paper, apparently catching the spirit of reproach from his correspondent, also advanced to the charge. This *movement* was totally unexpected; and I cannot persuade myself that it has proceeded from an unbiassed operation of his own mind.

Several gentlemen of great respectability at different times and in different parts of the country, had remarked to me that a considerable portion of the reports of our Horticultural Societies, was too vague and indefinite to give any correct idea of the articles exhibited. In conformity to these well founded complaints, I have therefore endeavored to point out some of the most prominent deficiencies, certainly with no unfriendly feelings to any person; and not without a hope that it would stimulate some of our eastern brethren to bestow a little more culture on their minds as well as on their gardens. How these strictures have been received at Albany and Troy, I have not heard. Of one writer in the New-York Farmer, the readers of this journal, have had notice; and I will now lay before them the manner in which I have been received by another.

"It is not unfrequently the case that a plant is exhibited, the specific name of which, none at the exhibition positively know; and in this case, the genus only is given, that such a one as "Q." may have sufficient occasion to become bewildered in conjecture."—That the balance of our worthy editor's mind, has not been well preserved on this occasion is sufficiently evident; and I am satisfied that his good sense will never permit him to repeat such a sentiment in his cooler moments.

"With respect for the motives of Q, (he continues) we cannot but think that the organ of hyper-criticism is disproportionately large, or that he is very ignorant of the heterogeneous nature of our societies, and the manner in which they are conducted, and of the difficulties attending the correcting of the press."

I have been a corrector of the press; and know that its difficulties, great as they are, may be overcome; for compositors are not more intractable than other people; and when they perceive that an Editor is particular, and that they gain nothing by negligence, they will also become particular.

Neither am I very ignorant of the heterogeneous nature of Horticultural Societies, having participated in their deliberations, and also in the official duties of Exhibition-Days. I have not been so unreasonably exact as my antagonists pretend. I have recommended well known English names for common plants; and of others, the native locality, or the time of introduction may be given, even if the specific name was not positively known. But many flowers only require to be numbered (not named) as parts of a bouquet or collection. I dislike the pretence of giving a name when no proper name is given.

If I have complained when there was no cause of complaint, then my organ of hyper-criticism may be too large! But if I have only pointed to mistakes and omissions which obscured and rendered of no value the reports in question,—then I would recommend to our worthy Editor to examine his own organ, and calmly to consider whether the charge of hyper-criticism may not lie at his own door. Q.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

PARASITIC PLANT.

I have waited in hopes that some "Professor of Botany" in compliance with the Editor's request, would give us some observations on the "Parasitic Plant" mentioned in No. 27 of this journal; but as nothing of this kind has appeared, perhaps I may be indulged with a few remarks on the subject.

I have no doubt that the plant in question is *Orobancha americana*. NUTTALL in speaking of the species of this genus collectively, says, "Herbaceous and subcarnose plants, destitute of verdure, mostly brownish or approaching to white, parasitic upon the roots of plants." And in regard to the "beech drops" (*Orobancha virginiana* L. *Epifagus americana* N.) he says, "parasitic only upon the roots of the beech." If each of those species, like the "beech drops," is confined to only one kind of plant, then a very interesting question arises,—What are the plants on which these different species are parasitic? Botanists, so far as I know, have not determined this point in regard to the four remaining species of *Orobancha* which are indigenous to the United States.

About eight years ago I was led to suspect that *O. americana* was exclusively confined to the roots of the red oak (*Quercus rubra*.) Since that time when traversing the woods, I have omitted no opportunity to extend my observations respecting this subject, and I have not yet found one of those plants except within a few feet of a red oak. I have also taken up the roots, and have found this parasite perfectly engrafted. D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. 8 mo. 20, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The writer of the following interesting notice was lately on a visit in Cayuga county. It is copied from a letter dated *Warmminster*, (Buck's co. Pa.) 7 mo. 7, 1831; and there are many readers of the Genesee Farmer, travelling through the country, who could with very little trouble to themselves, and with very considerable pleasure to us, write similar paragraphs. To young men more particularly such a practice would be very useful, by fixing their attention on proper objects, by extending their knowledge of the resources of our country, and by improving them in composition. D. T.

"I came by the Delaware Water Gap where the rocks are piled up it is said more than 1200 feet high. At *Slateford*, 3 miles below the Gap and 20 miles above Easton, James M. Porter has a manufactory of *Cyphering Slates*. The labor is nearly all performed by means of water-power machinery; they smooth and frame a slate in two minutes ready for sale; and the workmanship is superior to that of the imported slates. The quality of the slate is about equal to the best Welsh and superior to the German. They made at this place last year 4200 dozen of slates, and expect to

finish 5000 dozen the present year. This establishment owes its origin to the Tariff of 1823." D. L.

SELECTIONS.

From the New-York Farmer.

DECEPTION IN FLOWERS.—TRAVELLING FLORISTS.

'The Flower market of Paris,' says the conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, 'occupies an open area of about two acres, and the stands of the different Florists are almost always kept by the wives and daughters of the growers. We made several purchases here,' says he, 'and were amused at the clumsy attempts made to impose upon us by the fair dealers. We were fully prepared for this; and, indeed I should have been surprised had these lively and agreeable women acted otherwise.'

Now, like Mr. Loudon, I have not the least objections to a lively and agreeable French woman getting the advantage of me occasionally: but I confess my feelings are different when I am cheated by one of my own sex, of whatever nation.

In the month of February or March last you published an advertisement—and printed Catalogues were issued and distributed, purporting that the SIEUR FAY ET COMP^E, Jardiniers, Flouristes et Pepinieristes from Paris, and were exhibiting for sale in Fulton-street, a choice collection of Ornamental Shrubs &c., and would remain but for a short period, being, as they stated, on their way to the Island of Cuba.

I confess that the erroneous spelling of a great many of the botanical names in a catalogue issuing from a scientific establishment in Paris, might have excited my suspicions of imposture; but this is a fault from which even the New York Farmer is not free.—Then the numerous varieties continually introduced by cultivation and discovery, made me think it possible that Sienn Fay and Co. might possess the *Viburnum* (Guelder Rose or Snow Ball) producing red, yellow, rose, and variegated flowers.

But when I got among the Roses, I was delighted.—Like my brother Florist in Bedford-Street, 'I'm dreadful fond of Roses,' and in my simplicity would have purchased a number of the new varieties, had I not been dissuaded by a judicious friend who was present. Besides the *Grande Cuisse de Nymphé*, the color of which is not stated, we had green, blue, brown and flared Rose—white with black, and white with yellow stripes—red with black stripes—red with yellow edges—black and brown with white borders, &c. &c. The Sienn Fay, if that be his name, when I expressed surprise at such curious varieties, assured me that every one named was true and genuine, for all were grown by himself. But I was particularly attracted by a *Violet Moss Rose*, an engraving of which colored from nature was exhibited to me. You will say that I ought to have known the wood of a Moss Rose at sight, this is true, and my only excuse is, that several of my friends who profess more botanical knowledge than I pretend to do, purchased a number of these Roses, NOT ONE OF WHICH HAS FLOWERED ACCORDING TO ITS LABEL. My hopes and fears are also at an end.

As when a hen in the straw sees with surprise her first chick burst its calyx and waddle forth a duckling—such was my disappointment a few days ago when my first *Vio-*

let Moss, emerged from its shell, a common *Blush Rose*. I blush when I look at it, and give this notice through your Paper that simpletons like the writer may be warned against trading with these travelling nurserymen in future.

After all, I wish to return good for evil: and as your Journal will probably reach the Sienn Fay in Havanna, would hint to him not to return via New York, for some who dealt with him when here might prove ugly customers; after this advice, the least he can do, is to send me a box or two of 'Pos Amigo, cigars directed to your care, and I promise him that all our future dealings shall be under the Rose.

The above description of travelling Florists we presume might be matched in this section, if we could obtain the particulars respecting the travelling horticulturists, who range through our country spring and fall, grafting and budding for all who will employ them; and are always ready to accommodate any person with whatever kind of fruit they wish, and we know an instance when one of them put in a prune, as he said, which has produced peach shoots; but when the money was pocketed, his purpose was answered, and the farmer if not pleased, might employ the next one to bud them over again.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening

STRAWBERRIES.

Continued from page 278.

Taking the Crop.—The fruit ripens from June to August and September; but the main crop is usually over in July. Gather when the weather is dry, and the same day that the fruit is to be sent to table, otherwise it will soon lose its flavor. Pinch off the calyx and a quarter of an inch of the peduncle, along with the berry.

To have a regular succession of strawberries throughout the autumnal months.—This is commonly done by means of the wood and alpine species, and their varieties.—Garnier thinks it may be accomplished by late planting; for example, of Wilmot's late scarlet, or the common scarlet about May. He has planted runners of the rose-berry on the 1st of July, and gathered fruit on the 7th of September. (*Hort. Trans.* iv. 482.) Williams cultivates the alpine for this purpose. "Early in the month of May, when they are in flower, he cuts away all the blossoms, preserving the leaves uninjured; this is again repeated at the end of the month. Towards the middle or end of June more blossoms appear, and the plants afford flowers and fruit, all the latter part of the summer, and till cut off by the autumnal frosts. If the first blossoms were not removed, the principal crop of alpine strawberries are in season, and consequently of little worth; but by this mode of culture, they come into bearing in the latter part of the summer, just at the time the other kinds are over." (*Hort. Trans.* v. 247.)

Large Fig.—One day last week, a gentleman of this city, presented us with a ripe fig which grew in his garden, and which weighed two ounces and eighteen grains, and

measured six inches in circumference. He informed us that there were several on the same tree nearly as large.—*Schenectady Cab.*

From the New-England Farmer.

UNDERDRAINING.

MR. FESSENDEN—I have become so deeply impressed with the utility of underdraining, that I venture to trouble you with a few remarks on the subject, in the hope that they may be useful to some portion of your readers.

My farm is a sand loam, reposing generally upon clay, with a gentle undulating surface. I have several swales, where in the process of time, the upper strata has been washed away, and through which there are running waters requiring open drains. In the spring of the year, and in wet summers, the surface water penetrates the soil of the higher grounds to the clay strata, and following the inclination of this to the swales, breaks forth in numerous places, saturates the grounds below, renders them wet, cold and poachy, and unfits them as well for the finer nutritious grasses, as for the purposes of tillage. Thus those parts of my farm which were intrinsically the best soil, were in a manner useless.—To remedy the evil, I resorted to underdraining; and the result has greatly exceeded my expectations. Being wholly destitute of stone, the proper material for underdraining, I have been obliged to use saplings and brush as a substitute. The first object is to mark out the line on the slope of the swale, at which the water first shows itself at the surface, which is best done after the ground has been ploughed and harrowed in the spring, then cut a trench, with a sufficient inclination to carry off the water, above the marked line, from three to four feet deep. I collect green saplings, from two to six inches in diameter at the butt, with the tops and branches entire, (I prefer and generally use evergreens) and cut them into lengths somewhat exceeding the depth of the trench. I then begin at the head of the trench to lay them in, butts down and sloping towards the low grounds; one man hands the brush, and another fits and treads them down, until the trench is literally filled. The earth is then thrown on, taking care to bring all the brush within the edges of the ditch, that it may settle evenly. In a short time the whole of the brush is found to have settled below the reach of the plough. I estimate the duration of this kind of drains at from 12 to 15 years, and there is no doubt of their proving efficient when well constructed, particularly when water is constantly passing through them. I omitted to state that the whole of the excavated earth is thrown back upon the brush, forming a ridge, which in a short time settles to near the ordinary level, and which, in grass grounds is sown in the autumn with seeds.

In the experiments I have made, the increased value of the first, or at all events that of the two first crops, has afforded ample remuneration for the expense of under-

draining. I am this day (Aug. 21,) bringing in my *second* crop of hay and a good one from an acre of ground reclaimed by underdraining, on which, before this process, the product never compensated for labor.

The expense will vary according to circumstances; but as the labor may all be done by the ordinary workmen on a farm, and at times of most leisure, it is matter of but secondary consideration. To give some data however, I will state, that I paid to one man, it being his asking price, at the rate of 62½ cents for completing 20 yards, the brush being furnished him on the spot. Another man now in my employ, made 40 yards of trench in a day, averaging 3½ feet deep, and by 9 o'clock on the second day, the brush being cut and handed to him he had the same covered and completed.—Estimating all the labor, the average expense to me has been from 6 to 8 cents the yard.

The system of underdraining has nowhere in this country, to my knowledge, been so successfully adopted as on a farm of 250 acres belonging to H. W. Delevan, Esq. of Ballston. This gentleman, distinguished alike for intelligence and enterprise, has in a few years, nearly quadrupled his products, by underdraining and other judicious management. Extensive fields, that abounded in springs and poachy ground, and which made but a sorry return for the expense of cultivation, have been reclaimed and ameliorated, and rendered highly productive, and the whole farm now exhibits one of the best specimens of neat and profitable husbandry that is to be found in our country. A detail of his farming operations, particularly in draining, would be highly interesting and useful; and from the laudable ambition this gentleman has always manifested to be useful to his country, I venture to say he would not withhold a detail of his agricultural improvements, if requested to furnish it for your journal.

Albany, Aug. 22, 1831. J. BUEL.

We should be happy to receive and publish any communications relative to the improvements alluded to.—EDITOR.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

CONDITION OF THE LIBERIA COLONISTS.

The Liberia Herald, is conducted by Mr. Russworn, a colored man, a graduate of Bowdoin College. That paper of February last, gives an account of the improvements in the Colony for the year 1830,—from which we obtain the following facts:

In the town of Monrovia, 55 new wood and stone houses were erected; Caldwell and Millsburgh, and some towns for re-captured negroes, share in the general prosperity. Frances Devanny, an emancipated slave, has accumulated a property worth \$20,000: Mr. Waring, another colonist sold goods to the amount of \$70,000: two of the colonists own vessels, and would trade with the U. States, had they a national flag: net profits on ivory and dye-woods passing thro' the hands of the settlers in one year, was \$30,786: eight

vessels traded to the colony, last year, from Philadelphia.

In agriculture, every thing grows spontaneously: there is no winter: one continual spring blooming. There are 6 schools in successful operation: it is calculated that every child in the colony shall be educated: 100 from the neighboring clans now attend the schools in Liberia. Divine service and Sunday schools are regularly attended. There are three religious societies, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Meetings on the Sabbath and week-day evenings. Three Swiss Missionaries reside there. The christian religion appears to have some influence on the surrounding tribes.—The population is 2000—they have 6 militia companies, a fort, 20 pieces of cannon, and arms enough to arm 1000 men.

It therefore appears that Liberia possesses some attractions to the sons of Africa. The late sanguinary scenes in Virginia, it is very natural to suppose, would rouse up the wealthy planters at the south, to aid the colonization society. It is stated, that there are means to have a colored man, carried to Liberia for \$20: It is understood, that, providing a considerable number should offer, our public armed vessels would proceed with cargoes of the free Africans, to Liberia.

Capt. Kennedy, of the U. S. Navy, was a considerable time at Liberia. He has published an account of the trade and produce of the Colony and the interior, from which it appears that the colonists and the natives are turning their attention to raising coffee; a shrub, similar to the mocha grows abundantly, and a coffee tree, attaining 40 feet in height, is found in the interior. He states that 120 miles up the river St. Paul, is King Boatwain's town, who is on friendly terms with the Colonists.

The colonization society of Tennessee, have issued a pertinent address to the people of that state, from which we make the following extract:

There were in 1830 in West Tennessee 2570 free persons of color, and in the county of Davidson alone, including the town of Nashville, there were 472. That it is highly desirable, and would be greatly for the interest of all parties, if practicable, to remove this population from among us and to transfer them to some more congenial and appropriate place of abode, is universally conceded, and cannot admit of a rational doubt. Their residence in a community of whites is unpropitious to their own mental and moral elevation, inconsistent with their true prosperity and happiness, and calculated to subdue and destroy all the noble aspirations of their nature, while, as a natural consequence, it renders them dangerous and too often mischievous members of society. We are sensible, indeed, that there are, among the free colored people of Tennessee, many worthy and respectable individuals, who, under more favorable circumstances, might not only be extensively useful, but become distinguished and honorable in a wide and elevated sphere of action and of influence—yet we feel constrained to say, that they are in a great degree, and must be, from the nature of their present situation, a degraded and troublesome class. Mutual jealousy, suspicion and hostility between them and the whites are the inevitable consequences of the mutual relations subsisting between them; and the crimes and injuries of which the free blacks are, directly and indirectly, the real source, lead not only to merited pun-

ishment, but frequently, no doubt, to undue severity, and are calculated to provoke the exercise of oppression, intolerance, injustice and cruelty. Their situation is indeed more unfavorable than that of many of our slaves. With all the burdens, cares, and responsibilities of freedom, they have few or none of its substantial benefits. Their associations are, and must be, chiefly with slaves. Their right of suffrage gives them little, if any, political influence; and they are, practically if not theoretically, excluded from representation and weight in our public councils.—Under these circumstances, it would, most obvious, be not only an act of patriotism and public spirit, but especially an act of kindness and liberality to the colored freeman, to furnish him another and more congenial home, to find him a spot in the land of his ancestors, where, removed from the embarrassments, depressions, and suspicions resulting from an unnatural association with an overwhelming majority of whites, he could assert the dignity of his own nature, attain the rank and influence to which his capacity and industry might entitle him, and transmit to his posterity the substantial blessings of freedom. Such a spot, has fortunately, been provided, and the foundation is already laid of a thriving and rapidly increasing colony of colored emigrants from this country. The bold, hardy, and adventurous pioneers who braved the dangers and submitted to the privations of a wilderness, exposed themselves to a climate whose influence on foreign constitutions had been previously untried, and underwent all the hardships and perils of a residence, without adequate protection, among hostile natives, have opened the way, and provided the necessary comforts and securities, for those who may now be able and disposed to follow them.

Let, therefore, the scenes at Southampton, rouse the south to activity, they will see now, that the colonization society and its auxiliaries are engaged in a cause which to the safety and happiness of the south is of the last importance. It may be said, that do all we may, still, there will remain a large number of slaves and free blacks, beyond our ability to transport to Africa: admit that to be probable; we may, by great exertions roll back the tides.—* * * *

ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

ROSSITER & KNOX, having engaged extensively in the Seed, Nursery and Green House business. They will be constantly supplied with a great variety of *Agricultural, Horticultural, Flower, and Forest Tree Seeds*. They will also soon be able to furnish an extensive variety of Green House Plants, from the New-York Nurseries, and of their own cultivation.

Orders will be received by them for *Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. &c.* from the following establishments: W. Prince & Sons', and Parmentier's Long Island—Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith & Co's, New-York—J. Buel, Albany—Landreth's, Philadelphia—Russell's, Boston.

A Nursery under the control of N. GOODSSELL, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, with whom they are connected, is now in progress, and from which can be supplied an extensive variety of most of the different articles found in Nurseries.

R. & K. will also keep a general assortment of Garden Tools, Flower Pots, Garden Glasses, &c.

All orders to be executed this fall, should be sent in previous to the 1st Oct.

Rochester, aug. 19 ar

BULBOUS ROOTS.

ROSSITER & KNOX have received a few Crown Imperial, and Tulip Bulbs, which are said to be choice varieties. aug 30

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE—No. 3.

MANUAL LABOUR, is in some minds associated with poverty, dependence and coarseness. The honours of American industry, have well nigh broken the neck of this pride: but our Colleges originally of European importation, have not yet cast off this badge of Royalty. Students are ashamed to promote their health, by any exercise that is profitable. The childish sports of the Gymnasium, have been recently imported, at no small expense. To be ashamed of labour, belongs to a Turk. The Saviour of the world, the model of every perfection, laboured as a mechanic, till he began to be about thirty years of age, and in three years preached the Gospel to a whole Nation. Paul used manual labour, while preaching the gospel to the refined and learned. Moses, combined learning and useful industry. Truly the man that would separate them, contributes to bring back the African slave, and to compel the rich master to nurse his child in the bosom of corruption. The union of labour with study, accords with the most exalted views of rank, freedom, and refinement. It is the American policy. It is essential to the preservation of *Health*. The aspiring student, unwilling to climb or swing in the Gymnasium, grows languid, studies on his couch, breaks his constitution, and sinks to the grave a sacrifice to literary pride. The American Education Society, solicitous to patronize the highest order of talent and worth; have recently buried thirty young men, martyrs to the separation of learning from labour. A student entered this Institute, at first unable to study half a day; but by labour he has gained strength to pursue learning with the least prospect of spending five or six years in gaining a thorough Education. Young men from active occupations, commence a course of studies for a profession at the peril of life, unless connected with hours of manual labour.

IT PRODUCES NO LOSS OF TIME FROM STUDY.—The Student rises at four in the morning, from which, till nine P. M. is seventeen hours. Let one hour be assigned for meals, one for private devotion, one for personal attention, one for interruptions, three for labour, and ten hours remain for study, with mind and body fitted for vigorous effort.

AS A MEANS FOR DIMINISHING EXPENSE, it is important to the rich, and essential to those who are not. The expense at an Academy when the Student goes from home, is seldom less than a hundred dollars a year; and while at College, one hundred and fifty besides necessary clothing. How few Farmers, or men in good business with a family, are willing to pay six hundred dollars to educate a son for four years. To prevent the churches from becoming vacant of Pastors, to occupy the expanded west, to qualify men for public life, has become the work of charity. One Agent for the American Education Society from Boston, one from N. York, and one from Philadelphia, have in rapid succession, visited Rochester to raise some thousands of dollars to do for the country, what the parent will not do for the child. We must not however expect too much from the student. It was never intended that three hours labour should pay all their expenses, and in addition, purchase lands, erect houses and shops, and sustain all the departments of labour, board and instruction. The most successful experiment yet made in our country, is sustained by public con-

tribution, and can only enable its students to pay board, having thirty three dollars increased by the expenses of every unfair day, and the entire expense during winter, to be paid in money. Some ardent friends, and uninformed students, expecting three hours labour while learning a trade, to supercede the use of money, are requested to compare the price of learning with its value. The following results of two months experience will be gratifying to the community, especially to those who can calculate. 1st That no labourer on a farm, and no mechanical work going on in Rochester, winter and summer, can realize as much for three hours of a students time, as the making of Flour barrels. 2d. Students of mechanical skill, can in six or eight weeks learn this art, and during that term earn ninety cents a week, while others can earn from fifty to seventy-five. Afterwards, the former earn one dollar and ninety cents, the latter from \$1.20 to \$1.75. 3d. The expenses charged to the students, do not exceed one dollar and seventy-five cents. It will be seen that while learning the trade, their labour will materially lessen the expenses, and afterwards in most cases pay the whole; in a few, only the board: in others furnish money for Books or clothing. During the recent vacation many earned from six shillings to a dollar per day. Those skilled in printing and joiners work, have made their earnings much exceed their expenses.

THE EXPENSE OF THE INSTITUTE TO THE PUBLIC.—It is the expectation during the first year to increase the number of students gradually to one hundred. The expense for rents, shop, tools, furniture and some apparatus, and salaries, is estimated at three thousand dollars. At the end of the year, much of this will be property on hand. It is believed that the community will prefer raising twenty thousand dollars during the first year, and erecting all the requisite buildings for receiving two hundred students and give this Collegiate Institute a rural location near town. The amount of money saved by the manual labour of two hundred students, exceeds an interest of fifty pr. ct. on all the money to be raised. Suppose the two hundred students able to pay their whole expense at the medium College rate of one hundred and fifty dollars a year: then thirty thousand dollars each year, must be drawn from the profit of agriculture, trade and manufactures. The labour of the Institute saves this thirty thousand.—Suppose the two hundred to be supported by Education Societies at seventy-five dollars in addition to what other friends, and funds could do.—This would cost fifteen thousand to be raised by subscription. This sum would be saved to the cause of education.

The building of one church, often costs more than the funds needed to save \$30,000 yearly to the rich; or \$15,000 of public subscriptions.—Fourteen students from Rochester if at College, would draw away about three thousand dollars a year, and the sum would rent buildings, and sustain the whole expense of two hundred. The Institute with two hundred students, with professors, with its own rural scenery and industry, will be a source of wealth and worthy praise. It will be an honour to lay its corner stone, to be among the list of its patrons.

Rochester has a thousand parlors furnished in princely style, and not a school of science or literature that does not blush to receive a visitor,

The fame of its enterprise, and some signal instances of christian liberality, have rendered Rochester conspicuous in the eyes of a great nation. The existence of its Institute is noticed in newspapers and literary journals. The success of its mechanical operations above agriculture, is already controlling the calculations of other literary institutions. Its success is important to the dearest interests of our country.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES,
and Quicks.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2 50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (*Glodischia triacanthus*) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at \$5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nursery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of L. Tucker, Rochester. BUEL & WILSON. Albany Nursery, July 16 ft

ZINC HOLLOW WARE,

MANUFACTURED by John Westfield & Co. No. 163 Mott st N. York.

The prices of this ware will, upon examination, be found not to vary materially from that of Tin and Iron, yet as durable as iron, easily cleansed, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, and containing in itself no poison as do copper, brass and lead.

Zinc Kettles will be found to cook rice, hominy, and all kinds of sweat meats, better than any other kind of metal, neither discoloring nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; and for these purposes, it will ere long be substituted for brass and copper, to avoid the poisonous corrosions of these metals.

Zinc pans for the dairy will be found by the dairyman an object of his immediate attention, from these considerations—that they will greatly outlast any other pans—that the same size will produce one-sixth more cream or butter, and of a superior flavor—that they are more easily cleansed, and will keep milk *sweet* longer by a number of hours. Zinc tubs and firkins will keep butter sweet several days longer in hot weather, than those of wood or other kinds of metal. This has been a subject of experiment, and the results safely warrant the statement. Hence families who prefer sweet butter to rancid, will do well to avail themselves of these tubs, for keeping their butter sweet and retaining its flavor.

Zinc ware is cleansed by rubbing it with brown brick dust, dry without the use of soap. The above are *indisputable* facts in regard to Zinc ware, which are subject to experimental proof by any individual, who will take the trouble to experiment fairly on the use of the articles. For sale by

ROSSITER & KNOX,

sep 3 ar Buffalo st Rochester.

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK,

WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms—by J. D. Homergue and Peter S. Duponceau. Also,

The American Gardener,
Deane's New-England Farmer, and
Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by

HOYT, PORTER & CO.

Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale as above. July 23

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Terms—\$2.50 per annum, or
\$2.00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSALL, EDITOR.

IMPROVED PLOUGH.

We have examined a cast iron plough belonging to Wm. Wiard, called by him his patent *Eagle plough* for which he informed us that he had taken out letters patent for some improvement upon the common cast ploughs; we also examined a certificate signed by several farmers of Livingston county, who had this kind of plough, recommending it in strong terms, as superior to other cast ploughs which they had used. The sample plough which we examined, was certainly a very fine piece of mechanism; and the proportion of it was such as to render it very light according to its strength. The manner of securing the point and land side was different from most others, and was at once, what we should consider simple, and yet effectual. We would recommend those who are about purchasing a plough, to examine one of this kind. Although we have improved this instrument until we think it is near perfection, yet perhaps there may be very important improvements made upon them hereafter, and should those made by Mr. Wiard be approved by farmers generally, he will be sure to receive the thanks of the agricultural part of community, and perhaps that patronage which will reward him for any time he may have spent in studying the improvement.

KEEPING FRUIT.

Undoubtedly the best method of preserving fruit for winter is to pack it down in dry sand. Let the fruit for this purpose be picked before it is over ripe and spread them under cover for a week or more to dry, after which, let it be packed and kept in a cool place (the lower the temperature, the better provided it is above freezing point,) until within a few days of the time when it is to be used, when it should be exposed to the air where the temperature is warmer, so as to render it perfectly ripe. When grapes are put down which are intended to be kept until spring, they should be put in jars which can be covered so as to render them air tight. The best sand for this purpose is clean beach sand, which is rather fine than otherwise, which should be rendered perfectly dry by being spread upon boards under cover or by putting it in a hot oven. If pit sand is used, it should be washed before drying, to free it from the fine earth which may be mixed with it. Commence by putting a layer of sand in the bottom of the jar, then a layer of clusters, from which all the imperfect grapes have been separated, then a layer of sand and so alternately until the jar is full. It should be gently shaken that the sand may enter and fill all the spaces between the fruit, then cover air tight, and if all the process has been rightly conducted they will keep a year. Apples, pears, and quinces when put down in sand preserve their flavor better and keep much longer than in any other way with which we are acquainted. And there is one great advantage in it; when one of them rots, if well packed, it does not affect the others. Saw dust and chaff are often

used for the above purpose, but unless there is much pains taken to prepare the saw dust, it is apt to communicate a bad flavor to the fruit, and chaff when used is apt to mould, by which the fruit becomes spoiled. We would remind our farmers that apples sold last June in this market for about two dollars per bushel, and if they would obtain that price next June, they must prepare for it in the fall. As much depends upon preparing an article for market as in raising it.

HOPS.

In years past the cultivation of hops has been attended with an intoxicating profit. The consequence has been that so many embarked in it, that the market has been overstocked, and the price has consequently declined until it is below its level as a remuneration for agricultural services.— This should not discourage the farmer, for should our government become fixed in any course of policy and pursue it for a length of time sufficient for the regulation of home industry, raising hops will be as good business as raising corn; as both would find their proper level, and neither would be pursued beyond that point which would afford a compensation for the labor bestowed.— Therefore let those who have hop yards, bestow upon them when circumstances will permit, so much labor and attention as will serve to produce and secure the crop in fine condition. It has been said that hops which had been kept over the season were not as good as when used the first year; of course the farmers have thought themselves bound to sell them as soon as harvested, whether they fetched a high or low price. This is not correct; if hops are well packed they may be kept for years without any material deterioration in quality, and we were told by the greatest brewer in London, the hon. Robert Barclay, that he kept a stock of hops on hand equal to three years consumption, to prevent being subject to the fluctuations of the market. As the season has now arrived for harvesting hops, we would recommend our hop farmers to use the same diligence in securing their crops as heretofore; let them be well packed, and should the market be dull keep them on hand; it is a bad policy to try to force off an article which is not perishable at a low price. Therefore secure the crop well and lay them by as money at interest, and be assured that few people will embark in a kind of business which they consider overdone, and when the demand exceeds the supply there will be an increase in price.

THE SEASON

September is a month of joy and gladness.— All nature seems striving for priority to offer first her fruits all blushing in perfection for the use of man. "To eat and drink, and enjoy the good of one's labor, is wisdom," said the wise man. So let it be. How absurd it would be in us who have toiled through the seasons to prepare a universal banquet, not to partake of it, and that with thankful hearts. This is a season above all others, when if a man has one single grain of liberality in him, it will manifest itself. Who is there among us that can sit under his fruit tree all bending with its load, ever and anon dropping her

choicest specimens as if to invite his appetite, and witness with indifference the modest, lingering, longing eye of some unobtrusive child, the indolence of whose parents, or perhaps some undeserved misfortune, has deprived of the means of supplying their offspring with a share of the luxuries of the season, who with appetites keen and unsatiated as a mother's love, whose moral lessons have never yet surrendered their influence to the temptations, and who in their silence exhibit in their countenances, in the hand writing of the *Almighty*, such an appeal to the heart of him that is favored, and which can not be misunderstood, as would melt a *Shylock* into compassion. We say if there can be any such amongst us who could withstand those silent, innocent appeals, and not distribute liberally as the God of nature has distributed unto him, that man has never yet enjoyed the supreme happiness of the season, and must be incapable of sympathizing with him whose mind, exalted above the influence of avarice, finds a double enjoyment in supplying the wants of others.

CIDER CASKS.

The season for making cider is at hand, and it is impossible to have good cider without clean casks, therefore there should be no time lost in examining them. Unless they have been attended to as they ought to have been, some are sour, others musty, and some have lost their hoops. When a cask has become very musty we know of no way to cleanse it perfectly; it should be rejected, but where they are only sour, soaking them with lime water may render them fit for use. Some may think that an old cask, if it is a little musty, will answer to take to market—but they should recollect that first rate articles are best for market, and attended with most profit, therefore they should either clean their casks or keep the poor ones at home and as a punishment for their negligence, drink the cider from them.

PEACH TREES.

A letter to the editor of the Genesee Farmer, from a gentleman in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, says—"I am not aware that any thing better has been adopted in regard to the preservation of the Peach tree than the practice which has lately obtained in this place, of taking away a few inches of the earth round the roots of the trees in the fall and spring, and pouring hot soap suds over them. I have generally taken pains to clean the roots of the gum which has oozed out from the wounds made by the worms, and then poured warm brine over them; my trees look as thrifty as any I have seen, but I don't know that the experiment has been sufficiently tested to say it will always succeed; it might be well for those who have failed by other means to try it."

GRAPES.

We have received a box of grapes from a gentleman of Cleaveland, Ohio. They have arrived in perfect safety, being as fresh as when first picked. In size and color, they correspond with the Schuylkill Muscatel. They are not sufficiently ripe to judge of their qualities, but have no doubt but they will prove an excellent wine grape. We have the promise from the same gentleman of sev-

eral other kinds, amongst which the Fox grape of several varieties, and chicken grapes are named. We shall give our readers an account of them when they shall have arrived at perfection.

From the New-England Farmer.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday the 27th of Aug. 1831.

The President, H. A. S. Dearborn, made the following report.

The annexed letters have been received from Doct. J. B. Mons of Louvain, in Belgium, the most successful and distinguished cultivator of new varieties of fruits, and especially Pears, in modern times. A large portion of his life has been devoted to this highly interesting and useful pursuit, and the gardens of Europe and this country are embellished with the magnificent products of his industry and science. He has not only announced a novel theory for obtaining ameliorated fruits, but has so skilfully applied it in his own celebrated gardens that his name has become illustrious, among the horticulturists of all nations. His liberality towards this society merits our gratitude, while his assurances of continued favors, cannot fail of being eminently beneficial to its members, individually, as well as to the whole country.

LOVAIN, FEB. 28, 1831.

Sir—At the time (20th of Feb.) I transmitted to you a bundle of scions, I was excluded from my large garden, in consequence of its being inundated. I therefore could include in the package only such varieties as were to be found in my two other gardens; but as my principal garden is now almost free from water, I have made up a second bundle, composed, as was the first, of such varieties as I possess, of the greatest merit and of very recent production. I add a variety of 1830, which, after having been pronounced exquisite, by amateurs, I have designated by your name. The trees in my garden have run a great risk of being cut down, to be used in the construction of barricades. I should have been consoled by the motive which induced such a noble employment of them. The hands of the ladies were armed with the axes for effecting their destruction, the men were called into battle. But why should I have murmured at an event, produced under such peculiar circumstances. My labor of thirty-eight years might have been lost, but it would have contributed to enable me to die a FREE CITIZEN. Still I should have experienced regret in not having it in my power to offer you scions, which would have been destroyed.

The packages may not reach you for some time, but let that not induce you to doubt of success in using the grafts which it contains. I should remind you that some scions, which were sent me from New-York, by my eleve Gerard, were two years and a half on the way, still I grafted them by copulation, upon adult trees one on each branch, and not any of them failed. It was in the middle of September. A scion is never too old, or rather too dry, not to succeed, provided it has been cut from a living tree, or from one that has not perished by a natural death. Artificial death, such as that occasioned by deplantation, does not injure, in the least, the excellence of the scion.

The suppression of the faculty of physical sciences and mathematics, in our university, has put an end to my lectures on Chemistry

and Horticulture. I have been transferred to the faculty of medicine.

I send you a few engravings of my Pomographic Belgique Moderne. This work appears in the Revue des Revues, but as it is published in distinct parts, you shall be furnished with a complete copy, when it is more advanced.

I pray you, sir, to be assured of my very high esteem. J. B. VAN MONS.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

Catalogue of the Pear Scions sent to the Mass. Hort. Society, by Doct. Van Mons,—same as those sent to the Messrs. Prince, for a list of which see page 278, of the Genesee Farmer.

The engravings of the pears which were presented by Doct. Van Mons, represent the following varieties.

Vicomte-De-Spoelberch

Henri-Van Mons.

Innominee.

Bezy Vact.

Serrurier D Automne.

Beurre Spense.

Delices D'Hardenpont.

Brandes (Saint Germain)

Frederic-De-Wurtemberg,

Fondante-Des-Bois.

Beurre Curtet.

Beurre D'Aremberg, formerly called Colmar Des-Champs Beurre Des Orphelins and Beurre D'Hardenpont.

Colmar Bonnet.

Leon Leclerc.

The engravings have been put into a portfolio and placed in the Library of the Society.

From the New England Farmer.

SINGULAR FACT WITH REGARD TO FIGS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—The following unquestionable fact may be interesting to those, who are fond of physiological inquiries, though it will be of little practical use in New England, where the fig is rarely known. Having read in the American Farmer, a letter from a gentleman in Florida, stating, that the ripening of figs could be surprisingly hastened, by the application of sweet oil to the flat, or as it is called, the drop end of the fruit, I resolved to try it on a tree, in my hot house, then covered with unripe figs.—The fig like the fruit of the vine, and peach, attain a certain size, and then remain stationary for several weeks, until it begins to color, when its volume, in three or four days, is greatly increased, often doubled, and even trebled.

My figs were dark green, showing no tendency to ripen. I took about a third of a teaspoonful of sweet oil, and dipping my finger in it, I rubbed it very slightly over every alternate fig, leaving the others untouched, as a test of the effects. At the end of 3 days, the color of most of those touched with oil began to change, and the size to increase, and now on the fifth day they have nearly the color of mature figs, and are twice and three times as large, as those not touched with oil, which still remain of a dark green color.

It has long been familiar to Horticulturists, that wounding the fruit of the fig, by a sharp instrument, accelerates its ripening, as other fruits are prematurely ripened by the deprivation of insects; but the philosophy of it has never been satisfactorily explained. The fact now proved is as difficult of explanation.

No doubt rash men will be found, who will pretend, that the *modus operandi* is quite clear to their favored minds, but for myself, I am contented with clearly settling the fact and admiring the inscrutable operations of nature. It is possible, that this curious fact may lead to some other practical uses as to other fruits.

JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, Sept. 2, 1831

CASTOR OIL FOR LAMPS.—A discovery which bids fair to become of considerable importance to the agricultural community, and especially to the western country, has recently been made by Isaac Smith, of Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia, by which he is able to render castor oil fully equal to the best winter sperm for burning in lamps. We have tried the prepared oil, with a sample of which we were politely furnished by his son, Francis H. Smith of this city, the inventor of the excellent instrument of music called the harmonicon or musical glasses. We trimmed a double wick lamp with the oil, and it was left burning five hours and a half without being touched, during which time it afforded a large and highly luminous flame, perfectly free from smoke or the least degree of offensive smell. The tubes and wick were entirely free from crust till within the last half hour. The wick was raised considerably higher than we were ever able to raise it in burning the best sperm, thus affording a much larger flame; and yet the consumption of oil did not appear to be greater than usual in burning sperm. The preparation of the oil reduces the price about nine per cent. so that allowing the price of castor oil to be 95 cents, the cost of the prepared oil will be 86 cents per gallon. As Mr. Smith intends to take a patent for his improvement, we are not at liberty to give the particulars of the discovery. We have given the address of Mr. Smith above, that persons wishing further information may be able to obtain it from him direct.—*American Farmer.*

We last week visited Mr. D'Homergue's Filature, in Pine street, and witnessed the operation of reeling silk from the cocoons.—The cocoons are placed in a large copper kettle filled with water, under which is a fire to keep it constantly hot. The heat soaks the cocoons and loosens reel, and six or eight of which are placed thro' a reel and the whole are rapidly wound off. Six females are now employed in reeling, but they able to reel only twelve ounces a day. The filature is calculated for nearly twice the number of hands, but a scarcity of cocoons has materially lessened the business. From the present prospects there will be abundance for the future. The silk when reeled is worth about seven dollars a pound, sometimes eight.

This country must hold itself deeply indebted to the labors of the patriotic gentleman above named, for the ceaseless efforts he has made during the last three years, to introduce the silk manufacture into the United States. Already we have abundant evidence that it is destined to become one of the great staples of the country, and we shall probably live to see it rival in importance the cotton of the south, or the manufactures of the east.—*Sat. Bulletin.*

The New-York Polish committee have transmitted to Gen. Lafayette, 20,000 francs, as the first remittance from New-York

From the New-York Farmer.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Do you suppose, Mr. Fleet, that a plain, homespun man, like me, a Country Farmer, whom you and some others have called a full bred and successful cultivator of the soil, could so speak on paper, as to make what he has to say acceptable to the readers of the New-York Farmer? Practice, it is said, is the road to perfection: and yet practice is often compelled to stop far short of the degree of perfection prescribed in the theory. Never, in all my life, did I see the theory of family-government so beautifully perfect, as in my own family, Mr. Editor! But this, alas! was while I was a bachelor, and the family, and family-government, only the ideal of a theory. So it has fared, also, with my Agriculture. It has never yet come up to the perfection proposed, and perhaps never will. One reason of which, probably, is, that theory assumes too much. This brings me to the starting-point of my purpose, in proposing to write a few numbers on the actual business of Agriculture, addressed directly to the understanding of practical men, my brother Farmers. It appears to me, Mr. Editor, that men of this description do not furnish a due proportion of the matter for our Agricultural Journals. The writers seem not yet to have learned the distinction between theory and practice, Farming on paper, and on the soil. I fear they have not learned by experience.

The citizen, charmed with the ideal of rural life, about to retire to a Farm in the country, maps his Farm, draws lines for fences, here a meadow, there fields of grain or fruits, and crops always fine, of course. Here his pig yard, poultry yard, and goose-pasture. Wherever written, there they stay, as orderly as *names* can well be. Well, by-and-by, he is a Farmer. The crops are uncertain, insects destroy his fruit the fences are blown down by storms, or even the pretty little brook, swollen to a torrent, sweeps them away, and spreads desolation where it was to produce fertility! The pigs go wherever they can, often trespassing upon other inclosures, even in despite of boys, dogs, negroes, and 'close-fences,' and the 'gobblers' are 'free commoners,' while the horses and the cattle sick-en or die, and Farming in short is found to be quite another sort of business, in fact, with *animals*, on the soil, or with their *names* only, on paper! So it fares with the theory of a thing, or business, and so with the practice. If Farmers would write more for Agricultural Journals, and write from experience, these papers would be much more useful, and I should hope, not less generally acceptable to their patrons. As guides, they would lead men securely, no small evidence of merit.

Without promising much, I mean to devote a few hours to subjects of general interest to Farmers, in a perfectly straight-forward way, in which I shall speak plainly of many things, and as a man of years and experience. If my example shall induce other Farmers to adopt the same course, it will have been productive of some good. You need not fear much display of learning, too much of which is often even more detrimental and disgusting, than too little, though this is bad enough. Think of it as we may, Farming is very much of a common-sense kind of business; and is, as I hope to show, pretty apt to be the occupation of common-sense men. They are, universally if not haters of pedantry, certainly not among its admirers,

facts not generally known, perhaps, as extensively as they should be. In no one occupation, is great conceit of learning, and little sense, so altogether pernicious, as in ours.

A COUNTRY FARMER.

THE COUNTRY FARMER.—No. I.

Mr. FLEET—The Fly-wheel of an Engine, they say, adds nothing to its power, but that it is useful, in regulating the movements of the several parts. So, Mr. New-York Farmer, do my Sons, and Grandsons, call me 'the fly-wheel of the Farm!' Our crops of Corn and Potatoes, planted after the middle of May, this year, are now perfectly harvestable, 90 days from the planting; that is, they are now exactly in such a state of ripeness, as to call for immediate ingathering, or suffer by even a very few days delay—Some little greenness remains in a few leaves of the potatoe tops, but the roots have entirely done growing. The corn is all a little more than out of the milk, some few of the leaves are yet green, and the stalks are full of rich and well ripened juices. For manure, and fodder, these tops are now worth more than the expense of harvesting. We cut up the corn by the ground, shock it, and save even the husks, for fodder, as every good Farmer should do.

From the 25th of August, there is time for great crops of weeds. We let none of our fields lie so long, without being cropped with something. It is therefore a busy time with us, as you may well suppose; Winter grain is to be sown; we have some patches of lowland grass yet to cut, for hay; and besides the crops above mentioned, the orchards require attention, as well to their fruit, as to nests of worms, that are destroying the leaves, and perhaps threatening the life of the trees. As we rely much on *green dressings* of the soil, several of our fields are sown to winter rye, after taking off the corn and potatoe; or to buckwheat, after wheat and rye. The buckwheat, we plough in, say when in blossom, or in all September, and harrow in winter rye upon it; or let it lie, for oats, corn, barley, or other spring grain. The winter rye, or rye and oats, still better for fall feed, makes rich pasturage, late in autumn, and early in spring, which is then ploughed in, for a spring green dressing, say by the middle of May, followed by crops of spring grain, corn, oats, or potatoe. The time for doing all this, you will observe, must be ascertained by observation, not by books. The ground, also should never be worked only when in a suitable state, as to dryness, warmth, and moisture. The soil of our Farm, is either a light sandy loam, or a gravel of slate stone, the argillite of the geologists. In order to decompose the slaty gravel, we whiten the surface of the ground with quick lime sown board-cast, at every working of it by the plough, which changes the slate gradually into clay, and makes the soil a brown chocolate mold, warm, tenacious of moisture, and exceedingly productive. To supply a due proportion of vegetable matter, we rely on green-dressings, aided by lime.

The nourishment of plants is produced by changes, going on in the soil, such as by fermentation, and, generally, decomposition.—To increase this action, and sometimes to hasten it, so as to save time, we plough in our green dressings, well whitened with quicklime and gypsum, sown on the morning dew. Turnips and Carrots come into our course of cropping on a small scale, but we rely more

on clover and green-dressings, with the pasture they afford, than on turnips, a crop rather over estimated, we think, for our hard winter climate, though well adapted for milder winters as in Great Britain. With another week, of favorable weather, we shall have sown all our fields of potatoe, and sown rye, or rye and oats, for late and early feed, and for green-dressings in the spring. Not a weed, bearing seed, will be seen in those fields which by and by will be clothed with a matting of rich, sweet, and delicious food for our stock, instead of lying waste for weeds and barrenness, an eye sore to the practiced husbandman.

With what delight, Mr. Editor, I have just now seen three fields of our little Farm, the corn cut and shocked, the potatoe all housed, and a very fine crop of the black rusty coat, their tops piled on the heaps of compost, and the soil neatly worked, sown to rye and oats, the surface whitened with quicklime, like a March shower of Snow! The 'Fly-Wheel,' my dear Sir, besides enjoying all this in the fields, where as hearty and fine a set of grandsons are at work as ever made the heart of a patriarch glad, hears the hum of the Spinning-Wheel, on coming to the house. Days of my childhood! I love you; and O my good sainted Mother, never can I think that Farm-House my home, where there is none of this music of the Spinning-Wheel! It was thy music, the Harp-of-the Farm, and its fruits the Jewels of the Farmer's daughters. When I was a little Boy, a Farmer's Boy, the morning slumbers of spring were almost always broken by the notes of the wild birds, and by this Harp of the Farm-House, and the Spinner's song.—Charmed alike with the beauties of out door, and in door nature, rural life and simplicity of character, this Harp of my ancestors has never been banished from my home. Associated with such recollections, the notes of the blue bird, phoebe bird, wren, and 'half reasoning,' half domesticated robin, are often heard from around their nests at my door, now in my old age, as if to keep alive the affections of youth, and lead them gently from earth to heaven!

In my next number, having here indicated some of the details of the business of the actual Farmer, I shall attempt to exhibit, faithfully, a characteristic delineation of the Farmer's vocation. I know not how it has happened, but, almost universally, the people seem to underrate the intelligence, and knowledge, and mind, employed in all other pursuits than their own. Every body, who can wield a goose-quill, put words into sentences,—and especially if he can talk learned nonsense in an unknown tongue, under the name of science,—assumes to teach us Farmers! In my Introductory number, these paper-Farmers were characteristically defined, and I trust no one will misunderstand my meaning. In an ardent attachment to all that is useful in science, the writer of these numbers yields in zeal to no one, whatever may be the nature of his avocations or pursuits.

Sept. 1, 1831.

☞ The late terrible Hurricane in the West Indies was felt awfully at Aux Cayes. The town was completely inundated; water 3 feet deep in the streets; town totally destroyed; 160 lives lost; famine threatened the remainder after the storm subsided, until succor was received at Port au Prince. Two American vessels in the harbor at Aux Cayes had not been heard of.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE POMOLOGICAL MANUAL.

We are indebted to Mr. Prince for a proof-sheet of a form of his POMOLOGICAL MANUAL, from which we copy the following:—

PEACHES.

BEAUTY OF VITRY. Pr. Cat.

Belle de Vitry,
Admirable tardive, } Duh.
Belle de Vitri. Dic. d'Agrie.

The leaves of this tree are furnished at their base with rounded glands; the flowers are of medium size, and eleven to twelve lines* in breadth; the fruit is beautiful, and measures from twenty-six to twenty-eight lines in height and often thirty; its diameter is in proportion from twenty-eight to thirty, and sometimes even thirty-three or thirty-four lines; its form has no peculiar characteristic; the longitudinal groove is not deep, but extends a little beyond the summit of the fruit, where there is a very small navel or nipple; the skin is generally velvety, almost entirely of a whitish green, except on the sunny side, which is slightly washed with red; it separates readily from the flesh, which is white with the exception of that part next the stone, where it becomes slightly reddish; it is very succulent, and replete with juice of a sweet, rich, and very pleasant flavor; the stone is large, oblong, swollen at the part next the point, and thin at the base; it is fifteen to sixteen lines in length, by about eleven in its greatest diameter. This peach attains its perfect maturity in the vicinity of Paris, at the end of September, or the beginning of October, and in the South of France about the middle of September. The period of the maturity of peaches is generally rather earlier in the vicinity of New-York than at Paris. Although I follow Duhamel in placing the Admirable tardive as a synonyme of this variety, I perceive that in some French catalogues, the titles are placed separately, as if referrible to distinct fruits.

APRICOT PEACH. Pr. Cat.

Peche Abricot,
Admirable jaune,
Abricolce,
Grosse Peche jaune tardive,
Peche d'Orange.
Sandalie hermaphrodite.
Grosse jaune.
Peche de Burai
Yellow Admirable,
Orange peach, For. } Duh.

The flowers of this tree are large; the fruit is large, round, flattened, least broad at the head, and divided by a shallow, longitudinal groove; the skin is covered with down, yellow on the shaded side, and somewhat red on the part exposed to the sun; the flesh is yellow like that of an apricot, and red next the stone; it is rather firm, and sometimes even a little dry, unless it is perfectly ripe; the juice is pleasant, perfumed, and much resembles the apricot, when the autumn is hot and favorable for its maturity; the stone is small in comparison with the size of the fruit, and it separates with difficulty from the flesh. This peach ripens at Paris about the middle of October, and on standards it gains in quality what it loses in size. Duhamel remarks that it may be propagated from seeds without degenerating; he also remarks that

* A "Line," the 12th part of an inch.

it is sometimes met with producing small flowers, and that there also exists another variety with very large flowers which yields still larger fruit.

CATHARINE. Pr. cat. Pom. mag. Lang. Pom.

Switz. Mil. Hitt. For. Lond. hort. cat.

I extract the following description of this clingstone variety from the Pomological Magazine.

"An old and very valuable variety, ripening in the end of September and beginning of October, and possessing far greater merit than any other of our late clingstone peaches. When fully matured, it is excellent and extremely beautiful; but to be eaten in perfection, it should have been gathered a few days. It is said to force well, which is an important quality; for from want of solar heat in this climate, all the clingstone peaches acquire their flavor most perfectly in a forcing-house. It is an abundant bearer, and according to Forsyth, well adapted for tarts.

"It is remarkable, that although it appears from an old catalogue of the Chartreux garden, that the Catharine was long since sent to France, under the name of La Belle Catharine, no trace of it is to be found in the great French works on pomology.

"In the catalogue of fruits cultivated in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, the green Catharine peach of the Americans is said to be the same as this; but this is a mistake, that variety having globose, not reniform glands, (and being also a free stone, &c. Auth.)

"The Incomparable peach is very nearly the same as the Catharine, but is distinguished by its higher color, both inside and outside, and by its flavor being inferior. On account of its superior beauty, it is the most cultivated of the two.

"Leaves crenate, with reniform glands, very deep green, somewhat puckered or crumpled on each side of the midrib; flowers small, reddish; fruit large, round, either depressed or pointed at the apex in which respect it is very variable—towards the base the surface is uneven; color a beautiful red next the sun, marbled and dashed with darker shades, pale yellow next the wall, where it is sprinkled with many red dots; flesh very firm, of a deep crimson next the stone to which it strongly adheres—towards the outside very white, becoming after having been gathered a few days tinged with yellow, and having then an abundance of juice, and a very rich and sweet flavor; stone middle sized, roundish oval, very slightly pointed."

ADMIRABLE. Pr. cat. Duh. Roz.

Admirable. Pr. cat. 25 ed. No. 102.

The flowers of this tree are small, and of a purple rose color; the fruit is thirty lines in diameter, and twenty-seven in height—it is divided by a shallow longitudinal groove, and terminated at the summit by a very small nipple; the skin is velvety, of a light yellow hue on the shaded side, and touched with bright red next the sun; the flesh is white except round the stone, where it is tinged with pale red—it is rather firm before it attains to maturity, but when perfectly ripe, it becomes melting, with abundance of sweet juice, of a vinous, rich, and excellent flavor; the stone is small in proportion to the size of the fruit, which is one of the finest peaches, and ripens about the middle of September: the tree is very productive, but it is found in France to require more attention than most others to the pruning, because it often has some weak and feeble branches, and it sometimes

loses very large ones, being quite subject to the *cloque*, a malady which is attributable to the cold winds.

NIVETTE. Pr. cat. Duh.

Nivette veloutce. Duh.

La Nivette, or La Veloutce. Dic. d'Agrie.

The flowers of this tree are of medium size, and eleven to twelve lines in breadth; the leaves are furnished at their base with rounded glands; the fruit is large, and sometimes thirty lines in diameter, and of the same height—it is divided by a longitudinal groove of no great depth, one side of which is far more projecting than the other, and it is terminated at the summit by a very small nipple; the skin is almost wholly of a yellowish white color, and only occasionally tinged with some red veins on the sunny side—it separates pretty easily from the flesh, which is mostly white, but reddish round the stone, and this redness penetrates considerably into the fruit; it is somewhat firm before it attains to perfect maturity, but then becomes very melting, and abounds in juice of a vinous, sweet, and excellent taste, sometimes however, it is a little bitter; the stone is proportionate to the size of the fruit, of a pretty regular, oval form, although a little narrower at its base than at its point—it is eighteen lines in length, by an inch in diameter. This peach, which is one of the most beautiful and one of the best freestone varieties, ripens at the end of September.

MONSTROUS POMPONNE. Pr. cat.

Pavie de Pomponne. N. Duh. Jard. fruit.

Pavie rouge de Pomponne. O. Duh.

Pavie monstreux, } Duh. syn.

Pavi camu,

Gros Persegue rouge,

Gros melecolon,

Monstrous Pavy of Pomponne.

Royal Pavy. For.

This tree is of very vigorous growth and appearance; its leaves are large, with small indentures. The flowers are large, but do not open perfectly, the petals being much hallowed or spoon-shaped. The fruit is round and terminated by a large navel; and it is not only one of the most beautiful, but surpasses all other peaches in size.—Duhamel mentions, that it is often fourteen inches in circumference, and it is stated in the Jardin Fruitier, that it is frequently to be met with in the vicinity of Paris, three and a half inches in diameter; which work further adds, that the climate there does not admit of its attaining to that perfection which it acquires in the South of France. The skin is velvety, white, approaching to a greenish hue on the shade side, and of a fine red color next to the sun. The flesh is very firm, red beneath the skin on the sunny side, and also around the stone, to both of which it adheres; elsewhere it is white, and at maturity becomes sweet, musky, vinous, and of very pleasant flavor. In rainy and cold seasons, and in climates too far north, it does not perfect its fine qualities, and is often insipid, a warm and dry autumn being required for it to attain to perfection. The stone is small in comparison with the size of the fruit. Its period of ripening is in the month of October. In the more northern climates, the fruit is sometimes gathered before mature, to preserve it from the frosts, and it is then placed on shelves to ripen in the house. It is also frequently made use of for preserves and compotes.

MAGDALEN CLINGSTONE. Pr. cat.

Pavie blanc. Duh.*Pavie madeleine, or magdeleine.* Duh. syn.

The leaves of this tree are devoid of glands; its flowers are of a very delicate rose color, and of large dimensions, being fifteen to sixteen lines in diameter. The fruit is twenty-four to twenty-six lines in height, and twenty-six to twenty-eight in its greatest diameter; and is sometimes terminated by a very small navel. The skin is velvety and almost entirely of a whitish hue, being speckled only with some reddish dots next the sun; it does not separate from the flesh, which is firm, white, succulent, and of a vinous flavor at perfect maturity. The stone is of a brownish red color, strongly adhering to the flesh, and is thirteen lines in length, by about ten lines in diameter. This fruit ripens in the beginning of September.

FRENCH BLOOD PEACH. Pr. cat.

Sanguinole. Duh.*Betterave,**Druselle.* } Duh. syn.*Scarlet Peach.*

This is a fruit of moderate size when produced on dry soils, and often not exceeding seventeen to eighteen lines in diameter, and of the same height; in good soils, however, it attains to rather larger dimensions. The skin is thick, and separates with difficulty from the flesh; it is covered with very fine down of a greyish color, and slightly tinged with dull red next the sun. The extremity of the fruit is usually terminated by a navel; the flesh is of the color of lees of rather dark-colored red wine; it has not much juice, and its flavor is slightly acid, or bitter, and not agreeable to the taste. The stone detaches itself easily from the flesh, and is thirteen lines in length and ten in breadth. This peach commonly ripens about the middle of September, or towards the beginning of October. In warm and early seasons its flavor is somewhat improved; it is much used for preserves and compotes, being far better cooked than raw. It also serves to make beautiful pickles, but the clingstone variety is more generally used for this last named purpose throughout our country.

CARDINALE. Pr. cat. Duh. Jard. fruit.

*Cardinale de Furstenbergh.**Bloody peach.*

This peach Duhamel states to be much larger and better than the preceding one. The leaves have large indentures; the flowers are large, and of a pale color; the fruit is round, and of the size of a Magdalen; the skin is wholly of a dull reddish violet hue, and seemingly dirty, from the appearance of the thick russet-colored down which adheres to it. The flesh is generally of a dark purple tint, with veins of the color of the blood beet; the taste is usually flat, or even insipid. It ripens in October, and in consequence of its want of flavor, is rather an object on account of its color, than of value in other respects. It is said that in Italy and other warm climates it is much better than in colder latitudes, and that it is there much esteemed; if so, it would find an appropriate climate in our Southern States. It is but recently that this tree was introduced to our country by myself, having received it from the South of France. Like the other varieties of the Blood peach, it serves for preserves, compotes, and pickles.

BARRINGTON. Pr. cat. Pom. mag. Lond. hort. cat.

Buckingham Mignonne. Lond. Hort. Cat.

This peach, some trees of which I introduced a few years since from Europe, is one of great excellence. It is arranged in Mr. Lindley's classification in the same section with the *Grosse Mignonne*, but is a perfectly distinct variety, considerably later at maturity, and succeeds the Royal George. The tree is of a healthy habit, and produces good crops.

The following detailed description I extract from the Pomological Magazine, in which work the fruit is admirably figured.

"Leaves crenated, with globose glands; flowers large; fruit large and handsome, roundish, somewhat elongated, and rather pointed at the summit; the suture moderately deep along one side; skin pale yellowish green next the wall, deep red next the sun, marbled with darker; flesh yellowish white, slightly rayed with some crimson tints next the stone, from which it parts freely; melting, juicy, and very rich; stone middle-sized, ovate, with a lengthened sharp point, very rugged, and of a brown color."

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I believe there has been no year, in which the *eureulio* has been so generally destructive as the present, since the first settlement of this country. *Plum* trees which had not failed to bear well for eighteen years in succession, are now destitute of fruit; and there are very few *peaches* to be found amongst us. The young fruit of these kinds indeed, was much scarcer than usual, but that of the *nectarine* and *apricot* was abundant; and yet nearly all have disappeared before this busy insect. The present season however, is favorable for observation in regard to the causes which have saved particular trees, such as those in the public garden at Rochester; and I should be interested to read all such accounts as the readers of the Genesee Farmer can furnish.

To set a good example, I will therefore mention a case. I inquired of an acquaintance if he had plums this season? "Only one tree that bears well," was the reply. "I have another tree with some on it, but they are waxy, and don't look well." But where do those trees stand that do bear? "The one that bears best, stands between the door and the well, almost in the path; the other tree is further back in the lot."

It may be observed by way of explanation, that the *eureulio* is so timid as often to fall from the tree on the near approach of a person, and I have frequently taken them from my clothes; but if the tree is often jarred in the course of the day, they become so frightened and disturbed as to quit it entirely. D. T.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I was so well pleased with the fair and candid manner in which "A NURSERYMAN" replied (see No. 16) to my strictures on certain gentlemen of his profession that I have been in no haste to prepare a rejoinder. Indeed a part of his remarks go to prove a point which I want the farmers and horticulturists of the Genesee Country to understand, viz: that an order, selected from the newest printed catalogues of some nursery establishments near our maritime cities, may be sent,—and it is most probable that not one half of that order will be supplied. When they understand this matter, they may shape their minds accord-

ingly, either to bear the disappointment, or to have the returns made in time to procure the articles not furnished, elsewhere.

I also wish to prepare them for disappointments in regard to many of the articles which may be supplied. I know by experience that it is hard sometimes, to avoid mistakes, even among plants which we know. It is still more difficult for nurserymen to do right when they purchase plants under wrong names, and have not skill enough to detect the error. I have reason to know that abuses to a very great extent have prevailed and still prevail, under this head. Even from different nurserymen, whose honesty I could not suspect, I have bought the same plant three times over, and twice under wrong names.

I have no wish to dissuade any person from sending 300 or 400 miles for plants—it is what I have done myself—and it is what I mean to do—but I want him to do it with his eyes wide open, aware of the risks as well as aware of the pleasure that success will afford. The old proverb says "fore-warned, fore-armed."

I do not question the good intention of the "Nurseryman;" and if I knew him I might have perfect confidence in his judgment; but I cannot admit that his brethren of the trade are generally the best judges of fruit; or that they ought to be encouraged in the liberties which some of them take with their absent customers. Every man who neglects the nurseries in his own neighborhood, and sends 200 or 300 miles for fruit trees at double price, ought to be considered an *Amateur*; and to interfere with his choice, cannot be any thing less than *impudence*. I have known several instances of this kind of interference, but never one in which the change was not for the benefit of the seller, and to the great disadvantage of the purchaser. VERBUM SAT.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I was intending to write a short article on *Tomatoes* when the 34th No. of the Genesee Farmer brought me the Editor's remarks on this subject. I wish him to consider me as a laborer in another part of the same field.

We prepare tomatoes in the following manner: Throw the ripe fruit into hot water, and then the skins are easily peeled. We disregard the seeds; and put the peeled fruit, sliced,—without any water into a tin or stone vessel moderately stewing them with frequent stirring. As milk has more flavor without water, so the drier they can readily be made without burning, the more piquant is this sauce, the less will it retain of the essential odor of the plant, and we think, the sooner will a taste for it be acquired by a novice. We therefore prefer stewing it three hours, not considering it to be well done in a shorter time, unless the vessel is very shallow.

Season it with butter, salt, and pepper.

We also think that ripe tomatoes make better pickles than green. In truth we prefer them so prepared to any other pickles except walnuts, and even this exception is a matter of doubt.

I cordially subscribe to all the Editor has said in favor of this fruit. APICIUS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

The last number of *The New-York Farmer* contains a paper with the signature of WOKKI! written against me in the same vulgar style as the

two former articles. *Wonki* is eager to raise his voice on the occasion, but seems to know nothing of the matter in dispute.

These samples of the *literature and manners* of our good city will be interesting to many persons in Europe. Q.

The number of the *N. Y. Farmer*, containing the communication of *Wonki* has not been received at this office. Will the editor please send it?

From the *New-England Farmer*.

MR. FESSENDEN.—In the sheets of the *Revue des Revenus* sent by Doct. Van Mons, is an interesting account of a process for making a cheap and very good kind of cheese: and as the experiment may be deemed worthy of repetition, by our agriculturists, I send you a translation for the *New-England Farmer*. It is probable the process may be considerably improved, by the use of a press of some kind, which does not appear to have been applied, as in the mode practiced by our dairymen.

I have read your remarks on female industry, and think them generally correct. When the daughters of farmers can be well employed at home, that is the very best place for them; but if there is poverty, shiftlessness, vice, and no work to be done, within the walls of the parental dwelling let them seek a better situation for earning a support, cultivating their minds and improving their morals.

You have treated this important subject of inquiry with candor, and that practical good sense, which characterises whatever you publish under the editorial head of the *New-England Farmer*.

In this land of freedom all must work to live, and recollect the apothegm of Franklin, that 'God helps them, who help themselves.'

There are innumerable employments for females in the country. I called at a small house in a neighboring town a few days since, to obtain a glass of water. I found the snug apartments, neatly furnished, and such an appearance of thrift, that I was induced to investigate the cause. The tale was soon told. The little tenement belonged to a widow, who had two daughters, whose time was devoted to the manufacture of artificial flowers for the *New-Orleans* market. By this pleasant branch of industry, they earned four or five hundred dollars per annum, and were consequently independent, respected, comfortable and happy, in the neat cottage, which was embellished with fruit trees and flowers, by their own hands.

It is most interesting and gratifying, to call at the houses on the road side, as we pass through the country, where a certain appearance of rural enjoyment strikes the eye, and ascertain the infinite modes, in which the various inmates earn a support. The variety of manufactures which claim the attention of the frugal mother and active daughters, is absolutely astonishing.

To know how our people *live and earn a living*, we must visit them at their own firesides. Industry, economy, and temperance, with a cheerful heart, and moral habits, triumph over all the hostilities of climate and soil. The rough features of this northern region are made to assume the delightful aspect of more favored climes. Labor, constant, unremitted and untiring labor, has given to *New-England* the glorious appearance

of universal prosperity. Freedom has pitched her tents upon the hills, and health and comfort reside in every vale. Let those who are ever looking on the dark side of the picture of life, contrast the condition of this people, with that of any other country, ancient or modern, and they must rejoice at the advancement rather than the decadence, of the human race; they must be proud of their countrymen rather than disposed to hunt up causes of complaints, and of perpetual denunciation. The good should be noted, when what there is of error calls down rebuke.—The everlasting cry of depravity will not eradicate the latter or augment the former. Unqualified disapprobation, at all times, and in all places, bespeak a cold temperament, and an utter ignorance of the character of man; to elevate him, commendation is better than censure.

With the advantages of schools and religious instruction so abundantly afforded throughout the Eastern states, with a disposition to advance in fortune, intellectual acquirements and reputation, the daughters of agricultural and mechanical parents become, in proper time, mothers of robust children, who are taught by precept and example to emulate the meritorious department of their progenitors.

But there is one striking fact, which may be considered as the test of our prosperity and the cause of our advancement in all the arts of civilization; it is the pre-eminent virtue of the females, of all ranks and ages. If the men were as distinguished for their rectitude of conduct, vice would soon disappear from the land; they are responsible for whatever there is of crime and licentiousness.—Let them take counsel from women, and imitate her morals, and the prison and almshouse would become useless establishments. Misery would not exist, and joy and felicity become the inmates of every mansion. If woman is vicious man has made her so, and the effects of his character fall upon his descendants, from generation to generation.—Woman is, in this country, the standard of excellence for the lords of creation, who have assumed a lofty position, but the power of command does not always ensure respect.—To merit distinction, they must endeavor to propitiate by kindness and ensure commendation by practical morality; the times have gone by when to order was deemed a right, and submission ranked among the obligations of woman. She has a mind and has cultivated it; she is capable of deciding on the character and deeds of man and he must be ambitious to obtain her good opinions.

With unfeigned esteem, your most obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brimley Place, }
Sept. 2, 1831. }

From the *Boston Evening Gazette*.

SILK WORMS.

We recently witnessed the operation of over 4000 SILK WORMS at the seat of NATH'L. DORR, Esq. in Roxbury—and must confess that we never before felt the least interest in this important branch of Natural economy until we saw these busy bodies at work. It has led us to read and reflect a little upon this subject.

The two following articles are taken from the *Baltimore Chronicle* of the Times, which is edited by Professors DUCATEN and SALVERT, of the University of Maryland—and presents a short but interesting description, of the management adopted in the establish-

ment of M. DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia, and also some account of the *Native American Silk Worms*, in the following account by the editors.

We have lately taken occasion, during the visit of a few weeks to Philadelphia, to visit the Silk spinning establishment of the venerable P. S. Duponceau, Esq. The establishment is directed by Mr. D'Homergue; and though small, sufficiently extensive to enable its founder to attain the object which he had in view—namely, to satisfy himself experimentally of the degree of skill required to learn the art of silks, iming.

A short description of the arrangements adopted in the establishment under D'Homergue's directions may be acceptable to our readers. It consists in a shed thirty-six feet long by twenty in breadth, running north and south, the eastern side entirely open, the western exposure but partially closed, having six large sashes usually let down, in order to permit the free circulation of air so essential to the operations to be performed. The entire apparatus and machinery of the establishment consists of ten furnaces built up in masonry, with grates for burning charcoal, and copper basins for heating the water in which the cocoons are placed, and made to connect during the spinning operation with the reels. These are constructed in the most simple manner.—Each system of apparatus and machinery is attended by two females—the spinster and a little girl who turns the reel. The spinster takes her situation next to the furnace; she is provided with a basin of cold water into which she dips her fingers, after every immersion of them in the hot water in which the cocoons are placed. Her duty is to prepare the cocoons by wiping them for a short time in the hot water, and supplying them with the number of threads to the reel. It is this operation, which, although extremely simple in appearance, is attended with difficulties in practice far greater than we had any idea of. We have satisfied ourselves by close examination, by inquiries from the females, who are now spinning for the second year, and by the full and precise explanations which were given to us by Mr. D'Homergue himself, that the art of spinning silk of *uniformly good quality* is a far more difficult acquirement than has been sometimes stated, and generally thought.

From these considerations and a conviction of the importance to our country of the raising of silk worms, and the manufacture of its invaluable product, we have no hesitation in subscribing ourselves as the decided advocates of the plan submitted by Mr. Duponceau, to congress after their request—namely, to appropriate a sum of money for the thorough instruction of sixty intelligent young men in the art of spinning silk, under the direction of Mr. D'Homergue. We have the greatest confidence in Mr. D'Homergue's intelligence and abilities; we feel the warmest gratitude for Mr. Duponceau's patriotic exertions—his sacrifice of time and money—in convincing our fellow citizens of the importance of this new branch of industry, and providing for our country the means of securing its benefits.

We have the additional gratification of being able to state, that the raising of silk worms has considerably increased throughout the United States, and that the farmers of Pennsylvania at least, have satisfied themselves that it gives rise to a profitable em-

ployment. The cocoons which were sent to Philadelphia during the last season were purchased by Mr. Du Ponceau at 40 cents per pound. While on this subject, to which we hope to have occasion to return frequently, we will call the attention of our readers to an interesting article on native Mexican silk worms, for which we are indebted to a highly respectable correspondent.

From the New England Farmer
FARMERS WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

It is well, about this time to be particularly attentive to the cattle and sheep, which you intend to fatten for market or for domestic consumption. When an animal is nearly fattened he becomes somewhat nice and notional about his food; and although he will not require so much in quantity as when he was lean, what he does condescend to feed upon must be of the best quality. Grass will soon decline, and it will be advisable with regard to your fattening cattle and milch stock to make a liberal use every morning and evening of cabbage leaves; strippings of mangel wurtzel, or lucerne, cut and supplied by hand by way of soiling. Or if you are not provided with these articles, or something which will answer as their substitute, you may feed them with pumpkins, green corn, boiled or steamed potatoes, with a little Indian meal stirred into their pottage, seasoned with a little salt.

It is not advisable, when it can well be avoided to turn fattening cattle into mowing land, to eat the rouen; for if rouen is turned into in September you cut off one of the best resources for sheep and lambs in the spring. It is believed that a second crop of grass in most cases, when it is sufficiently luxuriant to afford as much as half a ton to an acre had better be cut for feeding sheep, &c., in the spring then fed off by fattening cattle.

LUCERNE FOR MILCH COWS.

Mr. Arthur Young says, 'The dairy of cows must have plenty of grass throughout the month of September or their milk will be very apt to fail. Lucerne, mown green, and given them in a yard, is the most profitable way of feeding; the product is so regular, that it is an easy matter to proportion the dairy to the plantation, and never be under a want of food; for lucerne mown every day regularly, will carry them into October; and although some persons have asserted that cows will not give so much milk thus managed, as when they range at large, and feed how and where they will, it is not a matter of inquiry; because if they give less, the quantity will pay more clear profit, than more produce would in the other case; there may be some inferiority; but the cows are kept on so small a quantity of land, that there remains no comparison between the methods for profit.

'But however doubtful this matter might once have been, it is no longer; and the experiment of the cows kept at the goal of Lewes by Mr. William Cramp, has decided the matter beyond all question; a produce of from 50l. to 70l. per cow, should forever put to silence the silly objections which have been made to this practice.'

It may be observed that these observations of Mr. Young are better adapted to the husbandry of Great Britain than that of this country, where pasture is, in general, more plenty and labor more scarce. But the cultivation of lucerne for soiling in the vicinity of large towns, may be advisable to those

who furnish milk to their inhabitants, and may enable some to keep cows, who, without the aid of that excellent grass, would be obliged to dispense with the services of that most useful of domestic animals.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of fruits and flowers by the Horticultural Society at Niblo's Garden yesterday morning, attracted numerous crowds of visitors, and gave great satisfaction. Of the flowers, we leave the catalogue to speak—they were beautiful, and prettily arranged as an ornament to the more substantial part of the exhibition,—the fruits—in which the principal interest of the spectators was manifested. The show of grapes was finer than has ever before been made in this city. One of the clusters from a vine in this city weighed 55 ounces, and was accompanied by other clusters from the same garden scarcely inferior in magnitude. They were raised in the open air without any artificial protection against the colds or heats of the climate. Several varieties of the native grape, in handsome clusters, of different colors and forms, made their appearance from the vineyard of Professor Gimbrede, at West Point. The Catskill grapes, of the European kinds, raised in the open air, looked exceedingly well. Of peaches there was a great variety, including the most valuable kinds, in their utmost perfection. The show of pears was equally fine, the varieties numerous, and the fruit of uncommon size and fairness. In other respects the exhibition was not remarkable.—Plums were what the shopkeepers would call a scarce article, the season having been unfavorable to the production of this fruit. The uncommon success in the cultivation of grapes will, however, we think induce the cultivators to continue their endeavors to naturalize the vine in this climate.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The third anniversary of the *Albany Horticultural Society* was celebrated in this city on Saturday. The display of fruits, vegetables, plants and flowers, was not as great as on the previous anniversary, the season being unfavorable to the peach, pear, grape and particularly to what may be called our staple fruit, the plum; but it was, on the whole, a creditable exhibition. The annual address was delivered at the Mansion House, at 3 o'clock, P. M. by the Rev. Dr. LACEY. It was a highly pertinent and valuable effort, and was well received by the audience. We hope the author will consent to its publication, with a more extended account of the proceedings. At 4, P. M. the company sat down to an elegant dinner, served up in the best style, by Mr. Bradstreet. The guests consisted of the members of the society, the Lieutenant Governor, Chancellor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Recorder of the city, and other state and city officers, and many citizens. Among the invited guests were the venerable col. Bassett and Dr. Everett of Virginia, maj. Talcott of the U. S. army, and Dr. Spafford, Mr. Walsh, and other efficient members of the Rensselaer County Horticultural Society. Judge BUEL, president of the society, presided, assisted by ISAAC DENNISTON, esq. vice-president. The room and table were suit-

ably decorated. After the cloth was removed, various toasts were drank. The company separated at an early hour, in all respects, we believe, highly gratified.—*Albany Argus.*

Thales, one of the wise men of Greece.—A sophist wishing to puzzle him with difficult questions, the sage Miletus replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with the utmost precision.

What is the *oldest* of all things? God, because he always existed.

What is the most *beautiful*? the world, because it is the work of God.

What is the *greatest* of all things? Space, because it contains all that has been created.

What is the most *constant* of all things? Hope, because it still remains with man, after he has lost every thing else.

What is the *best* of all things? Virtue, because without it there is nothing good.

What is the *quickest* of all things? Thought, because in less than a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

What is the *strongest*? Necessity, which makes men face all the dangers of life.

What is the *easiest*? To give advice.

What is the most *difficult*? To know yourself.

NEW-YORK GRAIN MARKET.

Northern Wheat	\$1 06 a 1 13
Southern "	1 06 a 1 15
Richmond county, new flour taken for South America, bbl.	5 75
Genesee, best brands	5 63

It appears that new Southern Flour bears a good price *now*—previous to harvest that description was lower than Rochester.

FLOUR.

The Courier and Enquirer of the 13th states, "that the only sale of flour since yesterday worth noticing, is 1000 barrels fair Western, to arrive, at \$5 50, cash."

A Salem, Mass. paper of Sept. 6, states, that Col. Aaron Burr passed through town last week, on his return from an eastern tour. He is now in the 79th year of his age; he still continues to practice law in the city of New-York.

⚠ *Caution to Jurors.* The Superior Court at New-York, last week, fined every default of a jurymen, in not appearing at the opening of court, \$25.

⚠ Of the family of Washington—all his military secretaries are dead—of his aids-de-camp, only one survives (Col. John Trumbull)—his servants are all gone, except a very aged female who was at the camp at Valley Forge, and at Morris-town, in 1777-8. His two adopted children, Mr. Custis, of Arlington, and Mrs. Lewis, of Wood Lawn, are both living.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Monroe County Horticultural Society, will be held at the Arcade in Rochester, on Friday the 7th October, 1831, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rochester, 17th September, 1831.

H. STEVENS, Secretary.

Bank of Buffalo.—This institution commences operations at Buffalo on the 6th inst.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER.

Mrs GRIFFITH, a lady of New Jersey, whose agricultural and economical writings have conferred great benefits on the community, recommends felling trees for posts and timber in August. Logs designed for posts should be seasoned twelve months, then sawed, and each piece charred at the bottom. Posts, says Mrs. Griffith, cut and charred in this way, will last twenty years, but unless the wood is cut in August, and seasoned in some dry place, it is worse than useless to char them.

Perhaps we may be accused of a want of respect to the opinions of the fair author, but we confess we are by no means certain that August is the best month to fell trees for timber. We know of no facts, nor are we aware that any experiments have been made, on the comparative durability of timber, cut in different months, from which any thing like certainty can be deduced. On this subject, as well as on the influence of the moon on animals and vegetables, we believe there is more of superstition than truth in the discordant opinions which are prevalent. Were it necessary, authority could be adduced, to prove that severally each month in the year is the most suitable for felling timber. If one month or one quarter of the moon is more favorable than another, how is it that so much diversity of opinion prevails among those who have had the best opportunity for observation?

Conversing with an aged gentleman on this subject, he informed us that about twenty-five years ago, he set a range of fence.—The posts used, were all cut at the same time, and apparently of the same quality.—Some of them rotted in the course of twelve years, others are now sound, and will probably last several years. In another instance, he about sixty years since, selected several round sticks, from the frame of a house, built in 1720 or 25, and morticed them for posts. Two of these lasted more than fifty-five years, though unpainted, and exposed to the weather during that long period. We have also heard it stated, and have no reason to doubt its correctness, that a farmer of this place cut on each of two successive days a load of cedar from the same swamp; the fence made from the first was remarkably durable; that from the other rotted and became worthless in a few years. Such facts as these show that the durability of timber depends not on the month in which it is felled, but on other causes which are not yet well understood.—*Barnstable Journal.*

The Hon. William Jones of Philadelphia, died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 6th inst. Mr. Jones has successively filled the offices of Secretary of the Navy, President of the U. S. Bank, and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

THE PLAGUE.—M. Pariset, who has spent some time in investigating the causes and nature of the Plague, has established three propositions, as the result of his labors;—that Egypt is the sole focus of the plague, that it did not appear in the world until Egypt ceased to embalm the dead and, in order to extirpate it, Egypt must return to her ancient custom or adopt general measures of police and health, as in Europe. We are not furnished with the train of reasoning, by which M. Pariset has arrived at this valuable discovery, if it be one. He states that in

the grotto of Samoun, a series of vast and lofty saloons connected by passages so narrow that he was obliged to crawl upon his knees, he found the mummies of crocodiles of all sizes, ranged in layers from the floors to the roofs, to the number of several millions, wrapped in immense quantities of linen; they are better clothed than the Egyptian peasantry of the present day.—*ib.*

THE CORONATION.—King William, among his other reformations, has dispensed with the services of the Champion at the Coronation. Mr. Dymoke, who now fills that honorable office, has certain immunities in consequence of his duties, which are, "to exhibit in an iron jacket and brass breeches, seated on a mountebank's horse, asserting a right which no one disputes, and challenging to fight in a manner which he himself knows nothing about, and which has been discontinued for three hundred years." The challenger, at his last appearance, we believe, rode into the banqueting hall, drank with the King, in that dangerous company, uttered his challenge, backed his horse out of the room. The coronation of George IV. cost about £240,000.—*ib.*

The situations in which the present King of Belgium, has been placed, are most curious. He became the husband of her who was to have become Sovereign of the British realms. He is the uncle of her who is to be their sovereign, and thus nearly allied to a crown, with which he is not by birth connected. He has two other crowns, with which he was not connected at all, placed at his disposal. If any thing could render this combination of circumstances more curious, it is the fact, that the hand of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, was to have been given to the Prince of Orange, so was the crown of Belgium, but in both cases Prince Leopold was preferred.—*ib.*

We have before us a list of the collections made in France to aid the cause of Poland; the amount is 320,000 francs; it is signed by General Lafayette, as President of the society established at Paris. Amongst the contributions there are such as the following:—By a Lady, a golden bracelet—By a Surgeon, three cases of amputating instruments—By a Lady, a bundle of linen rags for dressing wounds—The amount of a number of theatrical representations; of a number of balls, and concerts; amount of articles made and sold by a number of ladies and young ladies, and collections in a great many masonic lodges.—*ib.*

Rotary Pump.—Messrs. Hale, Crane & Co. of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, have obtained a patent for, and established a manufactory of, a new rotary pump, which promises to be a decided and valuable improvement. Two wheels are enclosed in a casing which corresponds with them in size, and which fits closely upon their sides. One of the wheels has, on its periphery floats or wings, three in number, at equal distances apart—somewhat like cogs;—the other wheels has cavities into which the cogs or floats may fall, both wheels being so placed in their casing as to revolve together, and their peripheries forming a water-joint. Through the ends or heads of the casing pass the shafts which support and turn the wheels.

There are two apertures in the casing,

through one of which the water is drawn up by the suction produced by the motion of the floats, as they recede from the wheel containing the cavities, and through the other the water is discharged by the approach of the floats towards it. The pump may be put in motion by the hand, or other power. One fourteen inches in diameter, with the application of the power of two men, will raise and discharge 180 gallons per minute. A pump of this size is already in successful operation at the Simsbury mines in this State; and orders for others have been received from several States in the Union.—*N. E. Review.*

The Comet of 1832.—The French Journals have had much to say, these two years past, about the Comet which is to make its appearance in 1832. The German Journals begin to amuse their readers with the chimerical apprehensions, which the future appearance of this star may inspire. The fact is, that this Comet might approach the earth much nearer than it actually will approach it, without furnishing the least ground for fear. It is known that in 1770, a comet approached within 750,000 leagues of the earth, about nine times the distance of the moon; and those who are acquainted with astronomy may have not forgot, that Mr. Lalande has computed thirteen thousand leagues to be the distance at which a comet could produce any sensible derangement of our system. The fears which Journals propagate, arise from this, that the Comet of 1832 will pass near the orbit of the earth, (without fourteen diameters and a half, thirteen or fourteen thousand leagues,) so that if the earth be at that point of its orbit which shall be for an instant near the comet, some deranging phenomenon may perhaps result. But this case is far from possible for the year 1832.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

ROSSITER & KNOX, having engaged extensively in the Seed, Nursery and Green House business. They will be constantly supplied with a great variety of Agricultural, Horticultural, Flower, and Forest Tree Seeds. They will also soon be able to furnish an extensive variety of Green House Plants, from the New-York Nurseries, and of their own cultivation.

Orders will be received by them for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. &c. from the following establishments: W. Prince & Sons', and Parmentier's Long Island—Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith & Co's, New-York—J. Bucl, Albany—Landreth's, Philadelphia—Russell's, Boston.

A Nursery under the control of N. GOONSELL, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, with whom they are connected, is now in progress, and from which can be supplied an extensive variety of most of the different articles found in Nurseries.

R. & K. will also keep a general assortment of Garden Tools, Flower Pots, Garden Glasses, &c.

All orders to be executed this fall, should be sent in previous to the 1st Oct.

Rochester, aug. 19 ar

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK.

WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms—by J. D. Honnergue and Peter S. Duponceau. Also.

The American Gardener, Deane's New-England Farmer, and Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by

Hoyt, Porter & Co.

Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale as above. July 23

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Terms—\$2.50 per annum, or
\$2.00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

GRAPE WINE.

For the benefit of those who may feel disposed to try the experiment of making wine from the native American Grapes, of any description, we give the following directions; and as this is the proper season for collecting the grapes, we hope all who feel an interest in this subject, will attend to it, not only for the purpose of making wine, but for selecting and marking such vines of whatever variety as shall appear best calculated for cultivation, either for wine or as a table grape.

Let those who shall attempt to select and mark vines remember that it is not always the sweetest grape that makes the best wine, neither is a grape to be rejected because it possesses astringent qualities, but the size and shape of the clusters should be examined, the growth and shape of the vine as to fruits, and above all whether the vine is a good bearer.

These substances are necessary to be in solution in the must or juice of grapes in order to make a good wine, viz: saccharine matter, tartaric or some other acid and mucilage.

With regard to the first of these, saccharine matter or sugar, most fruits have more or less of it, and because a fruit tastes sour, it is no proof that it does not possess sugar, but that the acid is in excess. An apple or grape may be called sour, and yet be very rich in saccharine matter. Fruits that possess the largest quantity both of acid and sugar are the most desirable for making fermented liquors. Where there is a want of saccharine matter or acid in grapes, either may be supplied artificially. The common cream of tartar, of the shops, is collected from the bottom and sides of wine vats. When taken from the vats it contains a large quantity of coloring matter, and other impurities, which are shut in by the crystals of the acid; in this shape it is called Argal, or red Argal, as red grapes produce more of it than the white, and of course the coloring matter is one of its characteristics. To prepare cream of tartar from Argal, it is dissolved in water, freed from its impurities by filtration after which it is evaporated on chrysalized. From the price which this article bears in market, it is not very costly supplying it artificially where grapes do not possess a sufficient quantity of it naturally. The same may be said with regard to the saccharine matter the base of which is sugar, and in many instances can be supplied at a cheaper rate to an inferior grape, which is a great bearer, than can be furnished naturally by cultivating a grape which possesses a larger quantity, and yet is a poor bearer. The sum total of these two substances contained in the juice of grapes or other fruit, may be ascertained by its specific gravity. For the purpose of ascertaining this, let a new laid hen's egg be put into the must or juice of grapes; when the egg floats to the surface it is sufficiently strong for making a good bodied wine. To ascertain exactly the proportions of acid and sugar which were contained in such a must, would re-

quire a nice chemical analysis, but this is not necessary. If there is an excess of acid in wine it will separate from it by standing; hence such wines improve by age; but on the contrary if there is not sufficient acid, a part of the sugar will remain undecomposed in the liquor after the fermentation has ceased, and will dispose such wine to prick or turn sour. There is no damage to the wine if the juice contains more acid than is decomposed during fermentation, but there may be if it does not contain enough.

As to mucilage most fruits contain that in sufficient quantity, and many more than is necessary to promote fermentation, and the excess must be got rid of by fining, else it will dispose the liquor to become sour.

From the above it may be inferred that the sourest grapes are capable of making good wine. In short, it is desirable they should be sour rather than sweet. When grapes are collected for wine let them be mashed in a barrel or some other convenient way, after which let them be put into an open vessel, which should be rather deep than otherwise. Where a hogshead is to be prepared, a pipe or hogshead with one head out, standing up on the end, will be found to be very convenient; into this let the mashed grapes be put and allowed to stand, being loosely covered until fermentation has commenced and the skins have risen to the top in a thick scum. When this is perceived let the liquor be drawn off through a hole near the bottom. When so drawn off it should be strained through a number of thicknesses of flannel or sand, in order to free it from the lees as much as possible. When the liquor is thus prepared, the saccharine matter may be added until the specific gravity as indicated by an egg shows the quantity to be sufficient; after which it may be put into the cask and the bung left out to finish the fermentation. When the fermentation has ceased, it should be bunged close. In about ninety days after it is made, wine should be fined by putting about two quarts of skimmed milk to the barrel, which should be well mixed, and the barrel bunged tight as before. Whatever is used as saccharine matter should be as pure as possible. Maple sugar, as it is commonly made, communicates a disagreeable flavor to wine, as does many of the brown West India sugars. White Havana, should be preferred when it can be obtained at a reasonable price. Honey gives to wine much of the champaigne flavor, for which reason it will be preferred by many to sugar, and the same number of pounds will make the must equally as rich. As the process for wine making is so simple, we would recommend those who can procure wild grapes to make the experiment. Where a sufficient quantity of grapes can not be procured to make a cask entirely from the expressed juice, water may be added previous to putting in the sugar.

Since the above article was written, we have received from the *Groveland Farmer* the following description of the process by which the wine, which he presented to us, as mentioned in one of our late numbers, was made. By this communication it will be seen that he mixed with the grapes, an equal quantity of water and yet the

wine was of superior quality. It must be remembered that the grapes used, were the wild chicken grapes of our forests, and that they contain more tartaric acid than the fox grape; a property highly favorable for making good wine; therefore, if a grape is used that does not possess so much acid, if water is added, we are of opinion that it would be found very important to add a quantity of cream of tartar, to supply the natural deficiency, otherwise the wine would be too insipid, and if the common quantity of sugar was used, it might not all be decomposed, and in that case the wine would be more subject to become sour. The experiment of the *Groveland Farmer*, goes to prove that a good and wholesome wine may be made with us at a low price, when compared with the prices which we pay for the brewed and deleterious wines now sold at most of the shops as imported wines, much of which is actually compounded in our large seaport towns, and many that were imported undergo such mixing and alteration, as entirely to change them from what they were made, and yet to show that we are extremely wise in those matters, we drink them, declare the price we pay for them, and cry out, *what an excellent glass of wine.*

SIR—I am gratified to find that the sample of wine I sent you was approved by yourself and friends—it was made as follows: The ripe grapes were picked from the stems and crushed, then measured, and the same quantity of water was added. The mixture was suffered to foment in a cask, of which the head was taken out, for four days. It was then strained, and to the juice, which was about 27 galls., was added 50 lbs. of Muscovado sugar, which was well stirred to dissolve it. The liquor was then put into a cask of 26 galls., which was kept constantly filled up to the bung; when the violence of the fermentation was over, the bung was put over the hole, but not driven in; some time afterwards it was stopped close, and so remained till the following March when it was fined with white of eggs, and one gallon cogniac brandy was added. It was bottled off when 10 month old.

I am sir, your obd't. serv't,

A GROVELAND FARMER.

ZINC.

As some of the eastern mechanics are advertising zinc hollow ware, a short description of this metal may be acceptable.

Zinc is never found in its metallic state, but is dug from the earth in the form of ore.

The ores most common are carbonates, sulphates, and sulphurets, and most of them contain, besides zinc, iron, lead, silver, and alumine in different proportions. The most common ore is known by the name of calamine, and is the one used in the preparation of brass, which is an alloy with copper, the proportions being about two parts copper and one of zinc.

Zinc is a bluish white metal, malleable; melts at about 700° Fah't., and is volatilized at a red heat, burning with a white flame, tinged with yellow. It is much used in the arts when mixed with other metals, or dissolved in acids.

With sulphuric acid it forms sulphate of zinc or white vitriol; perhaps this is more commonly known than any other combinations with acids.

It has been used as a substitute for tin for lining the inside of culinary and other vessels but is found inferior to that metal.

One of its oxides has been offered as a substitute for white lead, for painting, and several patents have been taken out for preparing it, but none of them have succeeded in bringing it into general use.

When zinc is formed into kitchen utensils, we know of nothing to recommend them over the common mixture of tin and lead, known as pewter or block-tin, unless it is when milk pans are made of it, they are rather stiffer, and when exposed to heat they would require a higher degree to melt them. We do not think they will come into general use, neither do we know of any proper claim at this time for a patent, as zinc has been used for forming various utensils from time immemorial.

HORTICULTURAL.

The annual meeting of the Monroe County Horticultural Society, will be held at the Arcade in Rochester, on Friday the 30th of September, 1831, at 10 o'clock A. M. and not on the 7th of October as noticed in the last number of the Farmer.

H. STEVENS, Sec'y.

Rochester, 23d Sept. 1831.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of the Albany Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 10th inst. The following is an extract from the account of the proceedings on the occasion.

The variety of fruits did not seem to be as great as it really was, owing to the diminished quantity, and the absence, almost entirely, of the fruit which our gardens usually present in the greatest variety and excellence,—the plum; but the grapes, of which there were upwards of twenty varieties, the pear and melon, each of several kinds and of high flavor, particularly the Persian, Citron and Nutmeg melons from the garden of Mr. Slingerland, and the Bergamot, Sickie, and Vergalo pears, from the gardens of Messrs. Delavan, Dennison, Ford, Buel, Slingerland and Mrs. Clark, were abundant, and most of them in the perfect state in which they were produced by superior and successful culture.

The culinary vegetables were, as usual, abundant and fine. Among the plants, we noticed the Okra, with its delicate and rich product, from the garden of maj. Talcott.

The following is a brief memorandum of such of the productions as came under our observation, with the name of their respective donors.

Presented by Edward P. Livingston, of Clermont—A basket of three kinds of grapes.

Messrs. Buel & Wilson—Isabella grapes, Bergamot and Vergalo Pears, Valparaiso squash, egg plants, Constantinople gourd (5 feet long,) the apple potatoe, blood beet, turnips.

Isaac Dennison—A basket of grapes, do. bergamot, sickle and vergalo pears.

Thos. W. Ford—A basket of oranges, bergamot and vergalo pears.

J. I. Godfrey—Very fine celery, oyster plants, potatoes, squashes.

Mrs. Paul Clark—A basket vergalo and and St. Germaine pears.

D. B. Slingerland—Twenty-three clusters grapes, comprising the Winne, Hamburg, Burgundy, Sweet-water, Golden chasalas, Malvoix white, Souvenir white, chasalas white, Fontainbleau and Piedroug; the Minorca, Persian, pine apple and citron melons; the white Malacaton peach, the Downton pippin, bergamot pears, tomatos, Lima beans, New-Zealand spinage, vegetable marrow, Valparaiso squash.

Erastus Corning—A basket very fine and large egg plants, do. large blue gage.

Major Talcott—The okra plant, with fruit and flowers.

I. & J. Townsend—Mexican tomatos, bell pears, and squashes, Prussian pickle cucumbers, Carolina, Long-Island and kidney potatoes, winter beet, parsnips and white Turkey beans.

R. M. Meigs—A basket fine, large and ripe Isabella grapes.

Wm. Fowler—Very large egg plants.

Abm. R. Ten Eyck—A basket of New-Orleans plums, do. damsons.

John L. Viele—A basket Isabella grapes.

E. C. Delavan—Bergamot pears, basket grapes, do. egg plums.

T. W. Olcott—A basket Hamburg grapes.

S. Van Rensselaer—Two large water melons, one of which weighed 47½ pounds.

John Keyes Paige—very fine melons.

I. Whaten from the garden of Stephen Van Rensselaer, jr.—Beets, white egg plants, English Spinage, Lima and string beans, naustations, globe artichoke.

Horatio Gates Spafford, of Lansingburgh—The following varieties of grapes, viz: Madeira, white Tokay from Hungary, Constantia from Cape of Good Hope, a native grape from Pennsylvania, and the fox grape.

Alexander Walsh, of Lansingburgh—A bearing branch of Fort Magee Crab, with three apples, tree five feet four inches high, two inches in circumference; apples from Hill's favorite, the Golden Harvey of Brabant trees; standard dwarf, from six to seven feet high and four inches in circumference. Three kinds of Native grapes. Three do. foreign, the royal Muscadine, Fontinac, &c. A sample of monthly cherries. A bunch of the roan tree berries. Two peanut plants in full bearing. Several branches of the fig, with fruit; tree two year's growth.

ORCHARD GRASS, &c.

The season for seeding orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, &c. is fast approaching, and we have thought that the following hints might be acceptable to those intending to cultivate these grasses. Many persons have failed in producing orchard grass after much trouble in obtaining seed and preparing their ground, and generally the fault is attributed to the seed. This may sometimes be the case; but we apprehend the cause of failure may as often be attributed to the manner of putting the seed in the ground as to the seed. It is a very light chaffy seed, or rather an extremely minute seed, closely surrounded by a large chaffy husk; and therefore, if buried too deep, liable to rot in the ground; or, if too shallow, to remain dry on the surface.—In a conversation with Mr. Robert Sinclair on this subject, he suggested that it would be well, in sowing orchard grass, to adopt the

English practice in preparing the seed, which is to spread out the seed four or five inches deep on a floor, and sprinkle it with water, stirring it occasionally for 24 hours, so as to dampen it thoroughly before sowing it.—This makes the seed heavier, and it consequently falls into the crevices of the earth better, and is not so liable to be blown about by wind before it is covered by the harrow. It also vegetates sooner and better. We also think that the common harrow is too coarse an implement for any grass seed; it is apt to bury much of it entirely too deep, and at the same time to leave some on the surface not covered at all. We have seen at the north a sapping thickly set with small branches and twigs used instead of a harrow; but think that a harrow with double the usual number of teeth, but these of only half the common size, would be much the best implement. This would require the ground to be well prepared of course, but that ought to be done under all circumstances. The tall meadow oat grass is gaining rapidly in public favor, and will doubtless be generally adopted. It is peculiar for its very early and very late and abundant supply of pasture, and is considered the best grass to sow with lucerne, 12 to 15 pounds of the latter to a bushel of the former being the usual quantity to an acre.—*American Farmer*.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

MR. FESSENDEN—Now is the time to destroy caterpillars. The eggs, from which they are produced are now to be found in bunches on the twigs of fruit trees. By taking off those bunches the vermin are destroyed in the egg. The color of the bunches is now so much darker than the bark of the twig that they are easily to be found; it will, by degrees, become lighter, until it will be very near the color of the bark. The eggs are laid in July. They remain, where laid, unaffected by change of weather, by frost or heat, until spring, when they are hatched by the flowing of the sap, and vegetative power of the twig. Each bunch of eggs will produce a swarm of caterpillars that will have a nest by themselves. The nest is usually built on the branch that bore the twig on which the eggs were laid. As caterpillars have no desire to leave the tree, on which they were hatched, until the time when they leave their nest and separate to come together no more, it is very easy to keep small trees free from their nests, by destroying the eggs.—*N. E. Farmer*.

Management of Pigs.—The following experiment was made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight, were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a curry-comb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels, than the other three; yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds (thirty-six pounds) upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds upon the whole.—*London Paptr*.

Vegetable Curiosity.—An advertisement in the Gardener's Magazine states that there is to be seen at Mr. Youl's nursery, an orange, an olive, and a jessamine growing on the same stock.

POTATOE CHEESE.

The following is the translation from the *Revue des Revues*, mentioned in the communication of Gen. Dearborn, to the Editor of the New England Farmer, which we published in the last Farmer:

FABRICATION OF CHEESE FROM POTATOES.

In the Bulletin of the Societe D'Encouragement, for the month of September, 1829, is an article on the fabrication of cheese from potatoes, of which the following is an extract, from the correspondence of M. Fabrenburg.

There is made in Thuringe and in a part of Saxony, cheese from potatoes which is very much esteemed; this is the mode preparing it.

After having selected the best kind of potatoes, they are boiled; when cooled, they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by a grater, or in a mortar: to five pounds of the puff, which should be equally fine and homogeneous, is added a pound of sour milk with a sufficient quantity of salt; the whole is well kneaded, then covered up and left to repose for three or four days, according to the season of the year: at the end of that time, the mixture is again kneaded and then put into small baskets, to divest it of the superfluous humidity. Afterward it is placed in the shade to dry and then it is packed in layers in large jars or casks, where it is left for fifteen days. The older this cheese grows the better it is.

There are three kinds made: the first, which is the most common, is prepared in the proportions above named; the second, with four parts of potatoes and two of curd; the third with two pounds of potatoes and four pounds of milk.

The potatoe cheese has this advantage over common cheese, it never engenders maggots, and it keeps perfectly well for several years, provided it is placed in a dry situation and in close vessels.

I have repeated this experiment with the proportions of the second quality. This was the method pursued. The potatoes were boiled, peeled and crushed with the hands. If the fabrication was carried on extensively, the machine used for reducing the potatoes in distilleries, could be used. The milk was heated, and curdled with vinegar, as no runnet was at command. After this operation, the milk was mixed with the potatoes; the mass was salted, then it was passed through a hair sieve, to pulverize it thoroughly and make the mixture perfect; this mass, covered with salt, was left for ten or twelve days in an earthen pan; at this period it was distributed, for want of baskets, on sieves, where it drained and became moulded into regular forms. The sieves were lined with a linen cloth before the mixture was put into them. Fifteen days after this draining operation, which had been aided a little by pressure, the cheeses were placed, enveloped in their cloths, between osier hurdles and put into the cellar. At this time the caseous fermentation is well developed, and the cheeses are yet very soft, and there is formed on the surface a skin of mould. The cheese taste is very sensible, and not disagreeable, and I think this kind of cheese can be advantageously made by the farmers. I now intend to attempt drying the cheese in the shade. I shall publish the result of this experiment, which appears to me to be important to agricultural economy.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER.—No. II.

MR. FLEET—Before advancing any farther, let us, if you please, enter into an examination of the various and important duties and employments, mental and bodily, of the actual Farmer, the Husbandman, or of a Household of Husbandry. Few are they, of the inhabitants of large towns, or cities, or even of professional men, or men of any other business, though residing around them, who have any just conception of the mind, and talents, and various information, with constant care that is required in the direction of such an establishment. In general terms, every body knows, that the business of the Farmer, is, to make a living by the cultivation of the earth. He is to raise vegetables, according to the soil, climate, and the demand, or market, for the support of his family, and, by prudence and economy, to increase in substance. Such is the brief outline. Farmers, also, who will, who do increase in substance, are obliged to practice the habits of economy,—to live like Farmers,—and hence are they often regarded by their town acquaintances, as somewhat parsimonious, 'as close as a Farmer,' or, perhaps as 'saving and as stingy.' With an intention to show, by-and-by, that these very habits are very essential, but greatly undervalued, part of the education of both sexes, in reference to usefulness, and that therefore Husbandry is entitled to the greater regard, we pass to the proposed examination of the business of Husbandry.

Here is a Farm, of perhaps 50 to 100 acres of arable land,—and most Farms are too large,—which is to be managed, and worked by the Family of the Husbandman. If well distributed for a Farm, there is woodland, probably hill and dale, ledges of rock, a brook, springs of water, soils of various qualities, as clay, sand, gravel, loam, some dry and warm, some cold and wet, rich or poor, level or uneven, and the whole is, or is to be, arranged into inclosures, or fields, by fences. In this distribution, as in the subsequent appropriations, much good sense is necessary, so as to adapt the soil to proper uses, and the crops to the proper soils. We will suppose the necessary fences made, and the buildings erected, with Farm-house, barn, sheds, out-houses, a Garden, well selected, and found and stocked with fruit. That, what rarely happens, there is a due proportion of meadow-pasture, and arable soil, and the Farmer out of debt. Now for Farming, the out-door business, and by-and-by for the dairy, and household manufactures, the branches of Husbandry for her of the in-door department. First, of the stock of the Farm, cows, oxen, sheep, horses, geese, turkeys, ducks, and mynheer of the dunghill, all of which require some judgment, much care, and at least as much good sense as the stocks of the broker or the merchant. Each must be in due proportion and kept so, according to constantly varying circumstances.

Then comes the proper crops, for consideration, in which the time of the year is to be considered, the chances estimated with those of the seasons, and the weather, ever various, as well as the market, or demand. If, by unforeseen delays the time has elapsed, for one thing, then what next is best, emergency upon emergency, for which every real Farmer must be prepared. In my last No. I spoke of the right time for doing things on a Farm,

in order to indicate the importance of being ready at the right time, in which very much of the true wisdom of actual Farming consists, a secret not yet known to the inexperienced. The grass is to be cut, perhaps, the grain, and other things harvested; the fences must be attended to; the stock changed from field to field, salted, nursed, and even doctored; and all this must be done at the right time, or much loss is sustained. The labor of the Farm must be directed aright, in all these points; and here comes in the use of this 'Fly-wheel of the Farm,' the old man whose eye must be upon every thing, men, boys, cows, oxen, sheep, horses, the poultry, the growing and harvested crops, fences, weeds, water, wind and weather!—Besides there is a time for marketing, as well as for every thing else, and a right time and a wrong time, which must not be lost sight of, for this kind of vigilance is also a part of good Husbandry. Can all these detailsof business be attended to by a dunce; or, rather, can they be, by any body but a man of sense? Farming is, in a greater degree than almost any other, a business of good sense constantly in exercise. They who lack this, however much learning they may have, are unsuccessful as Farmers, as well they may be. That there are bad examples of Farming I readily admit, as there are also, in all sorts and kinds of business.—There are drones, even in a bee-hive, and careless members of the most careful families. To succeed in Farming, great care is indispensable, with quite as much discretion, and sound practical good sense, as in any of the various business avocations of life.

If such be the facts,—and for the truth of them I appeal to all the common sense of the country,—why is it, that, in all directions, our business is looked upon as one that may be followed by any dull fellow, without mind, or that so many such undertake to become our teachers? Even before they have found out that pigs, on paper, are very different things to manage, from pigs on a Farm! It is time to speak plainly. I shall do so, also, with my brother Farmers, many of whom are too much inclined to run into the extravagant customs of this age of extravagance. Of all folly that merits the severest reprehension, which would barter an honest independence, and a life of active usefulness, for the idle toys, and the mere gewgaws of the folly of fashion. To guard the young members of the Families of my brother Farmers against the seductions of the fashions of the age, is one purpose of these numbers. The object, I know, is a great and good one, in which the effort will be seconded by all the honest good sense of the country. Had I the fame of Washington, or of Cincinnatus, or of any or all of those great men, who have gone from the plough, to distinguish themselves in the field, no uncommon occurrence, I should pride myself in using it all for this most noble and holy purpose. The career of Agriculture, in our country, has much in it that is brilliant; and much, alas! of a tendency to remind us of that melancholy picture of human life, by the great Captain and master spirit of the age, 'From the sublime, to the ridiculous, is but a step.'

Sept. 5, 1831.

At the recent election in Charleston, S. C. the nullification party obtained a majority of 98 in the city.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN, }
Flushing, Sept. 8, 1831. }

GENT.—I transmit you herewith, the descriptions of a number of varieties of *Heart Cherries*, *Bigarreau Cherries*, and *Griotte or Duke Cherries*. I shall always be happy to contribute to your highly valuable paper, and regret that the necessary devotion of my time to the Pomological Manual or Treatise on Fruits, which has just issued from the press, has deprived me hitherto of the power of doing so; for I assure you I deem it but an act of justice that every one should contribute his mite to so useful a publication. I shall send you very speedily short descriptions of an assortment of the best Plums, Pears, Apples, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, which will enable the lovers of Horticulture in your section of our state to make their selections with a knowledge of their respective qualities. Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

HEART CHERRIES.

Black Heart—fruit of good size, and fine quality; the tree very productive—ripens about a week or ten days after the Mayduke.

Black Tartarian—similar in color to above, but half as large again, of excellent quality, the tree very productive, ripens a few days later than the preceding one.

White Heart—fruit of but medium size or rather less than medium, and of oblong form, color yellowish white on the shaded side and pale red or mottled with red next the sun; flesh of a honied sweetness, none more so; the tree bears but indifferently—it ripens next after the Mayduke, and therefore second in point of maturity and precedes the Black Heart by a few days, and thereby keeps up the continuation.

White fruited Guigne—fruit of medium size, of oblong form, of a dingy white on the shaded side, and of a flesh color or red next the sun; the flesh white, somewhat firm and of agreeable flavor, ripens about the middle of June.

Knight's Early Black—very similar in its general character to the Black Tartarian; fruit of large size, surface uneven, less pointed than the Black Tartarian; flesh firm, juicy, rich and sweet, and of a deep purple color; the tree is productive.

Waterloo—fruit large, skin dark purplish red; flesh delicate, juicy, sweet and of a rich and pleasant flavor.

Black Eagle—fruit of fine size, form between heart shaped and round; flesh tender, rich, and of fine flavor; juice of a dark purplish color; ripens about the same time as the Black Heart—the tree is very productive.

Ellon—a splendid fruit both as regards its beauty and large size; the color on the shaded side is a pale waxen yellow, but next the sun it is mottled with fine red; flesh firm, very rich and sweet;—this variety ripens after the Black Tartarian and before the White Bigarreau, and serves to keep up the chain of continuation of this fruit; the tree is very productive.

White Tartarian—a beautiful fruit, almost transparent, of medium size and of fine quality; it is one of the earlier varieties in point of maturity.

Elkhorn—a very large fruit of a dark purple

or blackish color; flesh firm, of a liver-like consistence, and of pleasant flavor, but not quite as rich as many other varieties. It ripens two weeks after the Black Tartarian and after indeed most of the other choice heart cherries are past, which renders it particularly valuable; the tree bears abundantly.

China Heart—fruit of medium size, the skin beautifully mottled with red on a yellowish ground, which gives it a particular waxen appearance; the flesh is between solid and melting, sweet, of a very peculiar and pleasant flavor, which differs from all other cherries I have tasted; the tree is exceedingly productive and ripens soon after the Black Tartarian.

Remington White Heart—fruit of medium size or rather less, color whitish, mottled with red next the sun, flesh somewhat firm, not rich, but of pleasant flavor. The principal value is its late maturity. A branch was sent to us from Rhode Island on the 10th Sept. which was loaded with fruit then barely ripe, but we find it to ripen here early in August and sometimes at the end of July.

Early Black Heart—fruit similar to the common Black heart already described, but by many deemed rather superior, and it ripens a few days sooner.

American Amber—the fruit of fine size and excellent quality; the skin of an amber hue; the tree very productive;—ripens about the same time as the Black Heart.

Bleeding Heart—an oblong fruit, terminating in a point and more of heart-shape than almost any other cherry; the color a beautiful dark rich red; the flesh very rich it being among the most excellent in quality—the tree does not bear well; the fruit is one of the later varieties in point of maturity.

Transparent Guigne—a fruit of medium size, of a yellowish hue; mottled with red; it is of very pleasant flavor and ripens among the latest of the heart cherries, which circumstance renders it particularly desirable.

Herefordshire Black—a fruit resembling somewhat the common Black Heart, and valuable on account of its being much later at maturity; the flesh is rich and very pleasant, and it is deemed a fruit of much excellence.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

White Bigarreau—a beautiful fruit of large size; the skin at maturity of a yellowish hue, somewhat mottled with red and has a red cheek on the sunny side; the flesh firm, sweet and of excellent flavor, ripens about the same time as the later varieties of Heart Cherries.

Red Bigarreau—a large sized fruit of a deep red color, and oblong form; flesh very firm, sweet, and of pleasant flavor; it is one of the late varieties in point of ripening, and is not at maturity until two or three weeks after the Black Heart.

Pigcon's heart Bigarreau—fruit large, its form that of an abridged oval, being nearly equally compressed at the base and the extremity; convex one side and somewhat flattened on the other; and marked by a conspicuous suture; the skin dark red next to the sun and yellowish white on the shaded side, with a partial tinge of rose color; the flesh firm, crackling, and of pleasant flavor; ripens at the end of June.

Large Red Bigarreau—this is still larger than

the preceding; it is oblong and somewhat flattened on two sides; the skin is shining, dark red next the sun, and of a paler red on the other side; flesh whitish, firm, succulent, very rich and of excellent flavor. This is one of the best fruits of its kind and ripens late in July.

Large White Bigarreau—fruit of same form and size as the preceding; the skin altogether of a paler hue; the side next the sun is a flesh color and the shaded side whitish; flesh not quite as fine and its flavor not quite as rich—the tree produces abundantly.

Common French Bigarreau—fruit not so oblong as the large Red Bigarreau, but of larger size; skin shining, of a beautiful red next the sun, marbled with white in different places, and pale red or entirely whitish on the opposite side; flesh firm, crisp, rich, and of a very agreeable flavor.—This is intermediate in ripening between the early and late varieties of the Bigarreau, and is at maturity in the early part of July—the tree produces abundantly.

Flesh colored Bigarreau—an excellent fruit; it bears much resemblance to the preceding, but is distinguished by the variation in the color of the skin which is of a fine rose color; it ripens in July.

Large late Bigarreau—fruit of fine size, not quite equal in that respect to the large Red Bigarreau already described, but ripening at a much later period; skin of a rather dark red on the shaded side, and brownish red, almost black, on the other; flesh firm, juicy, and of excellent flavor.

Late Black Bigarreau—fruit of good size, contracted both at the base and extremity; skin at first a dark brownish red, but when ripe becomes black; flesh red, rather dry, and very firm; this variety does not attain its full maturity at Paris until the end of August. I have not tested that point sufficiently to give the precise period of its ripening in this vicinity, but it may be taken as a general rule that fruits ripen rather earlier at New-York than they do at Paris.

Napoleon Bigarreau—a large sized fruit of fine appearance, flesh firm and of very good quality; it ripens the beginning of July. It is arranged by French writers among their best varieties.

Late Bigarreau of Hildesheim—this is a very late variety; the skin is marbled; the flesh firm, and of a pleasant flavor; it sometimes does not ripen until in August. There are a number of other fine varieties of this class, among which are the May Bigarreau, Early Bigarreau of Mazan, &c.

GRIOTTE or DUKE CHERRIES.

Early Dwarf May—a small fruit, acid, but pleasant; the tree grows slow and never attains to much size; this variety is of little value except on account of its being the first at maturity.

Mayduke—fruit of a large size, and the earliest cherry we have, whose qualities are particularly valuable; color at full maturity a very dark red, but it is generally gathered in such haste that it has only attained to redness, without having acquired the darker hue; flesh quite rich and of a very pleasant acid; the tree exceedingly productive.

Late Duke—this fruit bears much resemblance to the preceding but is several weeks later at maturity, which circumstance also renders it very desirable, in addition to its good qualities.

Archduke—fruit of fine size and red color; flesh rich and of pleasant flavor; ripens between the two preceding varieties.

Prince's Duke—fruit of the very largest size, shaped like the carnation cherry, but of a fine red color; flesh very luscious when at full maturity, with a degree of honied sweetness; the original seedling tree is not a great bearer; those may perhaps do better which are budded on other stocks; it is one of the later sorts in point of maturity.

Amber—fruit of very large size, second only to the preceding; of a straw color on the shaded side and in some cases where the leaves conceal it from the sun it is wholly of that color; but where exposed, the sunny side becomes finely mottled with red; the flesh is sweet, luscious and of a beautiful appearance; the tree is quite productive; the fruit ripens intermediate between the early and late varieties.

Belle de Choisy—fruit of good size, and of roundish form; skin transparent, red and somewhat mottled with amber color, more particularly on the shaded side; flesh amber color, sweet, and delicate; the tree bears well and much resembles the Mayduke in its growth. The *Cerise d'Ostheims* is a fine variety of the same class.

Richmond or Early Kentish—fruit of fine size, of a pleasant acid for tarts, and more esteemed for this purpose than any other of the early varieties; when ripe, if the fingers in pulling it press upon the flesh alone, the pulp will often come off, leaving the peduncle and stone attached to the tree; the crops are abundant,—the tree being particularly productive.

Carnation—fruit of fine size, the skin yellowish white, mottled or variegated with red; the flesh is of pleasant taste; it is one of the latest varieties; the tree bears tolerably well, but not abundantly.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

MR. GOOSELL—You have travelled in Europe, through the principal regions where the vine is cultivated, and has been, for hundreds of years; and as I know your attention was fixed upon this culture, it is a fair presumption to suppose you well instructed in it, and a competent judge of the probability of success in this country. Your opinion, therefore, is certainly entitled to great deference, in which I now speak from personal knowledge, and certainly with no desire to pay unmerited compliments, which every man of sense should regard as insults and injuries.

A great question, in my humble opinion, as relates to the immediate prospect of success in the Grape Culture, is likely now to come into discussion, as to the relative value of vines of foreign or domestic origin. In settling this matter, all sorts of feeling will be calisted, as may well be conceived, and it is not, I think, at all probable, that it will ever be settled, only by public opinion instructed by experience. The dealers in the article, will always be, from the operation of natural causes, most likely to recommend such varieties as afford them the most profit by sales. This is a natural conclusion, and the public may as well take it into seasonable consideration. The question then is, as to those persons, will they make more, or less profit, by the sale of the vines of foreign countries, or by the sale of those that are indigenous, natives of the regions about them?

This is the point on which their opinions will naturally turn. If there are exceptions, the instances will be even the more creditable, and honorable, for being rare. I have seen, already, enough to convince me of all this, and that it is high time to direct the public attention to the consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

It is worthy of remark, that native vines, by being perfectly naturalized to the climate where they grow, are therefore hardy, and, for the same reason, likely to be healthy. All men, unbiassed by foolish prejudices, will admit this, because obvious to reason, the common sense of every common-sense man. But the objection that will be started, is, that though our native vines may be hardy, capable of being cultivated without covering, and therefore with much less trouble than such as are not hardy, they will only afford fruit of an inferior quality, fit only for the hedge-rows of slovens, and your coarse-grained sort of folks. I have heard such insinuations, already, and from people that are trying to cut very much of a figure in the very patriotic business of selling foreign vines. Should it be satisfactorily ascertained that we have native vines, now in cultivation, which produce as good fruit as these foreign ones, or that it is likely we may have by-and-by; by proper attention, much would have been done towards the success of the experiment upon which the people are now entering. The quality of the fruit of the vine, constantly improves with age, till it attains maturity, a period of many years, in healthy and vigorous growths. We are not to expect therefore, from vines of a few years old, fruit of such flavor, size, and richness, as the same vine would produce at 10, 20, 50, 80, or 100 years old. Let us bear in mind these facts, and persevere in selecting the most promising wild vines, having large and beautiful leaves, and plant and cultivate them, in our gardens, training on frames and on arbors, well spread to the sun and weather, and we may soon find, each one of us, varieties well worth attention. Let us also plant, every year some ripe grapes, of the most promising appearance, and cultivate the seedlings so produced, about one half of which will be fruit bearers, and we may thus get new varieties, some of which will be of superior quality, and all of them will be hardy, at home in the climate and soil where produced. One healthy, hardy plant is worth a dozen of your green, milky and delicate foreigners, and will bear more surely, every year.

With a view to the course indicated in these remarks, I see with great pleasure the outline of an excellent plan of operations, proposed by the Domestic Horticultural Society, of the Western part of this State, in the *Genessee Farmer* of Sept. 3, 1831. That plan in my opinion, is worthy of high commendation, and deserves the support of every lover of his country. I intend to send, as proposed, specimens of all my fruit of the native vines, some of which I think will vie with the best varieties from the vines of any country, and thus silence some of the objections that have been raised, and will be urged, incessantly.

Sept. 13, 1831.

AN AMERICAN.

We fully accord with the writer of the above, in his opinion of American grapes, and although the communication was received with the above signature, we recognize the hand writing,

and assure our readers it is from one to whom the public are much indebted for useful information. A friend of ours informed us that he lately visited a vineyard which was planted in part with grapes from the garden of this *American*, that in point of quantity and quality of fruit it exceeded anything of the kind he had ever seen, and convinced him of the superiority of American over foreign grapes when well selected.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I returned home late at night, from a journey of many miles, hungry and fatigued. I was unwilling to continue fasting,—ate heartily,—soon fell asleep,—and waked up before day with a distressing head ach

Our coffee-mill had been used for grinding pepper; and the coffee at breakfast was well charged with *aroma*. In less than an hour I was free from head-ach; although at other times when I had eaten some indigestible food, that malady had continued for two days.

I ascribe my sudden recovery to the pepper.—When the head-ache recurred on a similar occasion, I directed less than half a teaspoonfull into the cup before the coffee was poured in, and this *strongly peppered coffee* again restored me to health.

Are there readers of the *Genessee Farmer* who have thus suffered for many uncomfortable hours, to the great detriment of their business? Let them try my remedy.

VERITAS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I have lately discovered that the common hairy* caterpillar, which rolls into a circle on being disturbed, is a depredator on our grapes and late strawberries. I have detected several in the act. Some fine bunches of grapes near the ground have been partly eaten by them, and greatly disfigured.

Our bunch Alpine strawberry plants have been in constant bearing for more than three months; and to these, this hairy caterpillar is very partial.

It is a favorable circumstance however, that it is easily destroyed; and it will be a matter of sound policy to let none escape.

X.

*The middle part of the body is reddish brown, and black at the extremities.

From the York Courier.

Population of the Home District.—By returns which have been transmitted to the office of the clerk of the Peace, up to the 1st April last, it appears there are in the Home District,

Over 16 years of age—8960 Males, and 7674 Females. And, under 16 years of age—8318 males, and 7919 Females. Total, 32,871. Increase since last year, 4349.

Population of the town of York on the same date—exclusive of the suburbs 3969.

It is said that some of the planters in the vicinity of Huntsville, (Alabama) are turning their attention to the cultivation of Hemp, and the manufacture of Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope. So far, their prospects are said to be very encouraging, netting them a much greater profit than the growing of Cotton had heretofore done.

SWEET POTATOES.

MR. RUSSELL—I send you with this a few Sweet Potatoes, raised from slips purchased at your seed store last spring. I am well satisfied from three years' successful experience that they can be raised with as much ease and certainty as the common potatoe. I used no manure in their culture, but sand.—They are not a sample of what I expect my crop will be a month hence—I have used them in my family, nearly every day since the seventeenth of August, and consider them the best vegetable I can raise in my garden.

Your new Horticultural Pole Bean has proved far superior to any shell bean, I have ever seen or cultivated, both for quality and yield. The yield from them is immense. I have given some to my neighbors to try their quality, all of whom fully concur with me that they are superior to any heretofore cultivated.

Yours &c.

A HOUGHTON, JR.

Lynn, Sept. 3, 1831.

Mr. Houghton has our thanks for his present—the potatoes have proved, on trial, certainly inferior to none brought from the South.—N. E. Farmer.

CORN STALKS.

One of the most palatable kinds of food for horses and cows, is cornstalks, if well cured. Most farmers are very particular in curing hay, but many of them are extremely careless with their stalks, forgetting that if they are badly cured, they are not only less palatable, but less nourishing, and consequently inattention in this respect, is bad husbandry. Many a farmer by properly curing his stalks, could have had in the spring, a few hundred of hay to sell instead of to buy.—N. Y. Farmer.

ENLARGED FRUIT.

One of the most pleasing and remarkable experiments made in horticulture, is that of Pro. Poiteau, in the production of enlarged peaches. He made an incision around the limb of a peach tree, which, as has long been known, will make the fruit larger.—He took a bud from this branch and inoculated another tree. The consequence is that the fruit is of the same enlarged size as that of the experimented branch.

The soil best suited for Longevity in Fruit Trees is a light sandy bottom, for instance, the wood is never so strong as in strong loam, and not so apt to be infested with the worm in the roots; such soil as this, well cultivated every year, they will maintain their vigor for many years.

What I mean by well cultivated is, the ground kept continually removed by cropping it with such crops as will tend to improve its texture; such as potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, &c., and every four or five years a crop of buckwheat, to be ploughed in, when in bloom; this will be found to be of great service to both land and trees; as for corn, clover, timothy, orchard grass, and such like, they ought never to be cultivated in an orchard.

It is better to have 100 trees of good kinds, such as you want them for, well cultivated, than 500 or even 1000 neglected to take their chance, as is often the case when ground is cheap.

Great care is required in preparing the ground for an orchard.—American Farmer.

Pasture of Plants.—Every plant requires a given quantity of earth to nourish it, into which its roots extend for that purpose; and the quantity thus required is called the requisite *pasture* of the plant. Some require more earth and some less. Some require a greater superficial extent with less superficial extent.

For instance a plant of Indian corn requires a superficial extent of, say, three feet in circumference, and a depth of six inches; while a root of the beet, carrot, or parsnip kind, requires a superficial extent of, perhaps, only twelve inches in circumference, but a depth of, say, fifteen inches. A plant of flax on the contrary, will not require more than six inches in circumference, and five inches in depth.

It will probably be found, that the greater depth is given to all plants, the less circumference they will require; that the roots will, in that case, shoot further downwards; and therefore, the deeper you plough, the thicker you may sow. This is a matter of nice calculation, and well worth the attention of the ingenious Farmer.

In order to elucidate this, the proper method is, to try various plants in beds of the same soil, culture, and dimensions, but dug of different depths, and the plants set at different distances, and then the results will lead to the truth.

Thus, for instance, make four beds of carrots, which shall be dug equally well eight inches deep; let the roots in the first bed stand at the distance of four inches from each other; those of the second, at the distance of six; those of the third, at the distance of eight; and those of the fourth, at the distance of twelve inches; and then let it be ascertained which bed has the greatest weight of carrots.

In the mean time, have four other beds dug twelve inches deep; and four more dug eighteen inches deep and plant one of each of them at the respective distances above mentioned, and ascertain what is the result of each. The same experiments can be tried with equal exactness on most other plants, and the results equally well ascertained.—N. E. Far.

Horses.—The season is fast approaching, when farmers will take their horses from the open field, where they have enjoyed free and pure air, and confine them in stables. Here they must in the best ventilated apartments, inhale air far different from that in the fields. Independent of the effect produced on the air, by the exhalations from their lungs, there arise vapor and gasses from the pores of their skins, and their offal and urine. Nitrogen, carbonic acid, and amoniacal gasses are the principal ones formed, and are the most deadly to animal life.—Farmers often speak lightly of science—but every farmer who is acquainted with chemistry, would see more clear and more forcibly the importance of ventilation.—N. Y. Farmer.

To Salt Meat.—In the summer season, especially, meat is frequently spoiled by the cook forgetting to take out the kernels; one in the udder of a round of beef, in the fat in the middle of the round, those about the thick end of the flank, &c.: if these are not taken out, all the salt in the world will not keep the meat.

In summer, the sooner the meat is salted

after it is killed the better; and care must be taken to defend it from the flies.

In winter it will eat the shorter and tenderer, if kept a few days (according to the temperature of the weather) until its fibre has become short and tender, as these changes do not take place after it has been acted upon by the salt.—Frugal Housewife.

POISONED CATTLE.—The New Haven Advertiser gives the following as a remedy for Sheep or Cattle poisoned in consequence of eating Wild Cherry tree leaves, from Mr. Samuel J. Tully, of Saybrook. Take the leaves of the common plantain, bruise and pour on them a little hot water, strain the liquor, and, as soon as it is cool enough, it may be used. I have had sheep apparently in the agonies of death, instantly relieved, and in a few hours entirely cured, by the above remedy. One gill is generally a sufficient dose for a sheep. Having never seen a bullock poisoned in a similar manner, I cannot answer for the success of it, but have no doubt that it would prove an effectual cure.

It is stated in the Springfield Republican, that a Mr. Jones, of Shrewsbury, N. J. about 35 miles from New York, has the largest peach orchard in America. One of them is a mile and a half long, and contains 110 acres: the other contains 40 acres—in both there are 22,000 trees. They were commenced about 9 years since and the profits are fast raising the enterprising owner from poverty to wealth. It is said he last year refused seven thousand dollars for the peaches on the trees. The crop the present year is not so abundant, but the price in market is sufficiently increased to afford him a handsome income. About two weeks since, Mr. Jones, with some of his neighbors, sent a cargo of four hundred baskets to the New York market, which readily sold at two dollars a basket. A basket contains a little short of a bushel. Some of his better peaches have since sold quick at five dollars a basket. The soil of these orchards, says the Republican, is worth very little for any purpose, and is poorer than the pine plains in this vicinity.

THE CATERPILLAR.—Evil tidings never come singly. In addition to the loss of the rice crops by the freshet, we have the most indubitable evidence of the appearance of the caterpillar in the cotton of John's Island and Edisto,—a specimen having been left at our office completely perforated and destroyed by this insect. The crops, it is thought, will be entirely lost.—Charleston City Gazette.

TENNESSEE MARBLE.—Mr. Cutler, a citizen of Nashville, exhibited to us, says the Nashville Republican, a specimen of the most beautifully variegated, semi transparent marble, and bearing a rich and admirable polish. The quarry from which this specimen was taken, was first discovered by Mr. Cutler, the proprietor, it is situated near Big Harpeth, about 11 miles from this place, and is said to be inexhaustible. The stone from this quarry can be procured, it is said, of various shades and colors, some nearly resembling the *verd antique*, and all susceptible of the most beautiful polish. Indeed, we have never seen any of the productions of the quarries in the Atlantic States, any specimens comparable to this for the rich variety of its shade. A machine is now in operation for sawing and polishing this article, and it can be procured for any or all the purposes for which it may be

required. Mant is, tables, &c. may be procured by our citizens without the trouble and expense of transportation from the East, and really more ornamental, from one of our own townsmen, whose exertions to bring this article into use, deserve the liberal patronage of the public.

Tortoise Shell—At San Blas, on the coast of Danica, a small settlement of Indians is established, for the sole purpose of taking turtle. It is under the management of three English, two American, and three Colombian traders, who make a vast profit from the shell. The quantity taken yearly amounts on an average to 15,000 lbs. the value of which is about £20,000 sterling. It is a curious fact, that the handsomest shell is shipped from the animal while living, the beauty becoming less as the animal dies. The dreadful torture which the poor creature endures in the operation, finds no consideration in the minds of the traders.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Sept. 16. Market for cattle for week ending this day dull. Sales of the principal part of 650 head per hundred lbs. \$4 75 a 6 50

2000 Sheep } sold {	Sheep	2 50 a 6
and Lambs, }	Lambs	2 a 3
Fat Hogs per hundred		4 25 a 4 50
Cows and Calves		18 a 30

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

New-York, Superfine	bbbl.	a 5 37
Troy do.		5 50 a
Western do.		5 62 a 5 81
Ohio via Canal		5 37 a
Philadelphia		5 50 a
Baltimore, City		5 50 a
Do. Howard street		6 a
Richmond, City Mills		6 a 6 75
Do. Country		5 62 a 5 75
Wheat, Northern	bush.	1 6 a 1 12½
Do. Western		1 12½ a 1 17
Do. Virginia (new)		1 12 a 1 16
Do. North Carolina, (new)		1 9 a 1 13

The Markets.—On Saturday afternoon, after announcement of the news brought by the Salem, from the office of the Courier & Enquirer, holders of Flour required on advance of about 25 cents per barrel, and a few small sales were made at this improvement. The advices by the Salem spoke of bad weather in some parts of England, and a small increase in the price of Wheat at Liverpool.

On Sunday our extra publications acquainted the public with the restoration of peace between Holland and Belgium, the return of fair weather in England and a decline in prices there, so that in regard to foreign markets we began the week precisely as we were before. Our supplies however, being very trifling and having out little fresh Flour on hand sales were made yesterday at \$5 7 8 for good western, and for fancy brands \$6 was generally asked. Troy was held at \$5 3-4, all of which prices were an advance of 12 1-2 to 25 cents, upon the prices of the middle of last week.

A cargo of ordinary new Virginia wheat, sold on Saturday before this news was known, to the sellers, at 112 1-2 cents, and 100 bbls of a common Western brand, to arrive during this month at \$5 11-16.

LIBERILITY.—The Count Maximilian de Leon, while in Albany, presented \$100 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum in that city; and \$100 to the German Benevolent Society. The Count is going to settle down near Pittsburgh, Pa.

Intemperance and its Consequences.—A young man of respectable connexions in England, and possessing the advantages of an excellent education and genteel address, was arrested by a respectable housekeeper in Broadway, about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th inst, while attempting to enter the second story window in the rear of the house, and handed over to the custody of the watch upon a charge of burglary. Upon the discharge of the watch in the morning, he was committed to Bridewell at Bellevue, and brought down on Wednesday for trial, upon an indictment which the Grand Jury found against him for the supposed offence, of which had he been adjudged guilty, he must have been consigned to an imprisonment of at least ten years in the state prison. It appeared upon the trial, however, that three or four thoughtless young men induced him to visit a porter house in Reed street, where they plied him with liquor until he became brutally drunk. Instead of taking him to his lodgings, they proceeded with him up Broadway, when a quarrel was feigned between the parties, to reconcile which they repaired to another public house in the neighbourhood of the place where the offence for which he was placed upon trial was alleged to have been committed. Here they made him drink again, and kept up the appearance of the quarrel until his fear overcame him, when he effected his escape into the yard, leaving his hat behind him, and thence over the fence into the yard adjoining, where he was seized in an attempt to break through the window, which reached by means of an adjoining kitchen. His inability to explain how he came there arising from his stupid intoxication, was of course construed into an evidence of his guilt, and in this state he was hurried to prison, and detained among vagabonds and felons, until an explanation of the circumstances, as here detailed, restored him to liberty by a verdict of Not Guilty.—*Jour. Com.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A large and respectable meeting was held at Boston, on the 12th inst. of which A. H. Everett, was chairman, and J. C. Park, secretary, for the purpose of adopting measures to test the constitutionality of the authorizing imprisonment for debt. This is the first public meeting held in the U. S. on this subject. A series of spirited resolutions were offered by Maj. Lobdell, and the audience were addressed with animation and eloquence by the chairman and other gentlemen. A committee was appointed to raise money to carry on a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, which was immediately subscribed at the close of the meeting.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on the Hon. Daniel Webster, and invite him to address a public meeting of the citizens, to be held on Monday evening, September 26, at Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to test the constitutionality of Imprisonment for debt, by a suit to be brought in the Supreme Court of the United States.

A committee was accordingly appointed with

instructions to invite the Hon. Daniel Webster and other gentlemen to address the meeting on that occasion. Whereupon, it was

Voted, That this meeting adjourn to meet in Faneuil Hall on the evening of Monday, Sept. 26, at 7 o'clock.

The following remark is added, by a correspondent of the Boston Courier.

"This is the first great step to protect the liberties of the citizen, solemnly guaranteed in the Constitutions of the States and the Union, and we hope that there will be found independence enough in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, to disregard the sanction, which an infamous custom has permitted, of imprisoning and punishing free citizens, without trial, without jury and without crime, in open defiance of the rights and immunities bequeathed in the letter and spirit of our Constitution."

LOWELL LOCKS AND CANALS.—Stock in the Locks and Canal Company at Lowell, is said to have been sold within a few days at 124 per cent advance, or 224 for 100, after having agreed to give, not subscribe, \$100 000 towards a rail-road to be made from Boston to Lowell. The corporation, above named, possesses water power and lands which have risen rapidly in value with the increase of manufacturing establishments in that flourishing town. [Transcript.]

A meeting was held at Philadelphia on the 12th inst. of those "friendly to the cause of Poland"—(are there any in this country who are not friends to that cause?)—at which divers resolutions relating to the business in hand were passed, and several committees appointed. At a meeting on the ensuing evening the city was divided among sub-committees, and vigorous measures are in progress for raising contributions.

A few evenings since, while a gentleman of this place was sitting in the bar room of Mr. G. Owen, he felt something creeping on the side of his face, and very naturally put up his hand to brush it off. The insect, frightened at his movement, sought refuge in his ear, and the individual immediately experienced the most excruciating pain, when one of the bystanders poked a small portion of brandy into the ear, and almost instantly, a black bug, 7 8 of an inch in length crawled out. [Burlington N. J. Herald.]

The major part of mankind so far forget they have a soul, and launch out into such actions and exercises, where it seems to be of no use, that it is thought we speak advantageously of any man when we say he thinks; this has become a common *culogium*, and yet it raises a man only above a dog or a horse.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A Gentleman, residing in the country, practically engaged in husbandry and having some knowledge of science, literature and politics, wishes to engage with some publishers of our Periodical Works, in supplying articles and papers for the public press. He has been for many years, a pretty liberal contributor, but always voluntary and gratuitous, in which he has probably done his part. He now asks a reasonable compensation for the fruits of his leisure and experience.—Reference, N. Goodsell, Editor Genesee Farmer.

FACTORIES AT TROY, Fall River, Ms.

From a communication, in the New-York American Advocate, we compile the following information, respecting the factories at Troy, Ms. The river falls 128 feet in 150 rods, forming 9 dams, with about 14 feet fall to each. This place is at the head of Mount Hope Bay, and near Taunton river. The harbor will admit any ships which plough the ocean.

COTTON FACTORIES.

	spindles	looms	hands	lbs. cot'n
Troy Man'g co.	3892	109	150	300,000
Pocasset man'g co.	2000	65	70	84,000
Buffingtons' factory	500	18	20	30,000
Hawes & co's. do.	700	20	20	50,000
Chase & Luther's do.	1536	60	70	128,000
A. & J. Shove's do.	1500	46	50	100,000
D. & J. Olney's do.	900	24	30	50,000
Massasoit do.	10,000	350	400	810,000
Fall River do.	3250	90	140	224,000
Dexter, Wh. & co. do.	600	20	25	44,000
T. Shove's do.	1000	31	26	52,500
Shove & Slade's do.	—	—	22	52,500
Annawan company	5580	206	250	365,000

Total, 31,458 1041 1276 2,290,000

It is a safe calculation to estimate 4 yards of cloth from a pound of cotton, which would make 9,160,000 yards, amounting at an average of 10 cents, to \$916,000 00

Deduct cost of the cotton, 229,000 00
which leaves the sum of 687,000 00
produced to the country by the labor of 1276 operatives, aided by machinery.

In addition to the above, there are at the above village,—

S Shove & Co's. sattinet factory, employing 150 hands, value of goods manufactured per year, \$195,000.

A. Robeson's print factory, where 16,800 yards are bleached and printed daily, employing 260 hands.

Fall River Iron Works company, manufacture 1000 tons of iron yearly.

O. S. Hawes & Co's machine shop, employs 30 hands.

Brayton, Slade & Co. machinists, employ 25 hands.

The water power which moves this quantity of machinery, rises in a pond, only 3 miles distant: most all the investments have been made within 6 or 7 years. The village contains about 5000 inhabitants—and 7 places of public worship. The hands employed in the factories are 4ths females, who are represented as well dressed and well behaved.—*Rec. Dai. Adv.*

PATERSON, N. J.

It is stated this place is fast rising in wealth and manufacturing importance: all the dwellings in the village are full: the following new factories are now in progress or completed:

- 2 for cotton goods;
- 1 for cotton goods and making machinery;
- 1 for cotton goods and mill-wright work;
- 1 for woollen goods;
- 1 for gilt buttons and other articles.

We should say that Paterson was in the full tide of successful experiment.—*Id.*

A man at Boston died from touching the flesh of a poisoned cow

CATARACTS.

As a statement of the height of the various cataracts on the Globe, which have been ascertained, may be amusing and instructive, we propose to transcribe, relying on various authorities, a brief one:

Falls of *Niagara*, width of River $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; fall of the rapid 57 feet, grand falls 164, total, 221

The *Montmorency* river, 9 miles below Quebec, 50 feet in breadth, falls 250

Chaudiere, near the *Montmorency*, *Mississippi*, above its junction with the Ohio, 700 feet wide, falls 40

Missouri, 500 miles from its sources, descends in 18 miles 360 feet; the river is 1000 feet broad; one cataract is 87 feet, another 47, and another 26, the other 200 feet are rapids, 360

Passaic, N. Jersey, stream 150 feet wide, falls into a chasm only 12 feet broad, 70

Genesee, in 2 miles falls feet 1 of 96 feet 1 of 70

Mohawk, at Cahoes, near its junction with the Hudson, 60

Tuccoa, Ga. stream 20 feet wide, 187

Ache, in Bavaria; river falls in 5 steps 200

Tequendama, S. America; the river Bogotá, rises in the mountains 9000 feet, above the level of the sea, and is precipitated, thro' various gorges, chasms, and precipices, until it plunges into an immense chasm, 600

Nile, at Lyene, falls 40 feet, and is described by Bruce, as, reuniting with the wildness of the scenery 40

Gothea, in Sweden, falls at Trohatta, *Lattin*, in Swedish Lapland, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, falls 400

Maamelven, in Norway, as related by Mr. Esmark, falls in three places 800

Schaffhausen, in the Alps 400 feet wide, falls 70

Orco, from Mount Rosa, in Italy, descends in one continued cascade 1200

Staubach, in Switzerland, a small tream falls 1400

Terni, 45 miles north of Rome, the river *Evelino* falls over marble rocks 300

Trivoli, 18 miles north east of Rome, the *Anio*, a branch of the Tiber, falls 100

Notwithstanding falls of water, more or less remarkable abound in all parts of the world, there are none which attract the attention, more than those of the river *Niagara*. Besides the great many attractions to the notice of strangers, which abound on and about the frontier of *Niagara*; there are other inducements to an European; the canals and villages of New-York; the watering places of Lebanon, Saratoga, Ballston and Avon; and the great Lakes; all these possess an interest which leads the traveller, or the emigrant, from curiosity to curiosity until he reaches the far west.—*Rec. Dai. Adv.*

An agriculturalist of France, by the name of Maitre, has made the discovery, that the dried stalks of corn and of clover, when ground make an excellent fodder for sheep.

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all wept but one man; on being asked why he did not cry with the rest, "Oh, said he, I belong to another parish."

A NOVEL MODE OF SHEEP DRIVING.

A late English paper says, that a butcher's boy, of York having been sent on Sunday morning to fetch up two sheep from a field near Bootham Stray, resolved to try an experiment on the habits of that patient animal, in order to drive them with greater ease to himself. He had seen bounds run in couples, and reasoning by analogy, why might not sheep? The youth, therefore, took a cord, and with it yoked his fleecy charge together, never dreaming that the *union* might produce, an *agitation*, which would compel its repeal. Experiment, however, has overturned many a plausible theory; and so it did in the present instance. The parties not being exactly agreed, began to pull different ways, and, feeling the unusual restraint which was imposed upon them, they commenced a sort of steeple chase in search of their wonted liberty. A cow was just lying at her ease on the green sward, directly in the line of their hurried flight, presented a little obstacle, which they attempted to surmount in their *sheepish way*, not by turning aside, but by leaping over it. One of them made a spring, and was fairly over the *mountain of beef*, but the unlucky cord happened to rest across the cow's back, up she sprang, roused by the sudden liberty taken with her person, and found herself in possession of two fat sheep, as nicely ballanced as ever were panniers on an ass, or the famed bottles which dangled at the saddle-bow of Jonny Gilpin. Away ran the *beef with the mutton*, whilst the astonished lad joined in the pursuit, with the prospect before him of his experimental chord anticipating the knife of the butcher. The cow at length began to be fatigued with her load, and this enabled the pursuer to come in time to prevent the catastrophe, and, suddenly cutting the chord, the *two fleeces* fell to the ground, and they were driven to the city in the usual way, the youth being satisfied that, though dogs may do well yoked together, it is not exactly the same with sheep.

Caution to Rogues and Trespassers.—It is probably not generally known, that the Revised Statues have provided a proper punishment for the common offence of robbing gardens of melons and fruit, and the wanton girding and destroying of shade trees. These offences are very common and deserve severe punishment, which we are glad to say the Laws have now provided; and trust that trespassers and rogues will take warning. We are glad that an example has been made in a neighbouring village, which will serve to prevent others from similar trespasses. A young man is now in jail in this place under sentence of ninety days imprisonment, for robbing a garden of melons in the village of Vienna. The offence of girding ornamental trees, planted for public as well as private use, is so base, that no one can feel any sympathy for the offender when suffering the severest penalty of the law. We hope the Trustees of this village will detect the miscreant who has recently been committed such depredations in our streets, and for which they offer a reward.—*Ont. Repos.*

BULBOUS ROOTS.

ROSSITER & KNOX have received a few Crown Imperial, and Tulip Bulbs, which are said to be choice varieties. aug 30.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

SHEEP.

Breeding of sheep of valuable qualities, not only interests the farmer, but is a matter of great national importance. The introduction of merino sheep into the United States, gave great encouragement for the manufacture of fine broad cloths; and they have become so universally spread through the country, that there is no fear of their being extirpated. But the wants of our country are not confined to wool alone; neither is the manufacturing of it always attended with the greatest profit: on the contrary for many years past, the manufacturing of stuff goods in England, as bombazines, bombazetts, &c. which are manufactured from long wool, has been attended with a greater profit than that of broadcloths.—In the making of broadcloths, a much greater proportion of hand labor is required, according to the amount of goods manufactured, than in making worsted or stuff goods. Formerly, the case was quite the reverse; the process of combing the wool in the preparation, for worsted was a slow and tedious kind of business; but by the perfection of machinery, wool is now spun into worsted with as much ease as cotton is spun. Each pound of long wool manufactured into stuff goods, is attended with more profit, than the manufacturing of a pound of fine merino wool into cloths. From this circumstance, merino sheep are not much prized in England at this time. Beside the wool, there are other inducements for English farmers to propagate long woolled sheep. Some of the long woolled breeds are constitutionally disposed to take on fat, even at an early age, from which circumstance, they are more valuable than sheep of the same weight of carcase, which are not so fat. The climate of that country is peculiarly favorable for sheep, also for raising turnips, whereon to feed them, and mutton being the cheapest meat in the English market, is mostly used by the lower class of society: Although the climate of the United States is not altogether as favorable for sheep, as England, yet we certainly can boast of being able to raise them at less price, and we do not know why the long woolled sheep do not thrive as well with us as any other breed. There are two kinds of wool which may be considered as forming the major part of the woollen trade between this country and England; the long and the fine wool, as merino or Saxony. The intermediate qualities, such as would correspond with the common wool of this country, before the introduction of the merinos, is mostly kept for the wear of the laboring class; and although Wales and many other parts produce large quantities of it, much of it is used for domestic purposes, and very little of it is imported into this country in any shape. Situated as they are in England, they have found it to their advantage to purchase their fine wool from Saxony, and other parts in preference to raising the sheep at home. Circumstanced as we are, it would doubtless be well for us to continue to propagate fine woolled sheep, to a certain extent, but we ought

also, in order to render us independent of other nations, to grow long wool enough for our use.

With regard to the size of the sheep, and the quantity of food required for each, we are not aware that any thing definite can be laid down.—Perhaps the following may be as near correct as any other theory, viz: that a given weight of carcase requires a given weight of food for its support, under the same *health* and *exercise*.—Hence the more quiet the animal the less food will be required. That there is a difference in the value of sheep of the same weight, but of different shapes, all will admit, and we have no hesitation in saying that some of the English long woolled sheep possess the qualities of being well shaped, and quiet in disposition to an eminent degree.

As to the weight of wool compared with the weight of the carcase, we have never found so great a difference as some would represent, taking all the circumstances into consideration. We think that the different breeds of sheep at what would be called common flesh, the weight of fleece will not vary much from one pound of wool to every ten pounds of carcase dressed. The weight of a common flock of sheep, dressed, would not vary much from thirty-five pounds, and the weight of fleece from the same flock may be considered as fair, at three and a half pounds. In the Smithfield market, the weight of a flock of long woolled sheep might be called fair at eighty-five pounds carcase, and the fleece from the same flock, would, we think average about eight and a half pounds. Taking these positions as approximating to correctness, then there remains three things to be considered in the choice of the breed of sheep, viz: the quality of the wool produced, with regard to the existing market—the disposition of the animal, and lastly the shape. The first of these must be dependent on the fashion of the times, and the commercial and manufacturing situation of those engaged in their propagation; but the two latter qualities are not subject to the caprice of trade. The more quiet the animal, the less food would be required for his support, and a sheep with a small head and neck, light in the fore quarters, with a broad loin and heavy hind quarters, is more valuable than when the weight lies more forward.

Having attended the English markets for the purpose of examining the animals, we would describe two breeds of sheep which we noticed, which we consider would be profitable either in a national point of view, or for individuals. We shall not attempt to describe these with all the precision of an English breeder, tracing each slight variation, but as they were named by the common people who brought them to the market. These breeds of sheep referred to, are spoken of in common as the *Lincoln* and *Leicester* breeds. Perhaps breeders would sub-divide, what we should call *Lincolnshire* sheep into different varieties, as the *Old Leicester* and *Teeswater*, &c., which appear to us, to approach so near each other, that we have thought proper to arrange them under one general head. Those sheep have wool from six to eight inches long, and of a silvery whiteness, and pretty uniform in quality. They have small

heads, short necks, legs free from wool, of rather large size, broad on their backs, deep in the chest and without horns, and particularly mild and gentle in their dispositions; but it is said by farmers that they do not fatten quite as well when young as the *Leicestershire* sheep.

The *Leicestershire* or *New Leicester* breed, called also, the *Dishley* sheep. Those seen in the Smithfield market under these and several other local names, are much taller than the other breed mentioned; they have clean straight legs which are rather long, bodies round but heavy, small heads, short necks, wool not so thick set as upon the *Lincolns*, but having a peculiar wavy appearance, and destitute of horns. They are said to be finer in the flesh than the *Lincolns*, but both kinds may be considered heavy rather than fine, not being equal in that respect to smaller breeds.

We examined several other breeds of sheep in the English markets, but did not see any that we thought would be important to introduce into this country. We had heard much of the *Southdown* sheep of England, and was not a little disappointed at finding them to correspond with the smutty faced, brown legged sheep of this country, not being superior in any point, that we could discover.

As the season has now arrived when the attention of farmers are directed to their flocks of sheep, we would recommend to them, that such as have flocks of merino or Saxony, to endeavor to keep them from any mixture from coarse woolled sheep; and on the other hand, those who are wising to propagate for market, we would recommend that they procure breeders of one or the other of the long woolled breeds mentioned above, for they may rest assured as soon as we have plenty of those sheep with us, that the machinery necessary for manufacturing that kind of wool to the greatest advantage will be introduced.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

"He that loves a garden, loves a green house too," said Cowper.

As most ladies and many gentlemen are fond of green house plants, we would remind those who have planted them in the garden, or have those which they have raised in the open ground the summer past, that this is the proper time for taking them up and placing them in pots, preparatory to removing them within doors, as it is better to have this done before the weather becomes too cool, in order that the young roots may shoot more freely. In removing plants, too much care cannot be exercised, as it is important that the roots should not be disturbed, neither more of the soil shaken from them than is absolutely necessary. After they are placed in the pots, they should be well watered and set in the shade for a day or two. Many plants which would endure our winters are considered ornamental, and are kept in the house through the winter, such as daisies, cowslips, primroses, &c., and as these flower early, those who have plenty of pots will find a satisfaction in having them within doors, as they will in that case hasten their time of flowering a month.

The *Hydrangea hortensis*, is considered a del

cate green house plant, which requires extra care and protection, but this is a mistake. If those who wish to see this plant in perfection will plant them in an open rich border and cover the tops slightly during winter, they will find them to thrive better than when kept in pots. The same observation will apply to carnations and many of the plants from Japan. The Camella Japonica has been found to endure without injury, a frost sufficient to freeze the ground for several inches; therefore, in arranging plants, they may be placed in the most exposed situation. Many plants are injured by having too much water during the winter, particularly those with thick succulent leaves; this should be avoided.

HINTS.

Farmers have you finished sowing your wheat? If you have dig and assort your potatoes, and boil the small ones with your pumpkins for your hogs. Have you selected your seed corn? If you have not you are rather late.

Is your cider casks in readiness? If not I fear you will treat your neighbors with musty cider, which will be considered a sure mark of a sloven. Have you assorted your sheep? If not the butcher will get the best ones, and laugh at your folly. Is your farming mill in repair? If not the millers will cut you down six cents per bushel in the price of your wheat.

Have you prepared for water rotting your flax and hemp? If you have not it is time you was about it. And lastly, have you brought any patent rights or jewelry from "those fellows down-east"? If you have, you have got most confoundedly shaved.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The meeting of this society took place at Lyons, on the 21st ult. The full attendance of the members evinced the continued interest which is felt in the progress of this association. A choice and very abundant collection of fruit, vegetables and flowers, was exhibited, among which, the grape from the variety and excellence of the specimen shown attracted particular attention.—The committee appointed by the President of the Society to award premiums, made the following awards:

The Committee on Fruits, Messrs. Strong, Aranger and Beaumont, reported premiums as follows:

For the best doz. of Apples for the table, (the Wine Apple) to Samuel Hecox,	\$1,00
Best doz. of Winter Apples, (Golden Pippin) to Arad Joy,	1,00
Best doz. Pears for the table. (St. Michael) to John Greig,	1,00
Best doz. Winter Pears, (Winter Bon Cretien) to Mark H. Sibley,	1,00
Best doz. Peaches, (Old Mixon) Samuel Hecox,	2,00
Second best doz. Peaches, (variety) Alexander Duncan,	1,00
Best doz. Quinces, (Orange) M. H. Sibley,	1,00
Best specimen table Grapes, (variety) Samuel Hecox,	2,00
Second best table Grapes, (Golden Chasselas) Graham H. Chapin,	1,00

Greatest variety of table and wine Grapes, Samuel Hecox,	2,00
Best specimen of Native Grape, (Isabella) Zalnuu Rice,	1,00
Best Watermelon, W. H. Adams,	,50
Best Musk-melon, R. C. Howard,	,50
For a choice variety of Native and Foreign Grapes, E. C. Howard,	1,00

The Committee on vegetables, Messrs. Whiting, Hecox, and Rose, reported as follows:

For the best Cauliflower, Joseph Fellows,	\$1,00
Best Cabbage, S. Hecox,	,50
For best Potatoes, J. Fellows, Z. Barton Stout, Charles Butler and E. C. Howard, each	,50
Best doz. Blood Beets, S. Hecox,	1,00
Best doz. Carrots, Charles Butler,	,50
Celery fine specimens, W. H. Adams, E. C. Howard and C. Butler, each	,50
Lima Beans, J. Fellows, E. C. Howard and S. Hecox, each	,50

The Committee on Flowers, Messrs. Butler, Sibley and Howard, reported as follows:

For the most beautiful collection of flowers, extending to four sorts, to Alexander Duncan,	1,00
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The Committee on discretionary premiums, Messrs. Adams, Stout and Sibley, reported as follows:

For the Jersey Cider Apple, W. S. De Zeng,	1,00
For the Mexican Squash, Joseph Fellows,	1,00
The Porter Squash, Lewis Jenkins,	1,00
Two splendid collections of flowers, presented by Mrs. Joy,	1,00

The Committee particularly commended a beautiful Oleander presented by Mrs. Rice.

After the award of premiums, the members of the Society and Citizens proceeded to the Brick Church, where prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hubbel, and a very able and eloquent address was delivered by GRAHAM H. CHAPIN, Esq. a copy of which is to be published by direction of the Society. After the exercises at the Church, a number of members of the Society, and other gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Dorsheimer, at the Lyons' Hotel. The President of the Society, John Greig, Esq. assisted by W. H. Adams, Esq. presided at the table, and much good feeling and social hilarity contributed to the zest of the repast. The following toasts were drunk after the removal of the cloth:—

By the President, John Greig, Esq.—The Orator of the day—From the excellent address with which he has favored us, we perceive that the village of Lyons excels equally in the mental talent of depicting in beautiful language, the knowledge appropriate to the objects of our Society, as in the practical talent of bringing to perfection the choicest vegetables, fruits and flowers.

By Vice President, W. H. Adams, Esq.—The County of Ontario, she furnishes to her children a Presiding Genius, in the most valuable art of Horticulture.

Gen. Whiting, of Geneva.—The County of Wayne—The youngest daughter of Ontario, as the youngest daughter always does, she has carried away the largest portion of the parental affection and the warmest of parental blessings.

G. H. Chapin, Esq. Orator of the day.—The

native vine of the United States when improved by an intermixture with foreign varieties, its generous products will equal those of the best vineyards of France.

Alexander Duncan, Esq. of Canandaigua.—The village of Geneva, from the commencement of our Society its warmest supporter.

Joseph Fellows, Esq. of Geneva.—The citizens of Canandaigua, from the commencement of our Society its warmest promoters.

Mark H. Sibley, Esq. of Canandaigua.—Old Ontario, she is so happy, in the affection of her youngest daughter, she has none in reserve for future glory.

Eliska B. Strong, Esq. of Monroe County.—Lyons.—For the richest of fruits, for the fairest of flowers,

That blush on our tables, or bloom in our bowers, For the buddings of beauty, and learning's fair scions,

Ab where can we match thee, thou gentlest of Lyons.

Mr. McConnell, of Canandaigua.—The Horticultural Societies throughout the union, May they succeed in the war they are now waging against the Curculio, and achieve a complete victory.

Z. Barton Stout, Esq. of Richmond.—The Monroe co. Horticultural Society, May its efforts be crowned with a success equal to the STRONG representation with which it has this day honored us.

A. L. Beaumont, Esq.—Mental culture, social culture and horticulture, the union of the three, indispensable to the perfect enjoyment of either.

Charles Butler, Esq. of Geneva.—Horticultural Societies contributing by their fruits to the highest social enjoyment.

John M. Hilley, Esq.—The Garden—The scene of man's original fall, and of his subsequent delights; the theatre of his early shame, and of his latter triumphs.

W. S. De Zeng, Esq. of Geneva.—The memories of Linnaeus and Darwin.

Samuel Hecox, Esq.—Horatio Gates Spafford—He merits the cordial thanks of this Society for the interest he has taken in its success.

From the Watertown Register, Sep. 28.

JEFFERSON COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

The annual *Cattle Show and Fair* of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society was held at this place yesterday; and it was another proud day for our country. Altho' the weather had been very unfavorable the day before, which would have prevented any one but a Jefferson farmer from coming the distance many were obliged to; and as much so as it well could be on that day; yet, at an early hour, our streets were thronged with people; the pens, which were more commodious than at any former year, were crowded with cattle, horses, sheep and swine; and the court room spread with manufactures of the richest kind. And we must now say, as we have before said, that Jefferson county defies every other county in the state to produce her equal in Horses, neat Stock, or Domestic Manufactures. Of the horses, some idea may be formed, when we state that, although this county has long had the reputation throughout the state, of producing the best, yet we never saw so fine a display. Of the horned cattle, we may say the same; particularly the

working oxen, and the exhibition of some fine animals of the Improved Durham, Devonshire and Holderness breeds. The sheep and swine showed to good advantage. The equal to domestic manufactures, we have never seen; and the ladies, to whose skill and industry we are principally indebted for the specimens here exhibited need no poetic flatterer to tell them of their pre-eminent virtue. We must notice in particular the fine specimens of Carpeting, which set Brussels and Venice at defiance; fulled cloth, flannel, diaper, linen and worsted productions, good enough for any person's use; straw and palm-leaf hats, equal to any thing imported; maple sugar, superior in beauty and flavor to any Havanna we have ever seen; and lastly some currant wine, that might make Old Madeira blush.

We were particularly pleased, on this occasion, to see many articles of stock, manufactures, &c. on which the Society offered no premium, presented, for show. Among these were a press or mill for making currant wine, invented in this county; and a specimen of silk thread, manufactured in the family of Capt. Seth Baily of this town, from worms hatched and fed on his own premises.

We were also gratified with a splendid display of Horticultural productions and fruit, which the Society have never taken into their account. Among these were some beautiful Orange and Lemon trees bearing fruit, from the garden of Mr. Le Ray; as also the egg plant, laden with its rich fruit; some elegant cauliflower, from the garden of Maj. Brown, of Brownville; Grapes in variety and abundance, for which the soil of this county is found to be well adapted; and a variety of other productions which we have not now time to notice.

After the exhibition of stock and manufactures, and the plowing match, a procession was formed and marched to the Methodist chapel, where an able address was delivered by Major E. Kirby, and the premiums awarded by the committees, whose reports we expect in season for our next. From thence, the procession proceeded to the Mansion House and partook of a sumptuous dinner; prepared in Mr. Gilson's best style. The whole proceedings of the day were conducted as usual with a splendid Ball in the evening at Parsons' Hotel.

From the British Farmer's Journal.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

In some parts of the south of France, the ancient method of treading the Corn out of the ear by horses or oxen, is still practised whilst near Paris and in a few other districts, thrashing machines are beginning to be used; but the great majority of the nation are only acquainted with the flail. Several extensive agriculturists, having found that the common thrashing mills cut the straw and rendered it unfit for the Paris markets, now use the machines, in which the grain is thrashed out by the quickly repeated strokes of numerous flat beaters. Women and children unbind the sheaves and throw them on a thick canvass cloth, that is tightly stretched by a roller at each end, round which it continually revolves, (in the same manner as in patent chaff-cutters,) thereby gradually moving the corn forward under the incessant action of the beaters; by this means, it is affirmed that the straw remains as whole and uninjured as if thrashed by the flail, and that these machines are, in every respect, as effi-

cient and economical as the common mill.— Notwithstanding the immense loads which their high roads, being almost all paved, enable the French vehicles to carry long-bodied carts on very high wheels, are in a most every province used instead of wagons. Let the reader picture to himself a deep cart body, formed of open rail work, and from 15 to 18 feet long, mounted on a pair of wheels 6 to 7 feet high, the whole of extraordinary strength and substance, and he will have a correct idea of a French road-cart. We suspect the continued use of such vehicles to arise much more from ancient habits, than from scientific principles; but it is however, obvious, that two large wheels create much less friction than four smaller ones. Their cart horses, although small, are certainly strong and generally in good condition, and pavement creates little draught, but still, we are convinced that it is chiefly their carts which enable them to carry such heavy loads; that of a team of four or five good horses is usually six to seven tons and the cart weighs near two more. From habit the men load these carts, with such nicety, that the shaft horse does not incur inconvenience or danger, and to prevent any weight from bearing on his back in descending a hill, the car has a windlass fixed in front, by turning which, the driver can in a moment regulate the point of gravity to any degree required. These vehicles turn upon the axle like the English tumbrel, and by that means casks and other articles are wound up into them, by the ropes fastened to the windlass roller in front, with extraordinary facility and expedition. The ploughs in Normandy, Picardy, and near Paris, resemble the smaller Kentish wheel-ploughs; they are usually drawn by two horses, though a few have three or four, but a driver is very rare. In French Flanders and a part of Alsace, the Brabant plough is used, which is very light, tolerably well made, and has a foot in front to regulate the depth. This plough is worked with one horse in the first ploughing, (that is only two or three inches deep,) and with two horses in the subsequent ones, which increase in depth each time. In the rest, that is, three-fourths of France, the ploughs are, generally, wretched implements and of endless variety; many, towards the south, have two small wings, or thick sticks, to serve for a double mould board, with a very long chisel-shaped share. It is a common practice in Languedoc, and other southern provinces, where they usually plough with oxen, to have the beam of the plough long enough to fasten immediately to the yoke of the beasts, instead of using a chain for that purpose as in other countries. In the northern provinces they almost invariably plough with horses, but in the centre and south of France oxen are more generally used, or, what is both singular and absurd, a mixture of the two is often seen. These teams are usually numerous, although in Languedoc, and other districts, where they have a fine large breed of oxen, only two are put to a plough. The ancient method of making the beasts draw by the head, by fastening the yoke to the horns, is still generally practised. Harrows are, almost every where, made entirely of wood, and rollers are very similar to the commonest English ones, except they are often drawn by ropes instead of shafts.— In the north, where the population is greater, and agriculture more improved, wheat is usually cut with hooks, sickles, or the Hain-

aunt scythe; but south of Paris the cradle scythe is used for all corn crops. From the dexterity, however, which habit gives the mowers, the wheat is seldom, if ever injured, unless in a wet harvest, an event of rare occurrence in such a climate, while the saving of labor is, of course, immense. The Hain-aunt scythe is an implement (very like that made in many parts of England for what is called "swapping" peas, seed tares, &c. and used in a similar manner,) which is well worthy of being generally introduced. A man cuts about an acre of wheat per day with it, and it is light enough for the use of women and girls. The handle is about eighteen inches long, and the blade rather more than two feet, and shaped like that of a scythe. A stick, with a hook at the end, is held in the left hand, to draw or hold the corn in the right position to receive the stroke. It cuts the straw close to the ground, without shaking out the grain; and is particularly efficacious when the corn has become beaten down and twisted by stormy weather. We met with a singular kind of sieve in several farms. The bottom was made of half-inch oak, thickly perforated with holes, instead of open lattice-work as in this country.— These sieves are suspended by a rope from a beam, and the corn is sifted through by a boy rocking the sieve, while a man replenishes it with corn. In French Flanders, as in the Netherlands, the milk is generally churned in its natural state, instead of the cream as in this and most other counties.— For this purpose very large barrels and other churns are used. An ingenious, though simple kind of these is square, and mounted upon large rockers. Across the middle of this churn is a partition full of holes, so that, when it is rocked, the milk rushes to and fro through these apertures; in this manner the women knit, &c., whilst they keep the machine in regular motion with their foot.

MANUFACTORIES AT

Taunton, Mass.

We gave an account of the works at *Troy, Fall River, Mass.*; we now pay attention to TAUNTON, situated only a few miles from the former place. Taunton has above 6000 inhabitants; 3 Presbyterian churches, 1 Episcopal, 1 Unitarian, 1 Baptist.

The Taunton Manufacturing Company have 4 mills; they spin, weave, bleach, dye cotton, and print calicoes, about 7,500,000 yards yearly, and employ 1000 hands.

Howard & Co. manufacture yearly 300 tons of iron from scraps; roll, 1,500 tons of iron in hoops, nail rods, and shovels; twenty-five dozen of shovels, besides a large quantity of nails, are made daily; and they employ 100 laborers.

Nest's Cotton Manufacturing Co. run 2000 spindles, 50 looms, employ 50 hands, and use 300 bales of cotton annually.

Dean's Cotton works, east, 600 spindles and employ 40 hands.

Sheppard's Cotton factory, west, runs 1725 spindles, and employs 60 hands.

Crocker & Co's Copper and Lead Factory use annually, 300 tons copper, and from 500 to 1000 tons of lead. There is also a factory for *Britannia* Teapots, started by a native mechanic, which is now flourishing. We suppose he must call his ware *Americania* Teapots.

— A silver and lead mine has been discovered at Lubec, in the State of Maine.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LINNEÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN, }
Flushing, Sept. 14th, 1831. }

MR. GOODSSELL:

We noticed your remarks on the subject of the Pomological Manual. The first part of that work, *complete in itself*, as far as it goes, was issued from the press a day or two since and may be obtained through any of the principal booksellers. We have requested thirty copies to be sent to Rossiter and Knox of your town, who are our present agents, and the second part will also be soon furnished them. Mr. Knox has recently visited our establishment, and will be able to inform you and others of the high order in which it is kept, the great regularity in its management, and the superior condition of its trees, and other productions contained in it. To persons residing at a remote distance, the name of *nursery* carries with it the same meaning, and fixes on the mind no distinguishing impression; but when we state to you that our establishment covers near fifty acres, compactly and regularly filled, that we employ from thirty to forty hands, and have had forty-eight, and that the lowest rate of its annual expenses is more than twelve thousand dollars, and that during the three years of 1826, 7 and 8, when we made such immense additions by importations, &c. it averaged \$18,000 a year, you will, perhaps, be led to form a correct estimate of its extent.

The collection of fruits is not one gathered from the four corners of the earth, without discrimination, but it is a concentration of what is deemed most valuable in every region where these fruits are cultivated, and where our unwearied exertions, could succeed in obtaining them, and it is unrivalled by any at present existing in this country or in any other, and only exceeded in the number of varieties by that of the London Horticultural Society, which it is well known is a general assemblage, and includes each fruit under all its synonymous titles.

We do not content ourselves with cultivating each variety by the name by which we receive it without examination; but of every variety the *original tree* is planted in our Horticultural orchard, and its fruit critically observed, in order to test its *accuracy*. The errors which we have detected in this way would fill a volume, and the numerous disappointments we have experienced would move the temper of a stoic. Thus have we toiled on from father to son, each endeavoring to contribute his share to advance what formed our patrimonial inheritance. That we have been anxious the public should not be injured by errors or deceptions, is plainly proved by the fact, that we have always readily imparted every information possible and have at all times shed as much light on the subject as was within our power. We express what is well known to our friends, when we state, that, all powerful as is the influence of gain, our exertions are much more to be attributed to our pleasure and pride in the advancement of Horticulture. Few are aware that many trees and plants, (even plum trees and roses) have cost us a guinea each, before they left Europe, which are now priced on our catalogues from fifty cents to one dollar each, and that many of the green house plants cost us five guineas each in Europe, that we now offer at low rates. But extensive propagation and great patronage have enabled us, thus to

present to our fellow-citizens, many articles for one tenth the price that we paid for them ourselves.

There is one most important result arising from our great disbursements in the increase and propagation of the trees and plants which affects both the public and ourselves. It has extended our stock to so great a degree that those who apply need not fear disappointments. No articles are named on our catalogues, but what we have ready in our garden to supply when desired, and it is only in case of an extraordinary demand for an article but recently introduced, that all the applicants can not be supplied.

There is another important point which few consider sufficiently. It is this: that where trees are of the same kind, there is a very great difference in the actual quality of the trees, in respect to size, vigor of growth, &c. The same remark will apply with equal force to the ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, &c.; a strong, well grown shrub, being of far greater value, in itself more capable of supporting your climate than a new layer or a young seion. All these points should receive the attention of those who wish to form plantations and they should scrupulously compare such as are furnished from the different nurseries and award their preference where it is justly due. Very respectfully, WM. PRINCE & SONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I have not discovered in any part of COXE'S "View of the cultivation of Fruit Trees," that he had any knowledge of the Curculio, or any suspicion of what caused our stone fruit prematurely to drop from the tree. He remarks that the *Green Gage* "seldom succeeds either in grass or open situations *without shelter from buildings*."—It is probable that he took up this notion, as he did several others, without much examination. In a district three degrees further north, and several hundred feet more elevated, I have seen nothing to indicate it more tender than other plums. Last year mine bore well in the open ground, far from any building, after a hard winter, although we had many severe vernal frosts after the fruit was set on the branches.

That this, like some other stone fruit, should be more productive near buildings, is easily explained by referring to the limited disposition of the curculio, and to the domestic animals that daily pass near most of the buildings on a farm.

Of Apricots he says, "Linneæus comprehends [it] in the same genus with the plum and cherry: yet the two latter will not take on each other, nor will the apricot take on the cherry: but peaches succeed on apricots—and the apricot will take on every kind of plum. I have found the apricot produced from the stone a more rigorous stock for the peach, than any kind of plum stock."

These remarks may be useful, and I transcribe them with approbation; but what follows is of a very different cast and character: "This fruit [the apricot] is extremely tender in our severe winters, in open or exposed situations *unprotected by a wall*."

I have reason to believe that this notion is prevalent through a very extensive district in which Coxe resided; and it is more probable that he adopted the popular opinion. It is not unlikely that it was derived from their English ancestors

who had always seen the apricot trained as a *wall fruit*. But be this as it may, it is quite time that some attempt should be made to explode it. The protection afforded by a building, is doubtless the same as the green gage receives, for neither can need any more protection *from the weather* than the peach needs.

After cultivating the apricot for several years. I am prepared to say that I have found it, in every respect, full as hardy as the peach tree, neither is the fruit more liable to be damaged by frost. Indeed I know not how to account for the strange neglect which this fine tree has received; for the stone or pit of the apricot grows still more freely than the peach, and it *takes well* by budding or grafting on plum stocks and peach stocks.

Coxe's remarks on the Nectarine are very similar to the preceding. "It seldom succeeds in the climate of this state [New Jersey] *unprotected by buildings*—the tree grows as vigorously as the peach, subject to the same diseases—and blossoms and bears fruit in abundance, but they generally *fall before perfectly ripe*."—"I could never raise them in an open situation *more than one year*—my trees were then young and vigorous, they bore abundantly, and a large portion of the fruit of several kinds ripened in the fullest perfection; after several subsequent but vain attempts I have abandoned the cultivation of them—I believe they will thrive as well as the peach in the sheltered gardens of our large towns."

It is evident from the foregoing extract that Coxe had no suspicion of the real cause of his disappointment. He first ascribes it to the climate, though he admits that the trees bore one year "in the fullest perfection," yet without any remark to show that the character of that season was more favorable than usual. The truth is, the summers of the Genesee country, three degrees further north, are warm enough to bring this fruit to perfection in the open ground; and last year we had it in plenty, far from any building. He next seems to suggest that his success that year might be owing to the vigor of his young trees. Mine however, lost all their fruit for several years before they ripened a nectarine; but I have seen many cases of other young trees bearing well for one year but not longer, owing to the circumstance that few curculios found it the first year, but they had so much increased as to destroy all the fruit in the second year; and this was without doubt the case with Coxe's trees. His simple statement that the fruit "*generally fell before it was perfectly ripe*," points out the curculio at once to every well informed orchardist.

The curculio appears to prefer some kinds of plums to others. We know it is more partial to the nectarine than to the apricot, or perhaps to any other kind of stone fruit,—and hence Coxe's ultimate failure. D. T.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

CIDER.

Your remarks, page 2nd of the first number, on making cider, deserve the attention of every farmer who has an orchard. Without denying the excellence of crab cider, or that made from the Harrison or Campfield apple, which are the most famous for cider in the world, and ordinarily command from six to ten dollars a barrel in the New-York market, as they come from the press,

it may be safely affirmed that it is in the power of every farmer to manufacture an excellent cider from orchards of ungrafted fruit. Some years ago, a large orchard, chiefly of natural fruit fell into my hands. The former owner had for many years made his family cider from this orchard with much care; but it was seldom good. The first part of the barrel was sometimes tolerable, but by the time a third part was drawn it became too sour for any common sober stomach. Considering sour cider as worse than none, I resolved on a reformation. As the apples were ripe, I went through the orchard and struck a hatchet into every tree whose fruit was bitter or unpleasant. The following winter, the trees so marked, about 100 out of 250, were cut down and conveyed to the woodpile. The next season my cider was made as usual, being strained through surl. Two barrels were selected for bottling, and better cider I venture to say was never made. Its decided excellence was admitted by gentlemen from New-York, curious in preparing their own cider, and for thirty years conversant with the best varieties of that market. It is easy to perceive that a few bad trees may ruin an orchard.

Cleveland, Ohio.

E. Y.

BREEDING.

Breeding *in and in* is defined in page 36 of the Genesee Farmer, to be breeding from the best animals and ejecting the worst. I understand it to consist in selecting animals from the same line or family; in other words those nearly related, not excluding the degrees of consanguinity forbidden by the canonical law. It was in this way that Mr. Bakewell, the celebrated grazer, advanced his cattle and sheep to such a pitch of improvement as to be regarded as the founder of a new family. It might be a curious study to trace the effect of similar connexions in the human family. Some historians assert that the royal races of Europe, and especially the house of Bourbon have been in this way essentially impaired in mind and body; but may we not rather impute this degeneracy to hereditary disease and continued debauchery! The finest race horses, possessing not only beauty, but the greatest speed and bottom, have been the product of such unnatural connexions.

E. Y.

THE SWEET POTATO.

The sweet potato is cultivated in Ohio. It is common in the Cincinnati market, and a few hundred bushels are annually raised in the vicinity of Cleveland. But though a pleasant and desirable article, they have not the flavor and relish of those from Virginia. An intelligent horticulturist from Detroit assures me that those in that market are not to be named in the same day with those of the southern states. But from my own limited experience, I am inclined to suspect that their inferiority here is rather owing to the cook than the climate. Though called a potato, it is wholly unlike our common potato, being a species of *Convolvulus*. Its origin and history are involved in much obscurity. By some writers it is said to be a native of the east, and to have been early dispersed throughout the continent of Europe. By others it is said to have originated in the West Indies, to have been taken thence to the Philippines, and afterwards scattered through Asia and Europe. Its true botanical name is *Convolvulus*

batatas. Our common potato is a species of *Solanum* or night shade, a genus of plants which includes the egg plant, the Jerusalem artichoke, tomatoes, &c.

E. Y.

Our correspondent E. Y. says, "our common potato is a species of solanum or night shade, a genus of plants which includes the egg plant, the Jerusalem artichoke, tomatoes, &c." This was probably a mistake, as the potato belongs to the 5th class, Pentandria, Order *Monogynia*, which class includes all plants with perfect flowers, containing five stamens, which do not grow upon the pistil; but the Jerusalem artichoke belongs to the 18th Class *Syngenesia*, order *Polygamia Frustantra*. This order is distinguished by having the florets of the *disk*, or centre of the flower perfect, while those of the *ray*, or edge are neuter.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER.—No. III.

MR. FLEET—My work, this morning, has been rather protracted, so that you may perceive it, in the trembling of my blistered fingers. Yet, Sir, this is the only way to discipline the mind, in actual culture, so that its instructions may be of any use to others. The school of knowledge, is a school of labor. While I was busy with my hoe in the Garden, long before the sun peeped over the hills, I heard the notes of our *family Harp*, and am now prepared to come in-doors, and complete my promised sketch of the labors of a Household of Husbandry. The men and boys have all had their breakfasts, a fine dish of baked beans, with a square of old pork on the top of the dish; the teams have been fed with chopped hay and rye meal, moistened, and all have gone off to their labors in the field, and I have four hours to devote to you.

Wool and Flax duly prepared to their hands, sets all the energies of my in-door household in action. Two pieces, at least, of woollen out-side cloths, must be prepared for our own use, good, substantial homespun, one for us, and one for the manufacturers; besides Flannel, for under garments, and for bedding. All they make, more than this, is their perquisite, for laying up such things as may be wanted, by-and by. Stocking yarn, and stockings keep the little fingers in business; with which, besides supplying all our own wants, in this way, they get a good many sixpences, by sale of these articles, and have always something to help others, who need, and deserve help. Something has to be done, rather more frequently than I could wish, towards keeping up the necessary supply of carpeting, and they are now engaged in that way. The weaving is to be done at Hudson, but they mean to send yarn enough to make all their carpets, and pay for the weaving. So, you see, I cannot complain. One yard, I know, and by experience, of the carpeting they made a few years since, is worth two, for service, compared with the best that is 'made for sale.' Some of our acquaintances have adopted the opinion, perhaps on the persuasions of the Factory folks, that it is cheaper to purchase their carpeting, and save all this 'fuss of spinning, dyeing, &c.' as they call it: but such Farmers are not Farmers, and will, sooner or later, discover this, as to their sorrow. We know many such; but it is pride, Mr. Editor, which gets the better of their understanding. At all events, we are, and mean to be, Farmers,

out-doors and in-doors, at home and abroad. By-and-by, when I shall have disposed of the ground-work of the work of the Farm, we will come to the Education of a Farmer's Family, upon which much may be said.

Butter and Cheese, Mr. Fleet, as I hope you will remember, are essential articles on the table of the Husbandman, as well as in supplying that which keeps all the wheels in order, even this old 'Fly-wheel of the Farm.' To be sure we do not use so much money as some folks, and therefore we have the more for use, when the wet day comes, as come it will, to all men. The Dairy, and I am sorry to say it, attracts much less general attention, in this state, than it deserves. A well managed dairy, is among the most profitable of a Husbandman's business. That is, on a suitable Farm, a matter that will be discussed hereafter. Our Dairy is small, an appendage, a sort of family convenience, because our Farm is not adapted to any thing more; but it supplies us with plenty of butter and cheese, of good quality, besides some dozen of fine cheeses for our friends in town and at a good round price. With some people, you know, a cheap thing is a vulgar thing, which does not happen to be our notion, and so we are willing to let other have their own way, as we have ours, always honestly speaking our sentiments. Town notions, at any rate, will not do for the Farm house, where living is to be made by Farming.

Taking in the business of a whole year, Soap is to be made, hard and soft; Candles, wick-yarn, and a supply of flax thread; bleaching to be attended to, dyeing, pickling, and something in the form of preserves, to say nothing of herbs, for cookery and medicine, besides dried fruits, and some pumpkins, for Yankee pies, all which must receive attention at the right time, as well as the every day concerns of the household. Bonnets; also, for which the straw must be cut, to a day, in order that the girls may save a good many dollars, and learn how to save them, by the dexterity of their own little fingers. The girl that cannot, or will not, make her own bonnet, either from straw or any thing else, is not fit to be the wife of the Farmer, and much less to have the education of his children of a Farmer's family.

We use some 'printed goods,' as they now call calicoes and chintzes; some cotton shirtings, and sheetings, and muslins, which come in by purchase, but always from the surplus of the household. We use none however, except of American fabric, for which the Factory folks are always glad to get the things of the farm in exchange; a business that accommodates all parties, and is besides conducive to national prosperity and the public good. The body is preserved in health, by a due circulation of the blood, toward which labor contributes so much. So, also, in the body politic, the community, the state, or commonwealth, where the fruits of industry have free action, all the energies of all the members are stimulated into vigorous activity and healthfulness, and that which is salutary to each, is sure to be to all. There is nothing of that narrow policy of conclusive selfishness, in all this, which would set the dairy Farmer at enmity with the grain Farmer, the producer against the consumer; nor is there, in the principles of the real Farmer, whether he raise pork, beef, grain, or cotton, rice, indigo, or tobacco. Whatever, in short, is best for the greatest number of individuals, is best for

the whole, and therefore for the public. The Virginian does not want to eat all his tobacco, nor we our wheat. Shingles, and wooden dishes, produced on the mountains, would make poor food; but the grain they exchange for, and the meat, produced in surplus, elsewhere, sustain the foresters, and form indispensable articles, every where, though these, only produced to excess.

"Sprung a leak!" The sugar tub sprung a leak! So the children thought, but it was only that the tap at the bottom had been pulled out, in order to drain off the molasses, or syrup, from our last remaining tub of maple sugar. This occurrence reminds me of something that was probably omitted in a previous number, for the out-door folks of our Farm, the men and boys make the excellent and delicious sweet, from our very ample Sugar Orchard, abundance for the use of the whole household. One hundred trees have produced us 600 lbs a year, besides a barrel of maple molasses, and two or three of vinegar, from the latest runnings of the sap. This makes work, however; but comes on in March, when we have time to attend to it, and by which time the boys are glad to get out of the school-house, and open the summer campaign by a 'demonstration' upon the Maple Orchard.

When I was a Farmer's boy, I felt all this. Our Sap Works were in a hollow of the breast of the 'Hog Back' Ridge, or Hill, and never were their happier evenings, than occurred in that grove of gigantic sugar maples. There were a few scattered hemlocks, and belts of evergreens on three sides, in which the *Whet saw*, as we used to call it—a mocking-bird,—was very industrious, and very musical, while the owl delighted to hoot, and scream at us, around our evening fire. I well remember the glare of light, the wild and lovely scenery, the music of the night birds, and the occasional Parties, at *sugaring-off-times*, when all the boys and girls came together, to eat, play, and be happy.

[Although the following article was published in the *Plough Boy* eight or ten years ago, and a long controversy ensued, still we find many persons of much respectability, very positive that chess is the production of wheat. They say they have examined it closely, and almost detected it in the very act of turning into chess. In the hopes of leading farmers to more careful experiments, we continue the subject, and recommend the following to their attentive perusal.—*N. Y. Farmer.*]

Extract from an Address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Cayuga County.
By DAVID THOMAS.

"I should greatly regret that the quantities of *wheat* and *barley* cannot be so expeditiously and accurately determined, were it not that the *quality* rather than the *quantity* ought to be the criterion of merit. Although good crops are greatly dependent on the hand of industry, yet *wheat* and *barley* are less so than any others; and sometimes these appear so capricious, that were we regulated only by the *quantity* we should adjudge our premium to the undeserving. There are other methods however, by which the careful farmer may be distinguished. The *cockle*, the *chess*, and various other weeds which pollute and impoverish the crop, will stand witnesses against the former class of cultivators; and I earnestly recommend that no premium be adjudged to him who may permit either of those two nuisances to remain in his fields.

I trust there are not many who will think these conditions unreasonable. On a former occasion I called your attention the subject of *cockle*. It was shown that the seed will lie for years, if not for ages, in pasture land; and I suggested that our care ought chiefly to be extended to this plant before it attain maturity. The employment of the *rolling screen*, as a precautionary measure, may also prove important. But whatever means the farmer may adopt totally to extirpate this plant, he will be encouraged during its prosecution, by the conviction that *the perverted vigor of no other seed will reproduce it.*

"I wish for the credit of some farmers that they could feel the same confidence of destroying *chess*. The vulgar opinion respecting the origin of this plant is too well known to need a recital, but perhaps all of you do not know that some are indifferent about its mixing with seed wheat or seed rye, alleging that it is never produced by its own seed. When error of opinion results in a practice so preposterous, it is time to enter our protest. Perhaps we have all been told of the appearance of this plant in fields of grain where it was never sown; but *this seed is so small as to render its detection by a careless observer improbable.* It is true that botanists have given us long lists of mule or hybrid plants; but *chess* has never had a place assigned in this catalogue. It is not even pretended by the advocates of this notion that the seed-wheat from which this monster is said to rise, was the offspring of vegetable adultery; they admit that the wheat may rise perfect from the ground, but after being injured by cattle, or in unfavorable situations, its nature becomes changed; and the stalk instead of being crowned with the golden grain is only burdened with the shrivelled *chess*. Now, it would be safe to assert that nothing analagous to such transformation can be produced from the vegetable kingdom. It may not be irrelevant however, to remark that *chess, though a weaker plant than wheat is yet more hardy*; and accordingly, *where wheat is thick and flourishing, the chess droops among the stubble*; but, *where cattle or excessive moisture have injured the wheat, chess springs with renewed vigor and fills the vacancy.*

"But I am well aware of the inefficacy of reason in combatting inveterate prejudices which have been cherished from infancy; and to convince the believers of that doctrine that it is founded in mistake, and unworthy of enlightened minds, I shall refer to facts that admit not of contradiction. *The chess is a perfect plant, as different from wheat; as the latter is from rye or barley,—with seed completely capable of vegetating, and known in science by the name of *Bramus Secalinus**. The botanist,—who examines things with incomparable more care than the assertors of this doctrine,—would no sooner admit this plant to be a degeneracy of Nature, because it grows in our wheat field,—than the Zoologist would admit the sheep to be the degenerate offspring the Cow, because it feeds in the same pasture.

"I shall mention another circumstance which to some may appear still more conclusive. *A farmer who lives in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and whose veracity I have known by long intercourse to be unimpeachable, lately assured me that for many years not one stalk of chess had appeared in his grain fields.*"

From the New-England Farmer.

PACKING BUTTER.

The defective manner in which butter is often packed in this country is generally observed, and is frequently the occasion of great loss, alike to the manufacturer, the vender, and the shipper. It often happens that this article is brought to market in firkins made of green staves, full of sap, and heads; the consequence is, that the pickle is sure to leak out, and the butter, impregnated with the taste of pine, becomes unpalatable, and the shrinking of the staves freely admits the air, and soon renders the butter rancid. In Ireland, where the staves to make the packages cost more than double the price they would here, the kegs to put butter in are made of thoroughly seasoned white oak, entirely clear of sap; should the same attention be paid here, the value and consequent profit would be greatly enhanced.—The greatest proportion of the butter bro't to market, particularly for exportation, it is presumed, is taken in by traders in the country. It would probably be to their advantage to adopt the following method, that is said to have been successfully tried, of having a cask of cool and strong pickle in the store cellar, directly under the counter, where the butter is weighed, and a hopper in the counter over the cask, and empty the butter directly from the scales into the hopper, from which it is conveyed to the pickle, and every night or the next morning carefully sort the butter as nearly as can be with regard to color and quality, so that what may be contained in a keg should have the same appearance, and the buttermilk well worked out, and the butter carefully packed in good seasoned white oak kegs, clear of sap. It is generally brought to the trader in boxes, and from a considerable number of different persons in a day, and of course of various colors and qualities, which would remain in the pickle separately in the same form it was in when it was emptied from the boxes, and leaves it in the best situation to sort and pack, and puts it at once out of the way, instead of its being left about the store exposed to the air as has sometimes been the case.

Portsmouth, N. H. Sept. 9.

THE SILK WORM.

This useful little animal, the author of so much luxury and magnificence, is one of the most interesting objects in nature. In its disposition it is perfectly gentle and inoffensive, affording both instruction and reproof, to all who may behold them, and withal richly compensating the owner for all the care bestowed upon them.

The egg which produces the worm is smaller than a common sized pin-head, of a bright yellow, which in process of time becomes of a brownish cast. After the mulberry leaf has attained to a sufficient size, the eggs are placed in a room, where if the temperature ranges between seventy and eighty, they will hatch in three or four days.—When they first make their appearance, they are diminutive in size as scarcely to be perceptible, of a blackish hue, varying in complexion as they increase in age.

The process of casting off their skins, which it is said they do four times, is slow, and to appearance somewhat painful. The time of this change taking place may be known by their refusing to eat, rearing their heads and remaining stationary nearly four hours. They then fasten the extremity of

their covering to the table and commence their onward march, the skin separating from about the neck, affording them egress without difficulty.

Each time they appear in a new dress their appetites are sensibly increased, until they attain unto a *perfect worm*, which will take place at the end of five or six weeks, when they become almost transparent—of a light cream color, handsomely variegated with dark spots. Nearly the whole length upon the back, may be seen at this period; what is thought by some to be a large blood vessel, expanding and contracting at intervals. When the time for winding arrives, they raise their heads and look around for a suitable place to suspend their cocoons, (which, however, is generally made for them by placing near them oak branches or a suitable frame) upon which they commence their task, by fastening on all sides within their reach, a coarse web of silk, to contain the cocoon, which in size and proportion resembles a pigeon's egg, in which they inclose themselves, leaving sufficient space for the free motion of the body in arranging the silk in regular layers of an uniform thickness, which can be seen by cutting the cocoons in pieces. The length of time occupied in its formation is four or five days of unceasing toil; and from the beginning of its labors until the close of life, a period of four or five weeks it abstains *wholly from food* of any kind. At the expiration of fifteen or twenty days, the worm has been converted into a chrysalis, and from the latter to a beautiful white miller. In that state it is very active, although unable to mount into the air. It moves about upon its feet in small circles, its wings in rapid motion, and after a few more days of enjoyment in its new state of existence, it deposits its eggs, to the number of four or five hundred, and closes its eventful life.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—No. I VOL. III. has been received. This medical paper is issued on the 2d and 4th Wednesdays of each month, and each no. contains 18 octavo pages, at the price of \$1.25 per year, payable in advance; by P. H. Porter, no. 121, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—The Journal of Health is evidently a cheap work; it is printed in good plain style, its chief merit consisting in the intelligence and candor with which its articles are written. It is conducted by an association of Physicians.

We do not know that we can notice this work better, than by copying the editor's remarks, on the commencement of 3d volume. They represent several wholesome truths to our readers, which we sincerely hope may be of some profit to them:—

In beginning with our readers and friends a new year of our editorial career, we have indulged in the course of retrospection here spoken of. We have communed with ourselves, and with each other, on the bearing of the opinions advanced, and facts stated in the volume now closed. We have, in default of manly and judicious criticism from others, taken the task on ourselves, and have arrived at conclusions which, though they do not wound our self-love, are certainly not a mere echo of this feeling. Having thus prepared ourselves, may we not be allowed, in a frank and friendly spirit, to ask our reader to lend us

their ear, while we invite their attention to a brief review of topics, which we have had occasion to present to them concerning their health, and as a necessary connexion, indeed, almost integral part, the evenness of their moral feelings and the vigour of their intellectual faculties. We would pray them to engage for a brief space in the task of retrospection, and while doing so, to separate into two classes, the acts and agents by which their health has been affected during the past year. The first will include all by which they are conscious they have been injured. The second all that have manifestly contributed to their bodily well being.

Among the causes operating injuriously they will be able, by a careful retrospection, to separate those which have injured by their excess, from those which are positively and inherently detrimental. Under the first head they will probably class: 1. Eating *too p. omnisciously* of numerous articles of food, each *single one* of which, general experience shows may be made subservient to healthy nutrition. 2. Eating *too much* of one or two articles of food, which in *moderate quantity* are universally recognized as wholesome and nourishing. 3. Excess in eating, relatively to *deficiency of exercise*. 4. Excess in the same way, relatively to *period*, as heavy suppers just before going to bed. 5. Labour of body, or bodily exercise, in excess, relatively to *existing strength or prior habit*. 6. Labor of mind or mental exertion, too great in reference to its *duration* at any one time, or to the *particular period*, as after a full meal or at midnight. 7. Sleep and repose in bed, excessive in the entire interval, in regard to the *united exercise of mind or body during the day*, and to the general usage and experience of persons similarly constituted and circumstanced; or sleep and repose misplaced in regard to the period in the twenty-four hours when they are indulged in—as from midnight to eight or ten in the morning, or in the day in place of the night. 8. Amusements and recreations taken at improper periods places, as when gymnastic exercises, including dancing, are attempted after a full meal; or visits to the theatre or ball-room prolonged late into the night; or any amusement attempted to be enjoyed in a close atmosphere, as in a crowded room, theatre, &c. 9. Exposure to a cool air, or to wind, pure in itself and of refreshing temperature, but misapplied relatively to exhaustion from great bodily exercise, much perspiration, & cool skin. 10. The use of drink, of a wrong temperature in regard to the existing state of the body, as when very cold water is drunk by a person who has been exhausted by exposure to intense solar heat and great labour; or who is at the time suffering from cramps or flying pains in the stomach: the whole mischief here has been from the coldness, not the fluid itself, than which there is no other so salutary, safe and proper, if it be of a suitable temperature.

The agents inherently detrimental to health will be found, by the persons who indulge in retrospection of their own feelings, to be those which are neither adapted to nourish the body, nor to give appropriate stimulus and exercise to any one sense; but the effect of which is uniformly, with more or less rapidity, to weaken, by first excited—and to destroy the balance of the functions of the body, and render unequal the operation of the mental faculties. First in degree, of the directly injurious causes, are fluid stimuli with an alcoholic basis, such as distilled and vinous liquors, solid substances of a narcotic character, and chiefly tobacco in its various forms, and opium: next in the scale are other matters called medicinal, such as salts, acids, bitter mixtures and infusions, astringents and chalybeates—when habitually or oft taken.

Next in importance to the communion with one's self about matters of direct personal interest and gratification, comes that which fixes our attention and feelings on whatever concerns those we love. Let us then invoke mothers, while reviewing the past year, to scrutinize with care the effects of the course they have pursued, on the health of their children. Have they followed out the advice & directions which, when first given, they received with readiness, and promised to act on? Has the puny and pallid infant become, during the year, a chubby faced child? or has the fulness and colour of health been exchanged in the little being for an emaciated and sickly frame? Has the occasional indulgence of its appetite for cakes, sugar plums, &c. been allowed to become a fixed indulgence? and have its colics been converted into habitual indigestion, with its accompaniments fretfulness, much crying, and irascibility? Is its sleep sound and refreshing, or broken by starts and screams? On the solution of these questions depends the course of conduct which the mother ought to pursue for the future, so as no longer to sacrifice the health of her child to her own indolence, waywardness, or forgetfulness. Let her inquire what in its clothing its food, and its exercise in the open air is faulty, according to the opinion of those on whom she reposes confidence, and to general experience.

Does a father now make the unwelcome discovery that his son, just entering his teens, smokes a segar occasionally, and can toss off a glass of grog?—he ought to ask himself, on retrospection, what there has been in his own practice, in these particulars, to set so bad, so cruel an example.

☞ The rumor of yellow Fever, at New-Orleans, is contradicted.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS will be received until the 8th instant, for Trees, from the East; after which time, it will be too late for persons to send this Fall.—Those wishing Cherry Trees, will do well to send now, in preference to sending in the spring.
not 3 ROSSITER & KNOX.

RAIL ROAD EXCURSION.

ALBANY, SEPT. 26.—On Saturday, a numerous company, at the request of the president and directors of the Mohawk and Hudson rail-road company, enjoyed a very gratifying ride upon the road.

The company consisted of the governor, lieutenant governor, members of the senate, now in session as a court of errors, our senators in congress, the chancellor and judges of the supreme and district courts, state officers, the president of the board of assistants and members of the common council of the city of New-York, the mayor recorder and corporation of this city, and several citizens of New-York, Albany and Schenectady.

Owing to a defect in one of the supply pipes of the English locomotive, that powerful and effective engine was not brought into the line, and the party, having been delayed in consequence, did not leave the head of Lydius-street until nearly 12 o'clock. They then started with a train of ten cars, three drawn by the American locomotive, the De Witt Clinton, and seven by a single horse each. The appearance of this fine cavalcade, if it may be so called, was highly imposing. The trip was performed by the locomotive in 46 minutes, and by the cars drawn by horses in about an hour and a quarter.

From the head of the inclined plane, about half a mile from Schenectady, the company were conveyed in carriages to Davis' Hotel, where they were joined by the mayor and several citizens of Schenectady. The invitations extended also to a dinner, prepared by Mr. Davis in a manner that reflected credit upon his extensive and well known establishment. It was an elegant entertainment. The guests sat down at 2 P. M. Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG presiding, assisted by the Hon. JAS. McKOWN, recorder of the city of Albany.

The rich viands and good wines were partaken of with a high zest; and many sentiments were drunk. Among them we recollect only the following :

By Gov Throop. *The Hudson and Mohawk Rail Road*—Its successful execution has given us practical evidence of the foresight of those who embarked in the experiment.

By Lieut Gov Livingston. *The productions of our mines and forests*—Converted into Rail Roads, Machinery and Ships, they attest the genius, wealth and enterprise of America.

By Hon F Bloodgood, Mayor of Albany. *The memory of Robert Fulton*—a public benefactor—whose country has profited more from his genius, enterprise and experiments, than his immediate descendants. The present occasion verifies it.

By Phillip Hone, Esq of New York. *The good cities of Albany and Schenectady*—a little railing between neighbors, often results in a good understanding.

By the Recorder of the city of Albany. *The first Rail Road in the state of New York*—Worthy of the great works by which it is surrounded.

The President of the day, having been pertinently alluded to in a toast by S. Swartout Esq of New York.

Mr CAMBRELENG returned his acknowledgments. He added, that, the hour of returning to Albany having arrived, he was reminded of

a remark of our facetious host, late "of the hill," that our difficulty hitherto had been to find time to travel, but when railroads were constructed, our only difficulty would be to find time to stop. He remarked that at the breaking ground on the road last year, he had ventured to predict that it would be merely an humble pioneer to more extensive and useful works, spreading through every part of the state; and he hoped, however we might politically differ, we should all unite in our efforts to introduce this prominent improvement in the age. There could be but one opinion of the expediency of more rapidly facilitating commercial operations—of more widely spreading intelligence, and of drawing distant communities into more frequent social and friendly intercourse. As one among other improvements projected he would propose

The Buffalo Rail Road—May we soon breakfast in Utica, dine at Rochester, and sup with our friends on Lake Erie

From thence, the return to this city was an imposing spectacle. It was a practical illustration of the pre-eminence of this mode of travel and conveyance. The American locomotive started with a train of five cars, each containing nineteen or twenty persons, besides the tender; and never did "brother Jonathan," as it is familiarly called, perform the trip in more beautiful style. It came down with its train, in 35 minutes, being at the rate of 19 miles an hour. The last six miles were performed in 14 minutes. The cars, with horse power, came down in 63 minutes.

The expression of gratification and surprise, at the complete success of this important improvement, and the great changes in the facility and rapidity of intercourse between different and distant parts of the state, was universal.

We understand, also, that the doubts of the gentlemen from the city of New-York, so far as any were entertained, with regard to the utility and practical effects of the Harlem rail-road, were removed. At this distance, it seems to be difficult to regard that improvement in any other than a favorable light. The locomotive cannot be introduced upon a travelled road or street; but that the Harlem rail-road may be adapted to horse power, without the least interruption at the cross-streets, and with great ease in all respects, is perfectly certain. Of the importance and general utility of that work to the permanent interests of the city, the impression is generally very favorable.

The English locomotive, the Robert Fulton, went up yesterday, with a train of cars in 38 minutes, and returned in 22 minutes; being at the rate of over 22 miles an hour.—[Argus.

MACON, Aug 30. We are apprehensive, from the accounts which are daily reaching us, that the late rains will materially injure our crops of cotton and corn. The rot, we are informed, has already commenced its ravages among the cotton, and fears are entertained that our corn will not escape the mildew.

On Monday last the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his 95th year.

CANAL TOLLS.

The Tolls received at the Canal Collector's office, at this place, from the 15th of April to the 15th of Sept. 1831, amount to - \$105,348 69
Rec'd during same period, 1830, 69,509 79

Excess over last year, 36,538 90
We have not noticed the shipment of Flour.

Hon. Joseph Story, Edward A. Newton, Esq and Mr. Charles Sprague, have been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, Commissioners to report to the Legislature of that State, a revision of the laws relative to bank notes, with a view to furnish effectual protection against counterfeiting.

The Abbot of Cligni, went to Rome, where he lived so high, that he had become *dyspeptic*—he was at length advised to travel to take the waters of Sienna:—on the way thither, the dyspeptic Abbot was taken in the toils of a robber, who confined him in a strong room, and only gave him a piece of toasted bread and a pitcher of sour wine for his daily repast. At length the robber found that his dignified patient had been eating a few dry beans, left in his prison. He was released, perfectly cured; gave his physician a large sum, and obtained his pardon for robbing of the Pope. Let the dyspeptic try the medicine.

It is in contemplation to open a Rail Road, from London to Edinburg, via Bedford and Doncaster; the 340 miles may be passed in fourteen hours.

On the 21th inst. *Mount Auburn Cemetry*, near Boston, was to have been consecrated by appropriate religious exercises: and an address by the Hon. Joseph Story. The Mount is wooded. The plan is in accordance with the spirit of the times.

A Rail Road has been surveyed from Boston to Worcester, Ms.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Fete and festival was held at Boston, on the 21st instant. The exhibitions of Fruits and Flowers was said to be very splendid, and abundant. General Dearborn presided at the festival. There were upwards of 30 principal contributors to the exhibition: several from New-York, Jamaica, L. Island, New Hampshire, &c. &c.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES, and Quicks.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the growers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at \$2 50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (*Gleditschia triacanthus*) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at \$5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nursery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of L. Tucker, Rochester. BUEL & WILSON
Albany Nursery, July 16

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Terms—\$2.50 per annum, or
\$2.00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The second autumnal meeting, of the Horticultural Society of the county of Monroe, was held at the Arcade, in the village of Rochester, on the 30th of September, and the exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, and Garden vegetables of superior qualities, was truly gratifying to every friend to Horticulture. Although it is but a little more than one year since the formation of this society, yet the specimens exhibited, give incontestable proofs of the favorable climate of the valley of the Genessee, and also the attention which Horticulture has already received from some of our distinguished citizens. An evident improvement in the varieties of annuals, has taken place within the last year among the members of the society, and the care and liberality with which seeds are saved and distributed to each other, give sure token of a continuation of such improvement for the year to come. Nearly fifty varieties of European and American Grapes, of most approved qualities were exhibited, some clusters of which were of an uncommon size, and would have been so looked upon, even in the vineyards of France. From the perfect maturity at which all of these Grapes had arrived, and the past maturity of some, even before our section of country had been visited by autumnal frosts, all doubts as to the favorableness of our climate must vanish, and there is reason to believe that the district of country on the southern shores of Lake Ontario is better calculated for the perfection of this fruit, and for making wine, than any other part of the United States.

From the great variety of articles presented at the fair, we should not be doing justice to the enterprising growers by simply giving the test of premiums, as from the recent establishment of the society, and the consequent want of funds, it is impossible to award to any but those whose articles were decidedly superior. We therefore give a list of such articles as were in every respect, worthy of being exhibited.

By *J. K. Guernsey Esq., Prest.*—A basket of very fine Isabella Grapes; also a branch of a vine half an inch in diameter, upon which were forty-five clusters of Grapes weighing about 15 pounds. A basket of black kidney or Sault St. Marie Potatoes, with several varieties of fine apples and pears.

By *E. B. Strong, Esq. 1st V. Prest.*—Ten varieties of cultivated Pears, amongst which were the Bergamot, Bonchretien, Stevens', St. Michael or Vergalieu and Seckle pears. A great variety of apples of the best cultivated kinds too numerous to particularise, weighing from 8 to 18 ounces each. Also some fine Portugal Quinces of large size, and the nuts from Prince's Chenquepin Chesnut, and several fine specimens of Peaches.

By *S. Cornell, 2d V. P.*—A basket of fine Isabella Grapes, and about 20 varieties of rose and green house plants, many of which were in full flower and very ornamental.

By *J. Hawley, Esq. 3d V. P.*—Some fine Isa-

bella Grapes, and a fine variety of Peaches, amongst which were the Columbia and Lemon varieties in full perfection, Seckle and Bergamot Pears, &c.

By *Dr. J. W. Smith*—Five clusters of the White Hungarian Tokay Grapes, weighing four pounds and fourteen ounces, of fine appearance and delicious flavor.

By *S. S. Allcott*—White sweet water grapes, in fine perfection, and a basket or large Portugal Quince, averaging more than a pound weight each.

By *G. H. Holden, Esq.*—Twelve varieties of foreign grapes; some of which were very fine; also two kinds of large winter squashes, one of which was a new and valuable variety.

By *O. Walder, Esq.*—Four varieties of American grapes; the Alexander, Red Bland, Schuylkill Muscadell, and Catawba; also some Siberian crab apples.

By *S. Clark, Esq.*—Some seedling grapes raised from the seeds of fox grapes. A choice variety of apples. Four different kinds of seedling potatoes, fine winter squashes, melons, &c.

By *A. Laillaw*—Twelve of the most approved kinds of potatoes; very fine. Six different kinds of melons, fine Baterssea and other cabbages Cape Brocoli and Cauliflowers in perfection. Squashes, radishes, and a general assortment of garden vegetables.

By *J. Johnson*—A fine variety of seedling peaches, acorn and crookneck squashes, cabbages, &c. &c.

By *L. M. Moore*—a fine selection of the choicest varieties of potatoes, and of a number of superior kinds of cultivated apples, &c.

By *S. Saxton, Esq.*—Three kinds of cultivated pears, of fine size and flavor.

By *H. Pratt*—A variety of culinary vegetables, amongst which were two mammoth pumpkins weighing about 75 lbs. each.

By *C. M. Lee, Esq.*—A fine basket of Isabella, and some fine clusters of the black Burgundy, Munier, and Muscatel grapes; also an egg plant on which was 24 perfect eggs or fruit.

By *E. Watts*—Large and fine Portugal Quinces, and some fine sweet water grapes.

By *Gen. O. Strong*—A fine basket of grapes and purple Cape brocoli.

By *N. Goodsell*—green nutmeg, citron, pine apple and cantalope melons, and a variety of green house plants.

By *L. B. Langworthy*—fine lemon, cling and red check melecoton peaches; Isabella, Munier, and Tokay gris grapes, white egg plants, &c.

By *L. Laneassell*—a fine boquet of Dahlia's.

By *I. Hills, Esq.*—a fine specimen of Willson's long green cucumber, two feet in length. Also some jars of pickles put up in West India style.

By *J. Marchant, Esq.*—a fine fig tree on which was five figs of nearly full size.

By *M. Atwater*—a choice variety of potatoes of the most approved kinds and an assortment of garden vegetables.

By *F. Bullard*—a half bushel of Portugal quinces, weighing about one pound each.

Although the season for the best varieties of peaches was past, yet the choice varieties exhib-

ited indoors, and the wagons loaded with the more common kinds without, gave ample proof that nothing but cultivation is necessary to supply this market with this delicious fruit at a cheap rate.

After the business of the day, the members of the society sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by *J. L. D. Mathies*, in his best style, in a room which had been tastefully decorated by the ladies of the village, with flowers, fruits, evergreens, &c. with this inscription: "*A tribute of respect from the wives and daughters of the Horticulturists of the county of Monroe.*" The table was supplied with a well selected assortment of the essentials, after which, a bountiful desert was furnished from the prize fruits of the day, accompanied with a choice assortment of wines, both of foreign and domestic manufacture. Amongst the latter were two kinds which deserve particular notice; one bottle from *L. Phelps, Esq.* of Canandaigua, made from currants with sugar, and another from *J. Hawley, Esq.* of this village, made from currants with honey. Both these wines were pronounced excellent, and preferred by some to any other wines upon the table. The day was uncommonly fine for the season, and the rooms were thronged with respectable company, all manifesting a wish for the success of horticulture and participating in the joys of this feast of Pomona.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

James K. Guernsey, President.

E. B. Strong,
Silas Cornell, } *Vice Presidents.*

J. Hawley,
L. B. Langworthy, } *Corresponding Sec'y.*
N. Goodsell,

O. E. Gibbs, Treasurer.

H. Stevens, Recording Sec'y.

CIDER.

Although we have frequently noticed this subject, and given pretty full directions on the second page for the manufacture of it, yet, as the season has now arrived when most farmers will be engaged, more or less, in the business, we again call their attention to some of the important points appertaining to it. It is not necessary that apples should all be pleasant to the taste in order to make good cider; neither that they should all be sweet; but we would not select those which are bitter.—Apples should not be allowed to lie in a heap long before making up, and all rotten ones should be carefully rejected, as they will communicate a taste to cider which cannot be got rid of. Particular attention must be paid to casks; unless they are perfectly clean, cider put into them will be spoiled. Such casks as have been used for cider the last year, should be unheaded and all foul matter which adheres to the sides of the cask removed. Such casks as smell sour, should be soaked a day or two with lime water. After apples are ground, if suffered to remain long in the vat before pressing, the pomace should be repeatedly stirred in order to heighten the color. Tubs or vats are most convenient for fermenting cider, when large quantities are made; but when fa-

mers are not provided with these, the cider is generally fermented in the barrels in which it is to remain; and it is but too common a practice to allow it to remain without racking it off. This is a bad practice. As soon as the feculent matter contained in the cider has risen to the top, the cask should be tapped near the bottom of the cask, and drawn off, filtering it through sand or flannel to free it from any sediment which might pass off with the liquor: after which, it should be put into a clean cask, and be allowed to complete the fermentation, which will be very slow. The bung may be put in moderately tight, or a hole bored through the stave with a small gimblet, to allow the gas which is formed to escape. As soon as the fermentation has subsided, or nearly so, put into each barrel one or two quarts of skimmed milk, stir it well and put in the bung perfectly tight. In the course of from one to three months, tap the casks and draw out some from near the middle of the cask; and if fine, draw off the cider into a clean and sweet cask, fill it full, and if all has been well managed, the cider will be well flavored, and will keep for years. No caution is necessary to increase the strength of cider in this section of country, as the climate is so fine that all cider when well made from common apples, will have sufficient strength when properly fined, to keep any desirable length of time. Cider makers should remember that it is the feculent or mucilaginous matter which is held in solution that disposes it to become sour: and not for the want of strength, as much of our cider is stronger than the light wines of France. In some casks, cider will become fine without any thing added; but it is safer in all cases, to add finings; either milk or dissolved glue, which will entirely separate the feculent matter. It is considered by many as a proof of good cider if it sparkles in the glass; bad cider may do this, and any will which is bunged up tight before the fermentation is completed; therefore, it is not a sure sign of good cider. The common appellation for cider is correct: we say "it is fine;" by which is meant, free from all feculent matter, and no cider should be considered good, unless it is well fined.

STRAWBERRIES.

We have noticed an error which many are apt to run into when planting out strawberries in autumn, that is, planting them too deep. It should be recollected that we cover up grass and weeds for the purpose of destroying them, and strawberry plants may be killed in the same way; therefore, the crown or centre of the plant should not be covered up when transplanted. If plants are properly taken up, they will be found to have a large quantity of fine but strong roots, which should be kept carefully from the influence of the sun and air; for if they once become dry, they do more injury to the plant than good, and should in such case be cut off. Those who would be successful with their plants, should be careful in taking up, and should use a spade or some other instrument, that all the roots may be raised with the plant. As soon as taken up they should be laid in the shade and sprinkled to keep them moist until they are pruned of their runners, when they should be immediately set in the ground. Those which are to be sent any distance, should be *grouned*, dipping their roots in a thin puddle made of

soil, in which there is a good proportion of clay; then tied in small bundles and their roots bound in moss; if they are put up in large bunches, they soon heat and the leaves turn yellow and die.— When proper attention is paid to transplanting during the months of September and October, the growth of the plants would not be checked but a few days, and they will bear much better than when planted in the spring. If they are set in a situation where the snow will blow from them during winter, it may be well to cover them with coarse litter after the season for growing is over.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR SEPTEMBER—1831.
10 A. M. 10 P. M.

Days.	therm. thermometer.	barometer.	winds	sky	therm. thermometer.	barometer.	winds	sky
17	29,10	S	rain 2-10	08	29,10	SW	cloudy	
27	29,10	S	fair	02	29,40	W	rain 4-10†	
35	29,60	N	fair 2-10	28	29,65	NW	fair	
43	29,65	SE	do	02	29,55	E	do	
50	29,52	W	cloudy	05	29,60	W	do	
60	29,65	W	fair	00	29,67	E	do	
70	29,63	S	do	03	29,45	S	cl'y	
85	29,35	W	cloudy	04	29,35	W	do h w	
95	29,40	W	do	05	29,36	W	cloudy	
105	29,35	W	do	04	29,40	W	do	
117	29,40	W	do	00	29,47	W	cl'y h w	
123	29,55	W	fair h w	00	29,58	W	do h w	
135	29,68	W	fair	04	29,55	W	fair	
145	29,50	W	do	00	29,54	W	rainy	
155	29,55	N	rain 3-10	02	29,60	NE	rain 6-1	
165	29,75	W	cloudy	44	29,76	W	fair	
175	29,80	W	do	45	29,75	NE	do	
186	29,78	W	fair	02	29,60	W	do	
197	29,55	W	do	00	29,54	W	do	
207	29,45	W	do	01	29,57	N	rain 2-10	
216	29,72	E	cloudy	05	29,61	E	cloudy	
220	29,53	SW	do	04	29,32	SW	do	
237	29,32	W	rain 2-10	00	29,37	W	rain 1-10	
246	29,50	W	fair†	00	29,55	W	fair	
256	29,55	SW	cloudy	05	29,55	N	cloudy	
266	29,50	E	do	08	29,38	NE	do	
275	29,35	W	do	04	29,25	E	rain 1-10	
286	29,25	W	fair h w	02	29,31	W	rain 2-10	
294	29,40	W	fair h w	05	29,51	W	fair	
305	29,65	W	light frost	42	29,66	W	do	

Mean temperature of the thermometer, 60,9
do. do. do. barometer, 29,66
Mean of extreme, thermometer, 59
do do barometer, 29,52,5
Inches of rain, 2 5-10
*Temperature of spring water, 7 feet deep, 57
†Thunder shower.

It is, perhaps, not a little singular, that the means of the extreme of the temperature and pressure should differ so little from the means obtained by dividing the whole amount of temperature and pressure, by the number of observations. This will be strikingly illustrated by taking the whole amount of temperature or pressure for any given period, say one week, and dividing by the number of observations; then add half the difference of the extremes to the lesser extreme, or subtract half from the greater extreme, and the quotients or means by the two processes, will be a near approximation. This result is found to hold the same in observations of years, as well as days and weeks; and if 7° below Zero, and 95° above, be the extremes of temperature, in this country, as our tables will show for the past year, the mean daily temperature, as deduced from dividing the whole amount of temperature by the number of observations, be near 52°, which is the mean of the above extreme.

The mean temperature of spring water, it has been said, approximates very nearly to that of the air, and we have for six months past registered the temperature of a well of water, 7 feet deep, with 2 feet of rock excavation, and from one and a half to three feet of water; and shall in due season give the result of the different methods of determining the mean temperature of Rochester, which we have instituted.

We have received from DAVID THOMAS, a box of fruit of several kinds, with two elegant drawings of the *Strawberry Apple* and *September Pear*, which were intended for our Horticultural exhibition, but unfortunately, did not arrive in season. We shall publish his letter accompanying them in our next.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

At the particular request of one of our readers, we give a simple statement of the method of making sugar from beet roots, as practiced in France. The roots after being washed are crushed fine between rollers, not unlike the mashing of the sugar cane; after which, the juice is expressed by means of screws, somewhat after the manner of pressing out cider. This juice is put into boilers, to which a small quantity of lime is added, as in boiling the juice of the sugar cane. When the syrup is sufficiently concentrated, it is allowed to stand and settle; after which, the clear syrup is decanted, and if any lime remains in solution, a small quantity of sulphuric acid is added, which uniting with the lime form plaster of paris, or sulphate of lime which is soon precipitated: the syrup is boiled again until it is sufficiently concentrated to chrysalize, when it is set aside for that, or dried down and treated as brown sugar. All after process for refinery the same as with common sugar.

GYRATORY MOTION OF STORMS.

The late hurricane in the West Indies, has demonstrated, (says a writer in the Journal of Commerce) that "storms and hurricanes consist in a regular gyrotory motion or action of a progressive body of atmosphere;" that they are drifted according to the general atmospheric current in which they occur. The progress of the late storm in the West Indies was as follows:

"The earliest accounts are from the Island of Barbadoes, where the hurricane raged with great violence on the night of the 10th of August.— On the 11th a portion of its ravages was experienced at the island of Martinico. On the 12th it arrived at the island of Porto Rico. From the 12th to 13th it swept over the island of Hayti or St. Domingo, and extended its influence as far southward as Jamaica. On the 13th, it raged also on the eastern portion of Cuba, sweeping in its course over large districts, if not the whole, of that extensive island. On the 14th it was at Havana, towards the west end of the same island. Of its progress on the 15th we have no distinct accounts; but on the 16th and 17th it arrived on the northern shores of the gulf of Mexico, where its effects were continued till the 18th, thus having occupied a period of six days in passing from Barbadoes to New-Orleans." Travelling a distance of 2,300 miles in 6 days.

"Q." next week.

OPINIONS AND TRUTHS.

A man who would raise himself above the common current of the world, must learn to govern his passions.

The passions of a successful public speaker is borrowed for the occasion; is mere stage effect; otherwise the possessor could not so easily part with it. When we see a public speaker melt under the influence of his own feelings; 'tis adopted for the occasion; otherwise it would unman the individual.

When the fountain of man's tears is broken up, he is in poor condition to lecture.

A public instructor should therefore, guard against being suddenly overcome by his sensibility. Let him calculate to make impression on others, never on himself. He has a duty to perform.—He guides the solemnities, of the occasion, as the helmsman guides the ship.

Poverty, with weak minds, invites corruption, and yields a passive compliance to the wickedness of others. So, the man who can withstand the assaults, which dependance creates, upon his integrity, has a moral courage which belongs to few only.

It frequently happens, that a single stroke of good fortune, puts a man on the road to wealth, honors, and political preferment,—as he grows older, it is magnified more and more as a conspicuous evidence of his judgment; when the fact was, in the first place, it was the result of accident.

Any man who accustoms himself to reflection, may improve his memory. It is the memory which is the foundation and depository of learning. There are some whose minds are so complicated as not inaptly to represent a tangled skein of silk. They cannot unravel their thoughts.—Such men should attend lectures: the mind can sometimes grasp the geographical position and topographical character of a country, when explained by a lecturer.

In examining maps, let the learner turn his face to the north. The writer of these hints, when his eye first dwelt with youthful curiosity on the map of Europe, the north was turned to the south. The lapse of more than a third of a century, has passed since that seemingly unimportant event, and the impression still is vividly retained.

Men ever pay homage to genius, when its possessor has plenty of the good things of this world: but let one of his elbows peep out like a sentinel on duty, the fellow is only a pedant, an imitator.

Error, truth, falsehood, misrepresentation, are synonymous terms with some political parties.

Custom sometimes gives the name of poverty to a want of the superfluities of life.

Poverty may fairly be said to have entered a man's house, when he can obtain neither from his labor or his credit, bread for his family. A contented mind is a continual feast, we are told:—but even this feast grows extremely unpalatable, in such a case.

It is said that a true bred lawyer never contents

himself with one interpretation of a sentence where another may be found.

Letters on business, in which there is a studied simplicity or an assumed elegance, ought to be read twice before absolute confidence or unlimited credence is created or granted.

Men of scant abilities fill up very respectably the measure of life, if they are only aware how little sense they possess. They can assume a smartness; be particular to retail the latest news; or, if it is told by another, appear as though they knew all about it.

Great powers in man can only be profitably exercised on great occasions: so, it may easily happen, that he whose talents were equal to governing states, heading armies, and leading the public sentiment by the nose, rusts away by non-use; there being nothing splendid to bring him out.—We frequently admire a powerful effort in the Hall of Legislation, in which transcendent abilities are developed; in fifteen cases in twenty, that is the last heard of him. He is loaded with praise and honors,—all give way to him in his career: alas! the load is too heavy; he sinks a prey to some fashionable vice, the mortification of his friends and regret of every Patriot.

Sale of Real Estate.—Yesterday, H. Gay, Master in Chancery, sold the 5 brick stores on Carroll street, the property of late J. Bissell, jr. at auction, as follows:—

1st store,	\$6,550
2d "	5,500
3d "	5,000
4th	4,200
5th	2,550

The stores covered 106 feet of ground in front, the entire sales were \$23,800, being \$221 53 per foot.

The Travel from Albany—Rail-Road Statistics and Revenue.—The number of passengers, arriving at and departing from Albany daily, is not only much greater than is generally supposed, but it is increasing in a ratio nearly incredible.—Those coming in and going out at a single point, will illustrate this remark.

From the 10th to the 20th August, there were 1,986½ passed over the Mohawk and Hudson rail road, or an average of 180½ per day.

From the 20th August to the 17th September, four weeks, the aggregate number of passengers on that road was 9,029; or an average, daily, of 322½.

This is a revenue equal to \$58,766 25 per annum. The expenses of the road are estimated at \$10 per day, or \$14,600 per annum. Leaving a net revenue of 44,166 25, or nearly 15 per cent. per annum, or \$300,000, for a single track. The passengers by the canal and turnpike are estimated to exceed the number now passing on the rail-road; so that the actual number of passengers to and from Albany in one direction, may be estimated at not less than 600 per day.

The above returns, it will be perceived, do not include any part of the season of the influx at the Springs, including that season; with the Saratoga rail-road in operation (and that work is rapidly progressing); and with the general abandon-

ment of other modes of travel and transportation, which may be expected when the rail-road shall be completed from one city to the other; and the number that will pass on the road will average 800 per day.

This fact is not only a striking exhibit of the number of persons arriving at and departing from this city, but of the great and increasing income of the rail-road company.—*Alb. Arg.*

NEW-YORK MARKET, OCT. 1.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. of Saturday.

ASHES—In the early part of the week about 500 bbls of pots and 300 bbls pearls were sold within our range, since then the market has been dull, and our quotations, which we continue have been only paid for retail lots.

Pots	1000lbs. 5 15 a 5 20
Pearls	5 35 a 5 40

GRAIN—A number of cargoes of southern wheat have arrived since our last, and sales have been made of handsome James river (Va.) at about 122 cents, and fair Rappahannock at 116½ cts. Several parcels of inferior remain unsold. Western new has sold at 120 cts. Northern rye has sold at 79 to 80 cents. Northern corn at about 73 cts, and southern (poor) at 60 c. Oats at 45 cts. all of which are lower than the quotations of last week.

FLOUR—A fair demand has existed during the week for the eastern states, the West Indies, &c. and the supplies from the interior continuing small, prices have been supported, particularly of western. From the south the receipts increased within a few days, and the demand for southern flour is less than for that of this state. Rye flour and coarse flour of every description are scarce and high. We quote—

New-York, supr.	brl. 5 50 a 5 62
Troy	5 75 a
Western "	5 75 a 6

DIGHTON, MS.

This town is 4 mdes from Providence, R. I. and has 2 cotton Factories, running 3585 spindles, and 150 looms, and 130 hands employed.

Botanic Garden at Calcutta.—This establishment has been placed upon a footing surpassing any thing of the kind known in Europe. The spot of ground is no less than five miles in circumference, and upwards of three hundred gardeners and laborers are employed in the charge of it; the superintendence of it is under the care of Doctor Wallich—a pupil of the celebrated Horneman of Copenhagen. Some years ago, the Doctor undertook a journey from Calcutta to Nepal for the purpose of enriching the vegetable stores of this superb garden. His last excursion was to Ava, immediately after the reduction of the Birman Empire by the British Troops. The collections he made of the rarest plants, were added to those already deposited at Calcutta. The mass was supposed to include from eight to nine thousand plants.

Botanical Miscellany.

A bronze statue of Scotch granite, upwards of 4 tons weight, and 16 feet high, was erected in Hanover square, London, on the 16th ult, to the memory of the late Rt. Hon. William Pitt.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Your correspondent, W. O., is merry at Mr. Fessenden for recommending the Mandrake; and says it would figure in a flower pot as well as coke weed, or skunk cabbage. I have lately seen a catalogue of flower seeds for sale by the principal florists in Dublin, in which, coke weed takes a conspicuous place, under the name of "Phytoloea decandra, or American plant." A friend of mine, who emigrated from the interior of Ireland, to this vicinity, not knowing how we might be supplied, brought out a box of garden seeds, and some twenty kinds of choice flower seeds to decorate the parterres of Ohio; among which, was a goodly quantity of Coke or Poke.

But to the Mandrake. I have never seen it in New England. It is common here—the flower is pretty, the fruit is curious and beautiful, and the flavor is by some much admired. I therefore think your correspondent's ridicule is rather gratuitous. Many of our most delightful flowers and plants may be as common in some localities, as the Mandrake at Rochester. The Bostonians may be excused for cultivating it, and the Irish for admiring the coke.

D. T. complains that Mr. Floy in his catalogue of trees and shrubs worthy of cultivation, has omitted the *Acer nigrum*, or Black Maple.—This is not strictly correct. Mr. Floy spoke of the *Acer* or Sugar Maple, as very handsome. In fact, there are two *Acers* which produce Sugar.—*Acer saccharinum* is more common in New England. *Acer nigrum* is found in the West. The botanical differences between them are not very striking. Both are called Sugar trees by the common people.

The *Blue Ash*, *Fraxinus quadrangularis*, is probably not found in the Eastern States; and I cannot learn that it exists upon the Connecticut reserve. It is abundant in the Miami country; where I have often seen it 60 or 70 feet to a limb, with a grape vine almost as long by its side; and also, without branches to the same height, the vine being supported by the lofty branches of the ash. The question is often asked, how could the vine attain such an elevation without support? I am credibly informed there is a beautiful grove of the blue ash in the Indian reservation, on Sandusky river, a few miles south of Lake Erie.

It is not surprising that the snow ball and high cranberry take on each other by inoculation.—They are as nearly related as the peach and the almond; being each a species of the *Viburnum*.

E. Y.

Cleveland, Ohio.

To the Editor of the Genesee Farmer:

Sir,—Old Genesee requires a winter market for its produce. This is emphatically the wheat growing section of the State of New York, and the city of New York wants its custom in the winter; and it is for the interest of the latter, that the former should have it. The object of this paragraph is to set the people of the Genesee a thinking upon the above subject; and I would therefore, propose the inquiry of the feasibility of a Rail Road commencing at Rochester, passing up the Genesee, the Canaseraga, by Dansville, to the head waters of the Conhocton, down the same to Painted Post, (here intercepting one contempla-

ted from the coal bed, at Peter's Camp,) thence down the Chemung to the State line,—passing north of that line to the Susquehanna, up that river to the vicinity of Great Bend, and then the most practicable route to the Hudson, a few miles above Nyack, a point from which that river is navigable generally through the winter.

The above route is very feasible until leaving the Susquehanna, near *Great Bend*; and as to the residue, from that Eastward, we shall shortly learn, as Col. Clinton is now exploring, and will soon survey the same.

This will take produce from Rochester to market on the diagonal line, instead of two sides of a parallelogram; it will make the distance from that village to New-York more than a hundred miles nearer; it will satisfy the claims of the *Southern Section*, and afford, with the aid of the Ithaca and Owego Rail Road, a sure winter market for all of the *Old Genesee*. In addition to this, the coal from Peter's Camp, and the immense forests of pine in the county of Steuben, can be easily transported to the valley of the Genesee, and to such other places as occasion may require. It is worthy of remark, that a branch of the Canaseraga and one of the Conhocton head in the same source, affording a gradual and convenient slope both ways; and if an inclined plane should be required from Dansville to the summit level, the greatest inclination of the route from Great Bend to Rochester, a water power could be constructed with trifling expense to surmount that obstacle.

Your, &c. AGRICOLA.

SELECTIONS.

(From the Monthly American Journal of Geology and natural Science.)

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE FRUITFULNESS OF PLANTS.

The cultivated plants yield the greatest products near the northernmost limit in which they will grow.

I have been forcibly impressed with this fact, from observing the productions of the various plants, which are cultivated for food and clothing in the United States. The following instances will go far to establish the principle, viz.

The cotton, which is a tropical plant, yields the best staple, and surest product in the temperate latitudes. The southern parts of the United States have taken the cotton market from the East and West Indies, both as regards quantity and quality. This is partly owing to the prevalence of insects within the tropics, but principally to the forcing nature of a vertical sun. Such a degree of heat develops the plant too rapidly—runs it into wood and foliage, which becomes injuriously luxuriant; the consequence is, there are but few seed pods, and these covered with a thin harsh coat of wool. The cotton wool, like the fur of animals, is, perhaps designed for protection; and will be thick and fine in proportion as the climate is warm or cold. Another reason is to be found in the providence of the Deity, who aims to preserve races rather than individuals, and multiplies the seeds and eyes of plants, exactly as there is danger of their being destroyed by the severity

of the climate, or other causes. When, therefore, the cares and labors of man counteract the destructive tendency of the climate, and guaranty their preservation, they are, of course, more available and abundant.

The lint plants, flax, hemp, &c. are cultivated through a great extent of latitude; but their bark, in the southern climates, is harsh and brittle. A warm climate forces these plants so rapidly into maturity, that the lint does not acquire either consistency or tenacity. We must go farther north in Europe, even to the Baltic, to find these plants in perfection, and their products very merchantable. Ireland is rather an exception as to latitude; but the influence of the sun is so effectually counteracted there by moisture and exposure to the sea air, that it is always cool: hence the flax and potato arrive at such perfection in that region.

It holds equally true in the farinaceous plants. Rice is a tropical plant: yet Carolina and Georgia grow the finest in the world, heavier grained, better filled, and more merchantable, than any imported into Europe from the Indies. The inhabitants of the East Indies derive their subsistence almost exclusively from rice; they must be supposed, therefore, to cultivate it with all the skill and care, and the best contrivance for irrigation. Such is, however, the forcing nature of their climate, that the plant grows too rapidly, and dries away before the grain be properly filled. Indian corn, or maize, if not a tropical plant, was originally found near the tropics; and although it now occupies a wide range, it produces the heaviest crops near the northern limit of its range. In the West Indies it rises nearly thirty feet in height; but with all that gigantic size, it produces only a few grains on the bottom of a spongy cob, and is counted only as rough provender. In the southern part of the United States, it reaches a height of fifteen feet, and will produce thirty bushels to the acre; in the rich lands of Kentucky and the middle states, it produces 50 or 60 bushels to the acre, but in N. York and N. England, agricultural societies have actually awarded premiums for 150 to the acre, collected from stalks only seven feet high. The heats of a southern sun develop the juices of this plant too quickly. They run into clum and blade, to the neglect of the seed, and dry away before fructification becomes complete.

Wheat is a more certain crop in New-York, the northern part of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the Baltic regions of Europe, than in the south either of Europe or America. In the north, snows accumulate, and not only protect it from the winter colds, but from the weevil, Hessian fly, and other insects that invade it, and in the spring it is not forced too rapidly into head without time to mature fully, and concoct its farina.

A cold climate also aids the manufacturing of flour, preserving it from acidity, and enables us to keep it long, either for a good market, or to meet scarcities and

emergencies. Oats grow in almost every country, but it is northern regions only, or very moist or elevated tracts, that they fill with farina suitable for human sustenance. Rye, barley, buck wheat, millet, and other culmiferous plants, might be adduced to illustrate the above principle; for all their habits require a more northern latitude than is necessary to their mere growth.

The grasses are proverbially in perfection only in northern and cool regions, although they will grow every where. It is in the north alone that we raise animals from meadows; and are enabled to keep them fat, and in good condition, from hay and grass alone, without grain. It is there the grasses acquire a succulence, and consistency enough not only to mature animals, but to make the richest butter and cheese, that contribute so much to the tables of the luxurious. The grasses which do, often, in the south, grow large enough, are without richness and nutriment; in hay, they have no substance; and when green, are too washy to fatten animals; the consequence is, most animals in those latitudes browse from necessity, and are poor, and without size or beauty. It is the same hot sun which forces them to a rapid fructification, before they have had time to concoct their juices. The sugar cane produces, perhaps, better where it never seeds, than in the tropics; for the juices will never ripen so as to granulate, until checked by frost or fructification. In the tropics, the cane grows twenty months before the juices ripen, and then the clum has contracted a woody, fibrous quality, to such a degree as to resist the pressure of mills, and yield but little juice, and that to an increased effort. In Louisiana we succeed well with the sugar culture; because, while the clum is succulent and tender, a white frost checks the growth, ripens the juices, and in five months gives us a clum, tender, full of juice, easy to press, and yielding much grain of sugar. When Louisiana, therefore acquires all the necessary skill, she will most probably grow this article cheaper than the West Indies.

Tobacco is a southern plant, but there it is always light and chafy; and although often well flavored, it never gains that strong narcotic quality, (which is its only peculiar property,) unless you grow it as far north as Virginia. In the south, the heat unfolds its bud or germ too soon, forces into full expansion the leaf, and drives it to seed before the narcotic quality can be properly elaborated. We may assert a general rule applicable to all annual plants, that neither the root, nor the leaf, acquires any further size or substance after fructification.

The tuberose, bulbous, and other roots, cultivated for human and animal subsistence, are similarly affected by climate, and manifest habits in corroboration of the above principle. The Irish potato, although from or near the tropics, will not come to perfection but in northern or cool countries, or in moist, insular situations, as Ireland. It is in such climates alone, that its roots acquire

a farinaceous consistence, and have size, flavor, and nutriment enough to support, in the eminent way in which they are susceptible, animal life. In the south, a forcing sun brings the potato to fructification before the roots have had time to attain their proper size, or ripen into the proper qualities for nourishment. In Ireland the plant grows slow, through a long and cold season, giving time for its juices to be elaborated, and properly digested; hence that fine farina flavor which characterize them. The sweet potato produces larger, better flavored, and more numerous roots in Carolina, where it never flowers, than in the West Indies. In the latter place this plant runs wild, covers the whole face of the earth with its vines; and is so taken up in making foliage, that the root becomes neglected, and is small and woody. In order to have the onion in perfection, it must grow through two years, swelling all the time its bulbs. In the south, however, it seeds in one year, and before it has made much bulb. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, radishes and other roots, are equally effected by a hot sun, and scarcely worth cultivating far to the south. They all fructify before they have formed perfect roots and make foliage at the expense of their bulbs; hence they will always be articles of commerce; the south will have to depend upon the north for them.

(REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.)

From the New-England Farmer.

To the Editor,—At the request of one of your subscribers, I send you a sketch of the improvements in Agriculture attempted by Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in the hope that they may be interesting to your readers, and with the earnest wish that some one of them, at least, may imitate this noble example, by combining his efforts for the promotion of agriculture, with the improvement of the beings for whose sake alone agriculture is valuable. I have in my possession a number of documents on this subject in the German, which my occupations do not allow me to translate. If any of your correspondents will undertake the task, they are entirely at your service.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. C. WOODBRIDGE.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1831.

AGRICULTURE OF HOFWYL.

Among the men who have been most distinguished for devising and executing plans of improvement in agriculture, with an immediate reference to the improvements of man himself, none has been more remarkable than Fellenberg, of Hofwyl.

He arrived at maturity, in the midst of the French revolution. His attention had early and constantly been devoted to the inquiries and observations concerning the state of society, and the means of improving it; and he had travelled over Switzerland on foot, to make himself familiar with the state and condition of the inhabitants. His investigations of the state of the common people, his intercourse with public men, and the tremendous convulsions he had witnessed, had all conspired to impress upon his mind the same conviction—that the only resource for meliorating the state of his own and other countries, and for preventing a repetition of

the horrors of revolution he had witnessed, was to be found in early education; and he resolved henceforth to devote himself to this as the object of his life. He was at one time a member of the council of education of Berne, but was soon convinced that nothing adequate could be accomplished on this subject, through the medium of legislative commissions; and having come into possession of an ample fortune, he resolved to devote this to his great object, and to form on his own estate, and on an independent basis, a model institution, in which it should be proved what education could accomplish for the benefit of humanity. In pursuance of his great design, he soon after purchased the estate called *Hofwyl*, and his life, henceforward, forms an important page in the records of benevolent enterprise. His great object would elevate all classes of society, by fitting them better for their respective stations, and to render them happy and united, without destroying that order which Providence had appointed, and which the governments of Europe preserved with so much jealousy. He believed it important to collect in one institution the poor and the rich, each with their appropriate means of improvement, and thus to establish proper and friendly relations between them. He considered it of high importance to make agriculture the basis of such an institution. He regarded it as the employment best of all adapted to invigorate the body; but he also believed that, by elevating agriculture from a mere handicraft to an art founded on scientific principles, and leading directly to the operation of the great First Cause it would become a pursuit peculiarly fitted to elevate and purify the mind, and serve as the basis of improvement to the laboring classes, and to society at large. He selected Hofwyl on account of its situation; so insulated as to secure it from the influence of bad examples, yet surrounded by villages which would furnish laborers, and only six miles from the city of Berne. It was an estate of about 200 acres, under poor cultivation, lying on a hill filled with springs, and surrounded on three sides by a valley 30 feet in depth. He commenced with employing a large number of laborers in digging drains in every direction, some even to the depth of 30 feet, which completely freed the arable land from water, and at the same time were formed into a streamlet round the hill, which served to irrigate its borders and the level below, and convert them into rich meadows. His next plan was to turn up the whole soil to the depth of two or three feet, and then replace it, putting the stones and gravel at the bottom, and reserving the richest portion for the surface.

Another object of importance was to convert the swampy ground around into meadows, by covering it about five feet in depth with sand and soil from the upland. This was effected in part by means of the stream we have mentioned, which was made to wash down successive banks of earth placed before it and in part, during the winter, by sleds descending and raising each other alternately, by means of pulleys, as is sometimes done in coal beds. In connexion with these operations, he erected extensive additions to the granaries (then more than sufficient for the actual produce,) to provide for the abundant crops he anticipated. All this excited ridicule among his enemies, and alarm and remonstrances among his friends; and those

of his family who were connected with him, left him, by his advice, to sustain the burden alone. In order to obtain ample supplies of manure, he commenced the system of stall-feeding, with a large number of cattle, which were constantly supplied with fresh grass, instead of being suffered to feed in the pastures; and erected ample reservoirs for solid and liquid manure of every kind, the care of which occupied a part of every day's labor. A system of four years' cropping, with deep ploughing, and the invention of superior machines for breaking up the soil, weeding and sowing, insured him success; and the lands of Hofwyl have been made to yield *fourfold their former produce*, with an *uninterrupted succession of crops*. The labors of the plough require only half the number of animals formerly used, and the fields of grain produce nineteen fold the amount of the seed sown. The system of agriculture has been fully tested, by repeated visits of distinguished men of science, and the commissioners of various governments of Switzerland and Germany, and its economical results fully ascertained, as exhibiting, in a striking manner, how much larger an amount of nourishment may be drawn from a given portion of soil than has been generally supposed. Hofwyl has furnished experimental farmers to a number of princes and noblemen, of various parts of Europe; and its pupils have been employed in the formation and direction of some important agricultural institutions. An establishment was also formed for the manufacture of his improved instruments of agriculture, which have been sent to every part of Europe. At successive periods, additions have been made to the domain of Hofwyl, increasing it to about 600 acres, which have furnished all the varieties of soil and situation necessary to render the whole a complete experimental and model farm. But Fellenberg occupied himself in improving agriculture only as a means to the more important end of improving man himself; and during the whole period that he was thus actively engaged in this subject, he was not less engaged in organizing the institutions of education, which form the great object of his life, and the chief glory of Hofwyl.

AMERICAN SILK.—The Editor of the American Farmer has had the pleasure within a few days, of receiving half a dozen skeins of sewing silk made by Miss Belinda Grigsby, of Rockbridge county, Va. She obtained the eggs of the editor of the Farmer last winter, with brief directions for their management; fed the worms on the common mulberry of the adjacent forest, reeled the cocoons with a common country cotton reel, doubled and twisted the silk with a common cotton spinning wheel, and dyed it with such domestic materials as were at hand. The gentleman who was a bearer of the specimens, is a merchant of that neighborhood, and when asked his opinion of the silk, he said it was as good as any Italian silk he ever sold, and that he wanted no better; that it would sell readily, and that he would purchase all the young lady could make at \$8 a pound. It is Miss Grigsby's first attempt, never having even seen a silkworm previous to this summer, nor received any other instruction in any branch of the art than that contained in our brief directions. Her success in this trial has determined her to pursue the business regularly,—finding it, as one says, both pleasant and profitable, and

by no means difficult. The quality of the silk is really excellent—its only faults being in the dyeing and fineness. The pink and red are rather dull, but the green is very beautiful; none of the colored skeins, have the rich gloss of which silk is susceptible.—Four of the skeins are of a good sized thread for common use, but two of them are almost as fine as the Spider's "attenuated web." And yet it had been twisted, doubled and twisted again on a common wheel.—These, however, she only made thus fine to see how delicate a thread she could make. We have called the silk excellent, by which we mean that it was perfectly evenly reeled, properly twisted, and of good strength, and not inferior in any quality except the colors to any silk we ever saw. These samples of silk may be examined at the office of the Farmer by any one who may take an interest in the matter.—*Amer. Far.*

CEMETERY AT MOUNT AUBURN.

This place was consecrated on the 24th inst. by solemn and appropriate services; but a press of avocations prevented our being present till the ceremonies were nearly concluded. We therefore copy the following notice of the proceedings on this occasion, from the *Boston Courier*.

CONSECRATION OF MOUNT AUBURN.—The following was the order of services at the consecration of Mount Auburn as a place of sepulture, on Saturday last.

1. Instrumental Music, by the Boston Band.
2. Introductory Prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Ware.
3. Hymn, written by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont.

HYMN.

To thee O God, in humble trust,
Our hearts this grateful incense burn
For this thy word—"thou art dust,
And unto dust shalt thou return."
For what were life, life's work all done,
The hopes, joys, loves that eling to clay,
All, all, departed, one by one,
And yet life's load borne on for aye!
Decay! Decay! 'Tis stamped on all!
All bloom, in flower, and flesh, shall fade:
Ye whispering trees, where we shall fall,
Be our long sleep beneath your shade!
Here, to thy bosom, mother Earth,
Take back, in peace, what thou hast given:
And all, that is of heavenly birth,
O God, in peace, recall to Heaven.

4. Address, by the Hon. Joseph Story.
 5. Concluding Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont.
- Music by the Band.

An unclouded sun and an atmosphere purified by the showers of the preceding night, combined to make the day one of the most delightful we ever experienced at this season. of the year. It is unnecessary for us to say that the address by Judge Story was pertinent to the occasion, for if the name of the orator was not sufficient, the perfect silence of the multitude, enabling him to be heard with distinctness at the most distant part of the beautiful amphitheatre in which the services were performed, will be sufficient testimony as to its worth and beauty. Neither is it in our power to furnish any adequate description of the effect produced by the music of the thousand voices which joined in the hymn, as it

swelled in chastened melody from the bottom of the glen, and, like the spirit of devotion found an echo in every heart, and pervaded the whole scene.

The natural features of Mount Auburn are incomparable for the purpose to which it is now sacred. There is not in all the untrodden valleys of the West, a more secluded, more natural or more appropriate spot for the religious exercises of the living; we may be allowed to add our doubts whether the most opulent neighborhood of Europe furnishes a spot so singularly appropriate for a 'Garden of Graves.'

In the course of a few years, when the hand of taste shall have passed over the luxuriance of nature, we may challenge the rivalry of the world to produce another such residence for the spirit of beauty. Mount Auburn has been but little known to the citizens of Boston; but it has now become holy ground, and

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,
—a village of the quick and the silent, where nature throws an air of cheerfulness over the labors of death,—will soon be a place of more general resort, both for ourselves and strangers, than any other spot in the vicinity.—Where else shall we go with the musings of Sadness, or for the indulgence of Grief; where to cool the burning brow of Ambition, or relieve the swelling heart of Disappointment? We can find no better spot for the rambles of curiosity, health, or pleasure: none sweeter for the whisper of affection among the living; more lovelier for the rest of our kindred.—*N. E. Far.*

CHEAT OR CHESS.—Of all the popular errors of the world, probably the most singular and glaring is that current among farmers, that wheat turns to cheat—that an unpropitious winter, a continued northeast wind, or too much or too little snow, causes wheat to degenerate into cheat. It is in vain that you tell them it is impossible; that it is as easy for a beet to become a carrot, for an apple tree to become a pear tree, or an oak a chesnut tree, as for wheat to become cheat.—The cause of this error is very plain;—farmers are too superficial in their observations—they are by no means wanting in observation but they content themselves with looking at the surface of things. Man is also fond of the marvellous, and hence, any thing not palpable to the grosser senses, is more apt to be attributed to some magic influence, than traced through an intricate analysis to its true and natural cause.

Many persons do not believe that any intelligent person believes in the degeneracy of wheat to cheat; but this is an error.—There are thousands of old and experienced and intelligent farmers that believe it as thoroughly as they do that the planting of corn will produce corn. We have had many arguments with such men on the subject and we always found them so well convinced of the correctness of their opinions that we abandoned the field after the first fire.—A few days since, being anxious to obtain some fine seed wheat for a friend, and knowing that a very respectable farmer in our neighborhood usually had the kind we wanted, and that of the first quality, we paid him a visit. He had threshed and cleaned all his wheat and had it ready for market; "but," said he, "it will not answer your purpose—the very hard winter has turned a great

Believe, he replied, "I do not know it but I know it. There has not been a blade of cheat on my farm before for thirty years, and this summer my wheat fields were full of it, and there was none among the rye nor in any other field; how then could it get into my wheat field unless the wheat turned to cheat?" He is as intelligent a practical farmer as we have in Baltimore county. His argument was a poser; yet we ventured to suggest, that the cheat might have been brought to his wheat fields by crows as the very hard winter had drove thousands of these birds to the barn yards and fields in search of food, and they always select the naked spots in the fields; and these spots, where the snow had been blown off in the winter, produced the cheat, this was most likely. And this view of the case was the more likely from the fact, that crows in the winter are continually found in the roads scratching among horse dung and picking up any undigested seeds found therein. That we are correct in our theory of the introduction of cheat into wheat fields, we by no means assert, but it seems plausible to us.—Cheat is frequently found around the fences in large town gardens, and it is quite common for crows on these fences of a clear morning in winter—we have cheat in our garden, and there has not been a head of wheat grown there for thirty years if ever.—We have seen cheat in all sorts of crops—in rye fields, corn fields, in clover fields, in meadows, in pastures, and even on the road sides in the wild woods—evidently deposited in the latter places by travellers' horses.

If any one entertains a doubt of the clear difference between the plants of wheat and cheat, let them examine them when they are in bloom and be satisfied;—bearing in mind, that however plants may change in some unimportant features, there are peculiarities in all of them that never vary;—those which will enable us to distinguish at a glance whether in flower, in fruit, or barren, an apple from a pear tree, a cherry from a plum; rye from oats, corn from barley, and wheat from cheat.—*Amer. Far.*

From the New-England Farmer.
CULTURE OF HEMP.

MR. FESSENDEN—A very considerable interest having been felt by individuals, in different parts of New England, on the subject of growing Hemp, I am induced to offer you my experience in the business, hoping that if it should not prove useful, it will, at least, be acceptable to your readers.

The distance from which we live from the sea board and navigable waters, and the want of a ready cash market for the produce of our tillage lands, led me to consider Hemp as a profitable acquisition, especially upon the intervals bordering upon our rivers.

The last week in May, 1829, I sowed, in drill, about three acres of poor grass land, broken up only a few days before, and harrowed. The rows were from two to three feet apart, and three to four quarts of seed sown on an acre. We paid very little attention to it, during its growth, hoed a part of it once to keep down the weeds.

The crop was small, yielding in all, about 25 bushels of seed. I think an acre of good land, well prepared and hoed, would have produced as much as the whole of this, in the manner we conducted it. At the same time, I

system. The seed down and planted, this year, I procured from Burlington, Vermont at 4 dollars a bushel.

On the 25th of May, 1830, I sowed 12 bushels of seed, broad cast, on about four acres and three quarters of land. One acre, was land long used for pasture, on which, however, a crop of rye had been grown the year before, which had never been manured, to my knowledge. The crop was small, some part of it so short that I did not think it worth cutting. The remaining 3¾ acres was good meadow land though not rich. It had been planted with corn and potatoes the year before and tolerably well manured. It was prepared for the Hemp crop by being ploughed once and harrowed, without manure. It produced what I considered a fair crop, varying in its growth according to the quantity of the land in the different parts of the field, from three to seven feet high, when fully grown. The produce of this year, I estimated at five tons of stem when dry.—We cut most of it with a common grain cradle. We pulled the longest part of the stem and when bound and dry, cut off the roots. After drying and securing it from the dews for two or three weeks, we commenced water rotting, by sin ing the bundles in a small artificial pond prepared for the purpose, large enough to contain, with convenience a ton and a half, at a time. In September, the weather being warm, twelve days was sufficient time for rotting. Late in the season, I let it remain in the water from fifteen to eighteen days.

Of this crop I prepared for market in the spring of 1831, 1425 lbs. which I sold to Mr. Edward Adams, cordage maker at Charlestown, at 209 dollars a ton, amounting to \$182,94

The expense of this I estimate as follows:	
12 bushels of seed at 1,50 per bush.	18,00
Use of 4¾ acres of land, including taxes 4,00	19,00
Ploughing and sowing, 1,50 per acre,	7,12
Harvesting—4 days cradling 1,00	4,00
12 days other labor in pulling, binding and securing, including board 4s.	12,00
Rotting, spreading, drying, binding and securing, 19 days, including board 4s.	12,67
Expense of breaking and dressing, equal to one third of the crop	44,31
Freight to market, at 75 cents per 100 lbs.	10,68
	<hr/> 123,73
	9,16

I have remaining about one ton of stem, which would produce, probably, 3 cwt. of dressed Hemp; give one third for breaking and dressing and we have two cwt. of hemp. At the above price \$20,90 deduct freight 1,68

	<hr/> 19,22
Leaving	\$23,38
The small crop raised in 1829, was pre-	

our climate, and the soil of our interval lands, are well adapted to the growth of Hemp. The best of our land with good cultivation, is necessary, to insure a profitable crop. It is a waste of time and expense, to put it upon poor land. It is an exhausting crop, as much so, as flax, or any of our largest crops. And without some cheap and convenient machinery for breaking and clearing, Hemp cannot be made an advantageous crop, where land can be enriched, or kept in good till, only, by expensive labor in manuring and tillage.

Natural meadows or drained swamps would probably produce several successive crops of Hemp without manure. And with the aid of some cheap machinery (which might be devised) it would answer well, as a cash crop, when grain is plenty and cheap. The greatest difficulty which I experienced in preparing my crop so as to make it equal to Russian Hemp, was, in separating the shive from the fibre. In Russia Hemp, the fibre seems entire, et free from shives, which in mine, with much exertion in hand-dressing, a considerable portion of shive remained.

I am Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SAWYER.

Pierpont, N. H. Sept. 3, 1831.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A Gentleman, residing in the country, practically engaged in husbandry and having some knowledge of science, literature and politics, wishes to engage with some publishers of our Periodical Works, in supplying articles and papers for the public press. He has been for many years, a pretty liberal contributor, but always voluntary and gratuitous, in which he has probably done his part. He now asks a reasonable compensation for the fruits of his leisure and experience.—Reference, N. Goodsell, Editor Genesee Farmer.

BARLEY.

ROSSITER & KNOX are paying CASH for any quantity of good Barley, delivered at their seed store. oct3

STATE OF NEW-YORK. } Albany Sept. 1st,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. } 1831.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election, to be holden on the first Monday in November next, and the two succeeding days, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place of *Timothy H. Porter*, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG, *Secretary of State.*
To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

N. B. Members of Assembly, Sheriff and Clerk, are also to be chosen at the General Election.

Proprietors of the different public newspapers in this county, will please to publish this notice once in each week, until after the Election, and forward their bills to the undersigned.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, *Sheriff.*
Rochester, Sept. 20th, 1831. sept 21

FRUIT TREES.

ROSSITER & KNOX would remind those who intend to order Trees from New-York this fall, that it is desirable to have their orders handed in as soon as the first of Oct. Prince's, Thorburn's, Floy's and Parmentier's Catalogues can be had at their store. sept 17

FLUSHINGS, Lion skin, and Petershams for over coats, for sale by
sept 10 **THOS. KEMPSHALL & CO.**

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

The European States comprise 60 territorial districts, which include Poland and Belgium—In 1829 the population was estimated, agreeably to the following table.

	Inhabitants.
Russia, (including Poland)	41,995,000
Austria,	32,100,500
France	32,052,465
Great Britain	22,297,621
Spain	13,651,172
Prussia	12,778,403
Turkey	9,393,000
Two Sicilies	7,414,717
Netherlands (including Belgium)	6,977,500
Sardinia	4,167,377
Bavaria	4,032,590
Sweden	3,878,700
Portugal	3,782,550
States of the Church	2,483,940
Denmark	2,057,513
Switzerland	2,036,680
Hanover	1,582,574
Wurtemberg	1,535,403
Saxony	1,400,000
Tuscany	1,300,530
Badea	1,000,911
37 other states	5,967,962

There are 37 states which contain less than one million inhabitants; the highest of which (Hesse Darmstadt) contains 718,900, and the lowest (Bentick) 2,900,—collectively they comprise a population of 5,967,962. The following is the number of christians, &c. in Europe:—

Catholics	116,559,075	Mahomedans	3,040,500
Protestants	49,847,495	Jews	1,671,640
Greeks	42,308,399		

In its Government, are

Despotic	1	Constitutional	12
Absolute	15	Estates	11
Absolute Provincial		Confederated Republic	1
estates	5	Republics	5
Absolute, estates	4	Republics under protec.	3
Absolute, with cortes	1	Greece ?	1
Absolute, elective	1		

Revenue \$658,817,899

Public Debt \$5,341,721,211

Land forces } Peace 1,909,175
 } War 4,578,430

Vessels of War } Peace 1,368
 } War 2,641

Estates, is intended to represent that the states have some voice in the Government matters; but these are monarchical.

It is due to state that these data were compiled from the statistics of Dr. F. Leiber.

LOWELL, MASS.

This place, so celebrated for manufactures, of late years, commenced in 1826, in the manufacturing business. It is situated 25 miles N. W. from Boston, at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers; the water power is equal for 50 mills, with a fall of 30 feet, yielding to each 1500 cubic feet of water per minute; equal to privileges for 100 mills, each with a subdivision of the 30 feet fall, viz. half of the number with 13 feet fall, and half with a fall of 17 feet. There are five large establishments in operation, running 12 mills, for printed calicoes, twilled cotton, pantalon stuffs, shirtings, coarse do. and sheetings,

negro cloths, carpets, broad cloths, cassimeres, &c.; wielding a capital, collectively, of \$3,200,000. There are three new companies now organized and erecting 11 mills, for coarse and fine cottons, and prints; capital, \$2,100,000. Population, 6,477; 8 churches; 2 banks. The Rail Road, authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts, will be commenced as soon as the surveys have been completed; \$600,000 have been subscribed for that purpose.

The Last Congress.—The following members of the last Congress at its commencement, are since dead. Of the Senate; Adams of Mississippi, McLean of Illinois, and Noble of Indiana. Of the House of Representatives;—Mallery of Vermont, Powers of New York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Smyth of Virginia, Shields of Ohio, and Peltis of Missouri. Nine deaths in two years, in two hundred and thirteen, is an unusual proportion.—*Balt. Repub.*

Repentance.—The late Rev. Mr. G—, happening one day to go into the churchyard, whilst the beadle was pusily employed, neck-deep in a grave, throwing up the mould and bones, to make way for another person, thus accosted him:—“Well, Saunders, that’s a work you’re employe in well calculated to make an old man like you thoughtful, I wonder you dinna repent o’ your evil ways.”—The old worthy, resting himself on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of snuff, replied, “I thought sir, ye had kent that there was no repentance in the grave.”

A Post Mistress.—Our politically knee-deep immersed contemporaries have mutually indulged in party-colored pleasantries, on the appointment of a Miss Rider as postmaster at Coventry, R. I. Her appointment was, indisputably, a glorious “loop to hang a” joke upon, but we discover no pertinency in the remarks elicited by the circumstance. We know no part of the duty of a postmaster, in towns of the magnitude and importance of Coventry, R. I. which may not be filled, as well by women as by men, and one thing is certain, that females are more likely to be obliging and attentive than their self-sufficient lords, who would monopolize all the living, even to the right of retailing pins and needles.—*Boston Transcript*

Kissing with an appetite.—A religious sect has recently sprung up in the county of Surry, one of whose tenets is to salute each other at a meeting with a holy kiss. One of the female devotees, a young lady of a thousand charms, happened to encounter a young gentleman, of whom she was enamoured, and gave him a more cordial and loving salute than was quite becoming. The next day she received a message from the high-priest of the sect, saying she had been excommunicated for “kissing with an appetite.”

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Iberville, Louisiana, relates the following very singular and almost miracu-

lous occurrence. During a violent thunder storm, on the 18th Aug. last, Mrs. Marioneau was sitting in the middle of a room, sewing at a small table, when the house was struck by lightning. The shock threw her senseless upon the floor ten feet from the place where she had been sitting. The table was broken to fragments, and the chair on which she sat literally scattered in small pieces about the room. The needle which she held in her hand was found with the thread still in its eye, sticking to a door frame several feet from the floor, and at a considerable distance from the spot where she sat. She had several needles sticking in the handkerchief she were around her neck, which were so highly magnetized by the electric fluid, as to be capable of attracting and raising such as are larger than themselves. A large tortoise shell comb which was in her hair, was evidently scorched and torn into fragments. Yet she was soon resuscitated, and received no further injury than a slight soreness on one side of her head. She was not dressed in silk, but had on a calico gown.—*Nashville Banner.*

Anecdote.—An itinerant preacher, who was not very remarkable for energy of style or brilliancy of thought, was once hammering out the gospel to a slumbering audience in Freetown, when he stopped short in his discourse, and with renewed vigor exclaimed—my friends, what do you suppose my little grandson calls bread?—This unexpected query awakened the congregation, who commenced guessing. After some ten or twelve had guessed wrong, a great gawk drawled out now, Mr. minister, you ort to tell us what he calls it.—Why, replied the Reverend gentleman, he calls it bread. After this there was no more slumbering.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

Prosperity.—It is probable that upwards of five thousand dwellings and stores have been erected in Philadelphia within two years. Yet it is a fact that rents are higher now than they were two years since; and it is more dillicult to procure a dwelling or store now than formerly. We do not hear of any immense fortunes amassed in this time—no miracles have been wrought—and yet all are prosperous; trade and its advantages have been diffused—and all have had a share—and are made comfortable—instead of a few having reaped the whole harvest, and left the many to glean from their scanty leavings.—*Phil. Gaz.*

One of the Charleston merchants has allowed a treasury board, given by him to secure the payment of duties, to be prosecuted, to test the constitutionality of the Tariff Law. Mr. Tazewell of the Senate it is said, has consented to act as counsel, in favor of the merchant.

Woodville, (Miss.) was visited on the 9th inst. with a tremendous hurricane. It rained about 24 hours, when the wind raised, and continued for several hours with increasing violence. It injured crops, blowing off the roofs of houses, and prostrated immense quantities of timber. The roads were impassible.

THE GENESSEE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

HORTICULTURAL.

We have received from our esteemed friend, David Thomas, of Greatfield, Cayuga co., a box of fruit, which was designed for the Horticultural exhibition of this County; but as the time of the meeting was changed from the day first noticed, this fruit did not arrive in season for the exhibition: we therefore, publish the note which accompanied it for the benefit of our readers, and annex our own observations upon the fruit, in reply to the note.

Greatfield, 9 mo. 26, 1831.

DEAR FRIEND,—I enclose a drawing of "the September Pear" (from Connecticut) in hopes that some person at your Exhibitions will be able to tell the name by which it is known in the Catalogues. On examining Cox's Treatise, I find nothing that closely resembles it, except the *Summer Bon Chretien*, or *Gracidi*. I give his description:—"The fruit is large and long, with a large long stalk inserted amidst several hollows and projections—it is swelled towards the blossom end, and diminished towards the stalk; the skin is smooth, of a clear green color, which turns yellow when fully ripe; the flesh is white, tender, half breaking, very juicy and sugary; the time of ripening the latter part of August: the tree is very fruitful, the leaves large and handsome, and finely indented."

The "September pear" is remarkable for its many shapes, two of the same size and figure being rarely found. In this it appears to differ from the *Summer Bon Chretien*, as *Cox* has not noticed this circumstance in his description of the latter. Indeed I have never seen one which at the stem resembles Cox's figure of the *Summer Bon Chretien*.

A broad channel in the "September pear," often extends from the blossom end to the projection of the stem, as if the sliding pressure of one's finger had made the channel, pushing a part of the pulp up the stem. But whether a channel occurs or not, there is always a depression at the blossom end, corresponding with the projection at the stem.

We consider this a very valuable pear. In its leaves, and in the curve of its lateral branches, it has a striking resemblance to the *Jargonelle*, but the latter is gone before the "September pear" ripens. There is little resemblance in the fruit of those kinds. The *Jargonelle* decays at the core while it hangs on the tree; but the "September pear," from its soundness at heart, deserves to rank with the *Bon Chretiens*.

The drawing (made by my son) has been pronounced by Judge Richardson, of Auburn, a striking likeness, although from the great diversity of shapes which this pear assumes, it might be difficult to find two on the same tree exactly of this figure.

The pear which I send of this kind is a *gleaning*, full two weeks later than any other which grew on my trees,—very irregular,—and I have

doubts whether its flavor will be a fair specimen of the kind.

According to promise, I send some *strawberry apples*, one of the first in rank as a table fruit, or for pies. We know nothing of its history except that it was found (grafted) on a lot in Aurora, formerly owned by Judge Seth Phelps of that place. I wish to know its name in the Catalogue, if it is cultivated by our nurserymen.

The other apples (nearly sweet and in my estimation very excellent when fully ripe) I named many years ago, the *autumnal Swaar*. I have since received them under the name of *Summer Greening*, which I cannot think appropriate, because they neither ripen in summer, nor have the flavor of the *Greening*.

The large grey pear is highly esteemed by some, and the tree is very productive. I wish to know its name in the catalogues.

I send some of the (York, Pa.) *Black Madeira* (not of Prince's catalogue) which I think very excellent, though these are only the gleanings.—We have two varieties in this neighborhood, only differing in the time of ripening. This is the latter kind, which is still earlier than the *Isabella*.

The sand grape or river grape (*Vitis riparia*) grows generally in moist rich lands. The kind (without leaves) is cultivated, and appears to be an earlier variety. As this grape is hardy and very productive with a very rich juice, it would be excellent for wine were it not so sour.

The smaller *Siberian Crab* is the common kind. The larger is a new variety from seed produced at Newburgh (Orange co.) and planted in Chester county, (Pa.)

One mutilated bunch of the *Red Color*—a Hungarian grape. All except those near the ground were mildewed.

Very respectfully, DAVID THOMAS.

LUTHER TUCKER, Rochester.

The "September Pear" forwarded to us is one with which we have long been acquainted, more particularly in Connecticut, where it once was more extensively cultivated, than at present, owing to the fruit being subject to mildew. We have noticed some grown in this neighborhood, which had many black or mildewed spots upon the skin. We do not know by what name it is cultivated in the eastern Nurseries, having never seen it from any of them. In Connecticut it has several names, which appear to be altogether local. In its growth it so nearly resembles the *Summer Bergamot*, as sent into this country by Prince, that we have been at a loss to distinguish between them.

The *Strawberry Apple*.—This we never have seen before: it is a fine apple, both in appearance and flavor.

The *Autumnal Swaar*.—This apple is cultivated in our County, and from its near resemblance to the genuine *Swaar*, is called the *Early Swaar*. Sometimes the two are called fall and winter *Swaar*. We do not know whether it is cultivated in the eastern nurseries.

The *Grey pear* is a stranger to us.

The *Black Madeira Grape*, (not of Prince's

catalogue).—Of this Grape we have received several specimens this season; some from Saratoga, and some from uncultivated vines in Ohio: the latter were not as fine as the cultivated specimens, which probably are from vines which have been selected for their fine qualities. It appears altogether different from the *Fox Grape*, and is much earlier.

The *Sand Grape*, (*Vitis riparia*)—This is found in most of the counties in Western New-York, and we take it to be what is generally called the *chicken grape*. This is the grape from which the wine was made which we received from the *Groveland Farmer*, as mentioned in one of our late numbers, and we do not doubt but from this family of grapes may be selected varieties which will prove the finest wine grapes in the world.—Its being sour to the taste is not proof positive that it does not abound in saccharine matter.—Most of the best wine grapes of France are too sour for eating or table grapes. We believe it is admitted by scientific men, that wines which improve most by age are those which contain a large portion of tartaric acid.

FIRES.

As the cool weather approaches, preparations are made for warming apartments by stoves, pipes, &c. As these are generally attended to before the extreme weather arrives, Mechanics are not sufficiently aware of the degree of heat that may be required during winter, and, therefore, are more careless in such preparations than they ought to be; hence the frequent case of fire from stove pipes, by which there is probably more buildings burned than all other causes put together. Now every house-keeper who employs a mechanic for doing his work, should give preference to such as are reputed men of good judgment, and not trifle with their own lives and property by employing some idle, incompetent man, merely because he can be employed at a cheaper rate. There is one other fruitful source of misfortunes by fire; that is, putting ashes, when taken up from the fire, in improper places. Old barrels are very common receptacles for hot ashes, which must be taken up every time the woman blacks or scours the an-tirons. These barrels are generally placed near the house or under the shed that they may be handy, and a child is often sent to make the deposit who has not judgment sufficient to apprise him of the consequences of leaving any fire unquenched. We hope our public officers will be on the alert and do their duty, in examining buildings, yards, &c.; a few fines by way of examples, may save many buildings and perhaps lives. District school houses are often burned in consequence of an improper deposit of ashes; teachers should pay particular attention to the subject.

APPLE SAUCE.

At this season of the year it is customary for our good house-wives to prepare a barrel of apple sauce, for the use of the family. There is nothing novel in this, and yet, upon examining the article as it comes to this market, and as we see it at different tables, we find a very great difference in quality. This does not arise altogether from the difference of the expense of making it,

nor from the superiority of the fruit from which it is made, but from the superior manner in which the articles of which it is composed are put together. There are some house-keepers who exert themselves to do all their work in the best manner, even down to the minutest operation, and are always pleased with any improvement in their domestic concerns, while others distrust the very name of improvement, and are content to do all their work as they were taught by their mothers or grand-mothers, and look upon any attempt to introduce alterations into their domestic concerns as treason against their empire. Having learned the process by which some of the best house-keepers in our acquaintance prepare the above, we give it for the benefit of the whole. The best fruit for making apple sauce is sweet apples of good size; let them be pared and quartered as for drying, and spread until they have become of a brown color quite through, or are what might be called two thirds dry; put them in a brass or copper kettle, and pour over them new cider from the press sufficient to cover them. Let them hang over a gentle fire, and simmer for a couple of hours, when they may be taken off and carefully put in the cask where they are to remain. If a few Quinces are added, the flavor is much improved. Sauce prepared by the above method, is altogether preferable to that prepared with boiled cider, which invariably contracts a bad flavor from the vessel in which it is boiled; and if the apples are added in their green state, or as soon as cut, they boil into a complete jam; but if dried, they retain their shape and flavor, and by drying their juices are so much concentrated, that the addition of sufficient cider for boiling them does not reduce them below what they would be if green apples were done in cider which had been reduced one half by evaporation. Those who prepare this article for market, will do well to follow the above directions, as they will be sure to command one quarter more in price, and a more ready sale.

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

October, like April, is a month of shine and showers, and although farmers often consider their great works closed for the season, before this month commences, yet, this is a very important business month. It frequently, and we think we may say too frequently, happens that from some cause or other, the season for sowing winter grain is protracted into October, and when this does so happen, it should be considered the *important* business until completed: after which, a multitude of small works claim the divided attention of every good husbandman. First, the harvesting of the Indian corn should not be neglected, when other business will allow time for it, and those who would command the best price for their surplus, should never put it in large cribs out of doors, as in that case, it keeps damp too long, and is apt to mould. Fattening hogs should not be neglected, nor business allowed to press so hard, as to be compelled to feed grain to them without grinding and boiling. It should be particularly recollected, that during the months of October and November, ground should be ploughed for spring crops. At this season of the year, teams are strong and the weather cool; and moreover, sward grounds ploughed in the fall for spring crops produce much better, and are easier tilled

than when ploughed in the spring. Potatoes should be dug as early as is convenient, and should be assorted for family use, for feeding the hogs, and for planting. It is economy to procure the necessary fire wood required for the family before winter, as much may be gathered up in the fall when dry, that would be covered with snow in the winter, and not thought worth collecting. The article of fire wood forms a very important item in the list of family expenses, and should be managed with economy. Collecting apples and fruits for winter should be attended to as soon as convenient. Apples gathered from the tree before they are over ripe, keep better and longer than those which are allowed to hang on the trees until frost bitten. The best method of keeping apples is to pack them in dry sand; next to that, spread them thin in a cool place. Where farmers have large orchards, much labor is required this month, in attending to fruit, making cider, &c. Every man who carries fruit to market should recollect that if it is worth carrying at all, it is worth carrying with care. Fruit that is to be carried any distance by land, should be packed in chaff, fine straw, or grass, to prevent its being bruised; and unless it is worth this trouble, the farmer had better stay at home. During this month, most garden vegetables should be secured; such as cabbages, beets, carrots, parsnips, &c. Where the farmer has not cellar room sufficient for storing his cabbage, most of them may be secured in the garden; and when the stumps are not wanted, they should be buried with their roots uppermost, as the heads will not be as apt to rot as when set with the roots downward.—Beets, carrots and parsnips should be put down in sand in the cellar. The last of this month is a proper season for transplanting most kinds of fruit and forest trees, Grape vines, &c. Peach, Cherry, and Plum stones should be planted in the fall. Beans are often neglected, and injured by the fall rains; they should be gathered as soon as ripe. Young farmers should not neglect to improve their evenings to the best advantage: well selected books are always safe friends, therefore, do not spend time in reading those which are only calculated for amusement. Our country abounds with scientific publications, which may be obtained at a cheaper rate than in any other country; so that if our farmers will remain ignorant of their own business, it is their own fault. It is high time that the prejudice which has prevailed in this country against *book-farming*, as it has been called, should be discountenanced, as there is no reason which can be given, why a class of people so important to the welfare of our country as the farmers, should be kept in ignorance.

MANDRAGORA OR MANDRAKE.

This plant, which belongs to the 5th Class Pentandria, Order Monogynia, it is said, grows wild in the valley of the Genesee, between Avon and Mount Morris, and is called by some, Man-root, (from the supposed resemblance which the root bears to the shape of a child, or perhaps from the fabulous tradition of its uttering groans as perpetuated by Shakspeare,) as it is not found in the immediate neighborhood of Rochester, the Editor would be willing to give a reasonable compensation to any one who would forward him a plant in proper order for setting out.

LARGE FRUIT.

Among the various specimens of fine fruits which have been presented at the Arcade, the week past were some Apples from the garden of Mr. Benjamin Campbell, of this village; one of which, measured sixteen inches in circumference, and weighed twenty-five and a half ounces.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC, containing 80 pages, 16mo. for 1832; and published at Philadelphia, under the direction of the Physicians who conduct the Journal of Health. This is a new article, but a good one.

The labors of the editors of the Journal of Health, for two successive years have been known and duly appreciated by the public; and the present manual designed for the benefit of the human race, is worthy of the publishers, and of the cause in which they are engaged. We intend, hereafter, to publish an extract from this work to show its utility.

LABOR SAVING MACHINES in England, in consequence of the dense population, have driven many of the laboring classes to desperation and starvation.

In America, however, no fears need be entertained of people starving for work, if there should be double the quantity of labor saving machines that now exist. There is no danger of any being needed to distress by labor saving machines, while the Canals and lake vessels continue to transport the surplus population to western Ohio, Michigan or Indiana.

TRANSFER VARNISH.

This is a new article for the purpose of transferring prints to scrap tables or boxes, and will be found to be a very neat and convenient article.

Directions for using—having your ground work hard and smooth, lay on a coat of this varnish, and when nearly dry, while it remains taking, place on the print to be transferred, ink downwards.—The print should be first soaked, and then cleared off the water; on the surface of the paper, when properly placed, it may be pressed, or rolled down with a round piece of wood, and the paper rubbed off, with a wet sponge or the fingers.

N. B. After standing 24 hours, the whole should have a coat of white copal varnish.

It is for sale by D. Felt, Stationer, 245 Pearl street, sole agent, New-York.

New-York Market, Oct. 8.

FLOUR.—Flour has continued to sell at about previous rates, but without animation. Western Flour is in more request than other descriptions, and common brands of Southern most neglected. Scratched Flour and every description of middlings are scarce, and comparatively high;—they have been much wanted for the British Provinces, and for making ship bread for the same markets. Rye Flour is very scarce, at an advance. Corn Meal in good demand, particularly in barrels.—We quote—

New-York, sup. brl. \$5 56 a 5 62; Troy do. 5 62 a 5 75; Western do. 5 81 a 6; Ohio, via canal, 5 62 a 5 68; Philadelphia, 5 87; Baltimore, city, 5 62 a 5 75; do. Howard-st. 6 12 a 6 25.

☞ Licut. HAYNES, of the Nay, has died of the yellow fever at Pensacola

THE KRAKEN.

This sea monster, according to the Norwegian accounts, was as large as one mile in circumference. It was one immense polypus; had arms or feelers, which it could raise as high as the mast of a ship. It was dangerous for vessels to pass over these fish, for they would rise, and with their arms destroy the vessels; and it would be as fatal for vessels to be in their vicinity, because, when they sank down to the bottom, when such an event happened, the roaring of the sea, and the lashing of the waves were awful, creating such a whirlpool as to draw down every thing with it to destruction. These accounts are detailed at large, in the translations of the Norwegian Hist. Soc.

In 1808, a monster was seen on the coast of Coll, which is also recorded in the proceedings of the same Munchuascn work. This was like an immense serpent, 70 or 80 feet in length; another thing was seen, which had a head as large as a small boat, and an eye as large as a plate!

The great kraken described by Pontoppidan, is supposed by Dr. Leiber, to have been a floating island. The serpent described by McLean might have been a grandfather to those notable *sarpents*, which have filled New England with gossip for years.

One of the great New England water snakes, was caught, and it proved to be a horse mackerel, which was about 11 feet long!

Dr. Mitchell was a partial believer in the kraken. He, however, did not believe in its immense size, but that it was a sul stance of but little animation, of the polypus genus.

(From the Monthly American Journal of Geology and natural Science.)

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE FRUITFULNESS OF PLANTS.

(Concluded from page 317.)

The salad plants are in like manner affected by the climate, and give further proofs of our assumption. Cabbages, lettuces, endive, celery, spinach, plants whose leaves are only eaten, to protect their germs from cold, (through a kind of instinct,) wrap them up in leaves, which form heads, and render many of their other parts tender and crisp for use. These leaves, thus protected, are not only tender, but more nutritious, because their growth has been slow and their juices well digested. In the south, a relaxing sun lays open the very buds of such plants, gives a toughness and thinness to the leaves, and they are too unsubstantial for animal support, because of such quick and rapid development.

The delicious and pulpy fruits are, in a still more striking way, illustrative of our principle. The peach nectarine, plum, apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, apricot, and many other such families are not in perfection in the south. It is in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Jersey, and in the north of Europe, that we enjoy them, although, originally, they came from places near the tropics. The peach of the Carolinas is full of larvæ, gum, and knots, and too stringy and forced to be juicy and flavored. The apple of the south is too acid to be either eaten or preserved. The plums, apricots, cherries, currants, gooseberries, &c. will not even mature until we go farther north. All the trees which bear these delicious fruits

will grow luxuriantly in the south, make much foliage and wood, with but little pulp, and that unsavory. The kernel in one seeded fruit, seems to be the first object of nature in southern climes: that becomes strong, oily, and enlarged; and one of the peach family has so entirely neglected the pulp, that it has only a husky matter around the kernel, as the almond. The changeableness of the weather in the south, in the spring season throws plants off their guard; the frosts attendant on those changes, destroy the young fruit; and it is only once in three years that the crop hits at all. The desiccated or dried state of these fruits enables us to enjoy them through the year; but in the south, their acidity carries them into fermentation or decomposition before they can be divested of their aqueous parts. The climate of the south is equally against converting them into cider, or any other fermented liquor, because the heat forces then compressed juice so rapidly into an active fermentation, that it cannot easily be checked until it passes into vinegar. For the same reason distillation goes on badly in hot climates, and cannot be checked long enough at the proper point to give much alcohol; and whether we aim to enjoy the delicious freshness of these fruits themselves, sip the nectarine of their juices, refresh ourselves with their fermented beverage, stimulate our hearts with their brandies and cordials, or feast through the winter upon the dried or preserved stores of their fruits, we are continually balked by the severity of a southern climate, and for such enjoyment must look to the north.

The melons are always affected by too great a degree of heat, even though their vines flourish so much in southern latitudes. The forcing sun hurries them on to maturity before they have attained much size, or acquired that rich saccharine and aromatic flavor for which they are so much esteemed. The cantelope melon will rot, or have its sides baked by a hot sun, before it is fully formed; and the watermelon is always woody, dry, and devoid of its peculiar sweetness and richness in the south. Vines have been known to run 100 feet, and bear no melon. It is in Philadelphia and its neighborhood, and in similar latitudes, that the markets are loaded with delicious melons of all sorts, whose flavor so much refreshes and delights us. It is there, near their northern limit, that we cultivate them with such uniform success.

The orange, strictly a tropical plant, is more juicy, large, and delicious, at St. Augustine, (Florida,) than at Havana; and fruiters, in order to recommend an orange, will say that it is from some place out of the tropics. In the West Indies, the pulp of the orange is spongy, badly filled with juice, and has too much of a forced flavor to be pleasant. The hot horse forcers of Europe, or at Rome, anciently, at first produced bad fruit; too dry, too small, and without flavor; because they overacted. They have lately found out that fact, and now the productions of the hot houses of London, Paris, &c. astonish and delight us with the quantity and excellence of the fruit. They have found out that gradual and uniform heat is the desideratum; countervailing the cold, rather than imparting much heat. Fruit thus produced, is pronounced better than any grown in the natural way, however perfect the climate.

The juices of the grape are best matured for wine near the northern limit of their growth. On the Rhine in Hungary, the sides of the Alps, and in other elevated and northern situations, the wine is strongest, richest and most esteemed. The French wines rank before the Spanish and Italian; and in no southern country of Europe or Africa, except Madeira, where elevation makes the difference, is the wine in much repute. The grapes of France are more delicious for the table than those of Spain or Madeira.— In the southern part of the United States, the excess of heat and moisture blights the grapes to such an extent, that all attempts have failed in its cultivation. The grape vine, however, whether wild or cultivated, grows there very luxuriantly. The vinous fermentation can also be best conducted in a climate comparatively cool; and all the pressing, fermenting, and distillation of the juice of this delicate fruit, can be safer and more profitably managed in a milder region.

The olive, and other oleaginous plants, yield more fruit, of a richer flavor, and can be better pressed, and the oil preserved in a mild climate. In France, the tree is healthier, and the fruit and oil better than in Spain or Italy; and the Barbary states are known to import their oil from France and Italy.

Many other plants might be named, whose habits would equally support our position.— It is presumed, however, that enough has been cited to call the attention of philosophy to this curious subject and enable us to give proper attention to it, in all the practical operations of agricultural pursuit.— Much time and expense might be saved, and profits realized, if this were more generally understood.

We have already observed, that the heat of the sun in southern climes forces plants to a false maturity, runs them on too rapidly to fructification, and renders dry and woody the culms, stalks, and leaves of the plants, where these parts are used. Hence the chaffiness of the leaf, the dryness of the culm, the lightness of the grain, and the unsavory spongy quality of the pulp of the plants in those latitudes. Hence the difficulty of fermenting their juices, distilling their essences, and preserving for use the fruit, juice, or blades of such plants. The prevalence of insects is another bar to the productiveness of southern plants; swarms of them invade and strip the leaves, bore the fruit, and lead to blight and decomposition; and just in proportion as the labors of man have rendered plants succulent, and their fruits and seeds sweet and pleasant, do these insects multiply on them, devour their crops, and defeat the objects of husbandry.

The labor of man too is more conservative in northern climates, because his arm is better nerved for exercise, his health and spirits more buoyant; and instead of saying, 'go to work,' he says, 'come and work;' treads with a cheerful heart upon his own soil, and assists in the cultivation, collection and preservation of his own. It is in temperate climates that man can be most familiar with nature; and it is there he has the best opportunities of observing the guarantees which nature has for the preservation of her animals and plants against the devastation of the elements; he sees an apparent neglect of individuals, but a constant parental care of races. In every thing he sees the wisdom and benevolence of God. W

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SMALL ANIMALS—PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 284.)

It is proverbial that the people of this country are an active, enterprising and vigorous race, and though superior in many respects, in point of intelligence, to most other nations; they are yet so absorbed in business, and the amassing of wealth, that they give themselves no time to cultivate either the pleasures or luxuries of refined life. Thus, they have neglected in a great measure, the amusements and gratifications connected with Floriculture, Floriculture and Agriculture, until aroused to action by the exertions of comparatively a few individuals. For the same reason, many of your readers will conclude that the rearing of Pigeons is a trifling and puerile business, and unworthy the sober consideration of men of sense; but, as there may be a few who will be interested in their description, I will continue the subject.—In my last, I alluded to the Common Pigeon, Wood Pigeon, Tumbler, Fan-tail, and Carrier. I now proceed to the

ALMOND OF ERMINE TUMBLER.

This very beautiful and valuable species derives its origin from Common Tumblers, judiciously matched so as to sort the feather. Some of these birds are so magnificent in their plumage, that the rump, tail, back and flight, have been compared to a bed of the finest and best broken tulips; the more variegated they are in the flight and tail especially if the ground be yellow, the greater is their value. To be perfect, the rump, back and breast must be variegated, and the flight not barred. A few are feathered with three colors only, which compose the Ermine, as yellow, white and black, but these are scarce. Almond Tumblers never arrive at their full beauty of feather till they have moulted several times; they increase in beauty every year until the decline of life, when they change to an inferior color.

Many fanciers advise the matching of a yellow, a splashed or black, with an almond, to heighten the color; black birds, bred from Almonds, are generally better shaped in the beak and head, than the Almonds themselves, and the tail and flight have frequently a strong glow of yellow. The yellow and black mottled should coincide with the Almond Tumbler, except in plumage; the former should have a yellow body, mottled with a white and a black flight and tail. The Almond Tumbler, itself, for its exceeding beauty of feather, is deemed by many fanciers, to be the most beautiful and valuable, when in perfection, of all the pigeon tribe.

THE HORSEMAN.

It is a matter of dispute whether the Horseman is not a bastard between a Tumbler and a Carrier, or a Pouter and Carrier, and these bred over again form a Carrier. It is in shape and make, very like the Carrier, only less in all its proportions; its body is smaller, and its neck shorter; neither is there so much luxuriant increased flesh upon the beak and round the eye.—Horsemen are of various colors, but the most distinguished are the blue, and the blue pied, which are generally the best breeders. When young, they should be regularly made to fly twice a day; and as they gain strength, must be let loose and put on the wing without any others in company. In

England, they are chiefly made use of for deciding bets, or conveying letters, as the *genuine Carriers* are very scarce.

THE DRAGOON.

Dragoons were originally bred between a Tumbler and a Horseman; by frequently matching them with a Horseman, they will acquire great strength and agility. The Dragoon is lighter and smaller than the Horseman, and less in all its properties. One of its principal beauties is the straightness of the top of its skull, and that of its beak, which ought almost to make a horizontal line with each other. The Dragoon is said to be more rapid for ten or twenty miles than the Horseman, but not so quick on a long flight.

THE POUTER.

According to the rules laid down by the fancy, the Pouter ought to measure from the point of the beak to the end of the tail eighteen inches; and to have a fine shape and a hollow back, sloping off taper from the shoulders. The legs from the toe nails to the upper joint in the thigh, should measure seven inches. The crop ought to be large and circular toward the beak, rising behind the neck, so as to cover and run neatly off at each of the bird's shoulders.

The blue pied, black pied, red pied and yellow pied, are the most esteemed colors. The Pouter ought to be pied, as follows; the front of the crop should be *white*, encircled with a shining green, interspersed with the same color with which he is pied; but the white should not reach to the back of the head, for then he is ring-headed; there should be a crescent falling under the chap of the same color with which he is pied. The head, back, neck and tail, should be uniform. A blue pied should have black bars near the ends of both wings. Where the pinion of the wing is speckled with white in the form of a rose, it is called a rose-pinion, and is highly esteemed.

They should not be naked about the thighs, no, spindle legged; but their legs and thighs ought to be stout, straight and well covered with white, soft downy feathers.

The crop of the Pouter ought to be filled with wind, so as to show its full extent, with ease and freedom. It is a very great fault, when a bird so overcharges his crop with wind as to fall backwards; many a fine bird has by this bad habit, either tumbled into the street or down a chimney. A Pouter should play erect, and have a fine well spread tail which must not touch the ground nor sink between his legs; neither should he rest upon his rump, which is a great fault and is called rumping. He ought to draw his wings close to his body, walk almost entirely upon his toes, and move with an easy majestic air.

The Pouter that approaches nearest to all these properties is a very valuable bird. Some fanciers in England have, by great assiduity, bred these birds so near the standard prescribed, as to sell them for 20 guineas a pair. A great deal of trouble and time is requisite for rearing and breeding these birds, as they are such unfeeling nurses that they frequently starve their young ones to death; so that good fanciers never suffer them to hatch their own eggs.

The Pouter was formerly so much valued, as to monopolise the attention of the fanciers; but since Almond Tumblers are brought to such perfection, the Pouter has been a little neglected.—

This bird is now rearing in this village, principally of the *red pied*.

THE DUTCH CROPPER.

The body of this pigeon is thick, clumsy and short, as are also the legs, which are feathered down to the feet; they have a large pouch or bag, hanging under their beak, which they can swell with wind, or depress at pleasure. They are more addicted to gorge than any other pigeon, especially if not regularly supplied with food.

PARISIAN POUTER.

This bird was originally a native of Paris; its body and legs are short; it has generally a long, but not a large crop, and is thick in girth. It is greatly admired for its plumage, which is very elegant, every feather being streaked with a variety of colors, the flight excepted, which is white.—They are generally what is called gravel-eyed.

THE JACOBINE.

This bird when good is very scarce. The real Jacobine or Jack, as it is sometimes called, is a remarkably small pigeon; it has a range of inverted feathers on the back of its head which turns toward the neck like the cap or cowl of a monk; hence its name of JACOBINE. This range is called the hood, and the more compact and closer it grows, to the head, the more valuable the bird; the lower part of it is called the chain, and the feathers which compose it should be long and thick. The Jacobine has a very small head, a short spindle beak and clear pearl eyes. There are yellow, red, blue, black and pied Jacobines; the yellow birds claim the preference. This bird is also now owned in this village, and is of the red pied.

THE RUFF.

This bird has been frequently sold for the Jacobine; but the Ruff has a larger beak, a larger head, and is altogether a larger pigeon. The chain does not flow so near the shoulders of its wings; both that and the hood are longer, but they are not so compact as those of the Jacobine

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Can any of your correspondents state whether the common Eel is a marine animal? It is a current opinion in this quarter, that it cannot live above Niagara Falls, because it must return every year to the ocean—that it exists in the waters of the Ohio because there is no obstruction to its free intercourse with the sea.

I know of only one place in Ohio, where the genuine Trout is found. This is about twenty miles from Cleveland, on the East branch of the river Chagrin, in the town of Kirtland. They are as plentiful there as in any of the streams of New England. This is a hilly township, and contains the highest land in the state.

The fish market of Cleveland is well supplied in March and April. We have there the Muscalunge, one of the very best of fishes, perhaps not inferior to the Sheepshead, of the Atlantic, and weighing from 15 to 50 pounds; the pike, two kinds of bass, all excellent; the mullet, suckers, catfish, and others of less value. In the autumn we have the White fish brought to us fresh from Maumee and Detroit. Many thousand barrels are annually put up and sent all over the western country. By many they are considered but little if at all inferior to the Eastern Shad. We need

a scientific and practical description of the fish of the upper lakes by a competent hand.

Several species and varieties of the currant and gooseberry are found in our woods. The gooseberry is abundant, and sometimes large. It is not improbable that by cultivation, it might become an estimable fruit. The Captain of one of our Steamboats, informs me that he has seen a variety upon an island in Lake Huron very large, of a transparent white, and delicious flavor.

Cleveland.

E. Y.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

In one of the last numbers of the New-York Farmer, two columns are filled with rejoinders from my old Critic, and the late respectable Editor of that paper.

"I guess," (for he still wears this Harlequin costume,) has improved in his manner; and it is likely that he would prove, on better acquaintance, a decent sort of a man.

He complains of my "scepticism" in regard to the new species of *Polemonium*, and says I was ashamed to own my mistake. He has misjudged. I mistook the species cultivated in Britain for the whole number in that genus. Professor Lindley shall not bear the blame of my oversight; neither will I bear the charge of unfair intentions. In 1818, Nuttall said—"This genus appears as yet to contain but two genuine species;" and in 1829, Lindley only named three species cultivated in Britain. In 1831, "I guess" (I wish he had a more respectable name) said there were ten species, and referred for his authorities to "London Catalogues." Now it so happens that I feel no more deference for London nurserymen and their catalogues, than I do for some in New-York, who name their new varieties as new species. I did not perceive that Lindley had indicated twelve species of *Polemonium* when I wrote my reply; but discovered it before I got the rejoinder. Had he named Sweet's Catalogue, I should have yielded, for Sweet is high authority. With permission, therefore, I will take back all that I have said respecting the number of species in the genus *Polemonium*.

And I would acknowledge any other mistake with equal freedom, if 'I guess' (this name is too awkward for common use) could discover one; but throughout the whole of this affair, he appears not to have comprehended the intent and meaning of my criticisms when I complained of vague and indefinite reports. I wanted either a scientific name, or a common English name so well known that one plant would not be mistaken for another. If this demand was unreasonable, he ought to have made it appear; and he ought also to have shown that a name which applies as well to twenty plants as to one plant, was sufficiently precise and appropriate. Had he done this, he might have spared much paper.

Of the Rose Potentilla, he says—"It could be no other kind but the *Potentilla formosa*," because it is the only one of Sweet's 100 species that is "rose colored." This reason might pass if we could rely on the colors designated in catalogues or reports, but this is not the case. In the catalogue of a garden of great celebrity, *Geranium maculatum* is called *Blue Geranium*; yet no botanical author within my reach, has named it of such a color: and among the thousands which I

have seen in my travels, I never saw a blue flower of this species. My critic properly translates *atro sanguinea*, dark crimson; yet this is not its color in Thorburn's list, but scarlet, and in Lindley's list it is purple. Such also is the color of *P. nepaulensis*, which a person half as careless as the writer of that report, might call "rose color."

It is to be remarked that *Potentilla formosa* is not named in Lindley's list of plants cultivated in Britain in 1829; neither have I seen the name in any American Catalogue; yet this man wishes me to believe that they cultivate it at the Albany Nursery. It is not impossible; but surely if the worthy proprietors of that establishment have introduced it, they are entitled to more credit than that obscure notice: and even this fact (if fact it is) will prove my former position, viz: that such reports are too carelessly prepared.

He says "It was the kind they said it was, 'the fragrant double pink Pæony,' *P. edulis fragrans*, no other kind is called by that name."—Very likely; neither is any kind called by that name by Lindley, Carr, Prince or Thorburn.—*P. edulis fragrans* appears to be a synonym of *P. albiflora fragrans*. Lindley calls it, "rose scented"—Prince, "chinese rose scented, deep crimson"—Thorburn, "fragrant chinese"—Carr, "chinese rose scented." My critic seems willing that "deep crimson" should pass for a "pink" color, and 'fragrant double pink Pæony' for a common and appropriate name. It is to be remembered, however, that neither Professor Lindley in Europe, nor three of the greatest floriculturists in America, appear to know any thing of such a name.

I objected to the very imperfect notice of the Rensselaer Pink; and all that has been said about it, proves that attempt at description most remarkably lame. My critic could not explain it himself; yet he continues to blame me about that famous report, which I never saw nor heard of, till after it was printed and mailed. It was unintelligible* whether it was read $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches or $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; but $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches is more entitled to belief; yet it has been the business of this man to abuse me for pointing to its faults. He ought to have seen (for he is not destitute of sense) that it was time that some bar was put to such straggling reports, and he ought not to have interfered with my criticisms.

The "double red and white queen of the meadow" continues to disturb him. He thinks I have no cause for complaint so long as he can guess at the meaning of an obscure name. I would rather have one proper name than forty of his guesses. Many florists have neither Sweet nor Lindley to assist their conjectures; and I object to that careless system in toto which requires any person to guess.

He still thinks "Queen of the meadow or meadow sweet must have been *spiræa ulmaria*." To relieve him in part, he may call the white queen of the meadow by that name; but what will he do about the double red queen of the meadow? He ought to know there is a great absurdity in linking plants together by the same name which do not belong to the same Natural Order.

*"A root! of the double pheasant eye pink, 7 1-2 feet in circumference! actual measurement! upon which [root!] were fifteen hundred full blown flowers," New-York Farmer, vol. 4, p. 158.

He has misquoted my reference to Professor Eaton, I hope inadvertently, but it is no great matter; and he objects to Eaton and Torrey's "strange way of naming plants." It must be clear to every clear headed person, however, that only such English names as are generally and commonly known in this country ought to be used; and that names only familiar to the readers of Sweet are not of this class. On this ground Eaton and Torrey are better authorities than any European author whatever; and if my old critic is not satisfied with this decision, and still retains his vernacular partialities, let him use the scientific names.

He has taken a singular fancy to *Veronica spicata*, in preference to any other kind with "blue spiked" flowers. He has given no reason for this predilection. There are several other species with "blue spiked" flowers, cultivated in his own neighborhood, with which he ought to be acquainted, and I refer him in particular to *Veronica australis*, as a finer plant, continuing much longer in bloom than *V. spicata*, and more deserving of his admiration.

I have now met him (I guess) at every point, and to my view he has neither understood me, nor the subject. His epithets of "harsh, unfair, ill natured, and petulant," I return to him,—but I forgive him and hope for his better behavior in future.

The Editor of the New-York Farmer ought to know his own business; but what business he had to engage in this controversy, would be hard to determine. Perhaps he thought two against one was fair play; or perhaps he thought his assistance was needed.

To say that he has not substantiated any charge against me, would be altogether unnecessary, for he has not even made any specific charge against me. Nothing appears from his showing but his own uncomfortable feelings.

In his resentment he is so blind and undistinguishing, as to meet with insolence the mild and conciliating language of the Editor of the Genesee Farmer. He had better close his old accounts before he opens a new controversy.

He may soon hear from me again.

Q.

The account of the Rensselaer Horticultural Society, to which the editor of the New-York Farmer alludes, it may be well to state, in answer to his gentlemanly insinuations, was copied from a Troy or Lansburgh paper, by the printer without the knowledge of the editor of the Genesee Farmer, and was not discovered by the editor in season to correct or omit it. We might, if we chose, retaliate, and mention the number of errors in as many lines of his paper; but if he is too obstinate to admit the good effects of the criticisms of Q. and insists that his columns have not improved of late, we fear that any thing we might say would only tend to destroy that happy "equipoise" of mind, on which he seems to pride himself.

In the progress of distilling Pit. Coal, at the gas works, Birmingham, England, it was discovered, that there is an illuminating principle in water, which combined with a liquid, obtained from the coal, a gas was formed possessing a superior illuminating power, and which can be afforded far cheaper, than the gas procured in the ordinary way.

From the Watertown Freeman.

REPORT

Of the Viewing Committee of the Jefferson county Agricultural Society.

Statistical information on the subjects of population, soil, productions, climate, &c. have been deemed highly important by the civilized nations of ancient and modern times, and they have respectively adapted various methods for their attainment.

In this country, its importance attracted the early attention of the general and state governments. Public and private associations, and even individual liberality, have contributed their share in aid of this object.—The subjects of statistical research are various, and applicable to the varied pursuits of a great community, busy in the attainment of property, in all its ideal and tangible modifications. To the farmer, the nature of the soil of the county, its vegetable productions, climate, hydraulic privileges and markets, are most immediately important. A country favored in these respects, attracts his peculiar attention. The extent of these advantages in any particular section of country, cannot always be the subject of individual examination, and every county owes it to itself to ascertain them correctly, and communicate them extensively. To affect this, though but partially, was a favorite object with the officers of the society, and its efficient friends. The annual tour through the county by a viewing committee, was adopted with this view. They were to award the society's premiums on farms and point out individual merit where due, and not to pass unnoticed such things as deserve censure; but a general view of the state of the county, and its progress in agricultural improvement is deemed indispensable.

This duty has this year devolved upon the subscribers and they have devoted the necessary time and attention to the subject.

Partial to agricultural pursuits, and holding in high estimation the character of the American farmer, they hope to be indulged in occasional remarks, lauding both.

In this country it is not unusual to place agriculture in the foreground, and to say of the followers of the plough, that their valor won, and that upon their integrity, intelligence and firmness depend the permanency of our free institutions.

The reminiscences of a few years present the country now designated as the United States, a vast wilderness, and that wilderness subdued; the occupations of the savage substituted for that of civilized life; the colonial state exchanged for that of a free and independent government; and the fatigues and hardships of the pioneer state followed by the ease and comfort attendant upon the most polished society of the oldest and best regulated communities. The same recollections tell us that in the accomplishment of these important changes the bone and muscle of the hardy yeomen were eminently useful. Tillers of the ground strictly embraced the whole civilized population of this country for a season, and the high character of an independent yeomanry had its origin in the perseverance and correct principles of our puritanical fathers.

The latitude of Jefferson county is as high as the 44th degree of north latitude, and by some considered objectionable on that account. There is however one remark which we think of some importance in relation to this subject, and which we believe will stand

the test of experience, viz: That the cultivated plants yield the greatest and healthiest products near the northernmost limits in which they grow. Let us take our own case. We raise wheat and corn in abundance, nay, they may be said to be staples. Do we know or hear of these crops raised any where else that weigh more to the bushel, or are better than our own? Look at the prices current in our market towns. Northern wheat and northern corn are always higher than southern. The same as the bulbous roots, and indeed the whole family of vegetables. As to the grasses they are the favorites of a fertile northern valley or hill; and good butter and cheese, and even mutton and beef, are almost exclusively northern. In the language of another, "the labor of man too is more conservative in northern climates, because his arm is better nerved for exercise, his health and spirits more buoyant; and instead of saying "go to work," he says, "come and work," treads with a cheerful heart upon his own soil, and assists in the cultivation collection and preservation of his own. It is in temperate climates that man can be most familiar with nature; it is here he has the best opportunity of observing the guarantees which nature has for the preservation of her animals and plants against the devastations of the elements; he sees an occasionally apparent neglect of individuals, but a parental care of races. In every thing he sees the wisdom and benevolence of God.

One word more as to our northern position. It is said by some we have too long winters. Those of us who have resided here twenty and thirty years, know this to be an objection of little weight. It is very seldom the cold is excessive, and then only for a few days. Our snows furnish us many facilities in our intercourse with each other, and with the market towns of the country. They are also a great protector to the winter crops, and render them almost a certain crop.

We also think our waters contribute to the vigor and health of our population, being excelled by no part of the U. S. in these first of blessings.

As to market, our northern and western boundaries are Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, giving us a water communication, internal and foreign without limits.

The Black River of Jefferson county, passing nearly central through it east and west, has not its superior in the United States for hydraulic purposes. Its iron bound banks and bed furnish facilities and security of rare occurrence. The falls are numerous, and its sources are inexhaustible. Numerous grist and saw mills, extensive cotton and woolen manufactories, and mechanic labor of every kind, facilitated by water power, are already in full and successful operation on this stream. The Indian and Perch rivers, the Sandy and Stoney creeks, with numerous smaller streams, intersect our county in every direction, and afford extensive conveniences for mills and other manufacturing purposes, affording at the same time water to the many farms through which they pass. We may say without hesitation, that our county generally is well watered.

As to our soil, we have all the good varieties which exist in any part of the United States. The limestone very generally forms the subsoil, and tends greatly to enrich the superincumbent soil. Building materials of all kinds, and the best sort, are abundant, and within the reach of every man.

But to our duty in awarding the society's premium. There were this year sixteen applicants for the premiums on farms. The farms were located in Champion, Rutland, Rodman, Watertown, Hounsfield, Pamela and Brownville, and were respectively and particularly examined by your committee, with reference to their relative merits. We have to repeat the regret so often expressed here, that the farmers of the southern part of this county still continue their indifference to the exertions of the Society, and by not becoming applicants, deprived the committee of the pleasure of visiting that part of the county. We regret it the more, as we believe an account of their farming would add to the present fair standing of our county.

Our printed list shows there are six premiums on farms. By the directions of the executive committee, all having had the highest or first premium are excluded from being candidates again; those who have had the lesser premiums may be candidates for the higher, but unless the committee should think them entitled to a higher premium than they had before, they are excluded also. For instance, any farm having heretofore had the second premium may be a candidate for the first, but if others who may apply should be considered by the committee as superior to it, this farm is wholly excluded, as it cannot have the second again, nor can it have a lesser premium. This rule has been followed by the committee, who deem it a very proper one, the object of the society being to encourage a continued exertion to do better. Some of the committee have served as such before, and they have no hesitation in saying that there is a visible, substantial improvement in the farming operations of this county within a very few years. The mode of tillage is greatly bettered; cleanliness is considered as indispensable now, and the first thing our good farmers tell you, and with the most perfect consciousness of its importance, is, I have, or shall soon expel bushes and weeds entirely from my premises. But although much has been done in this respect, all acknowledge the necessity of doing more. Our pathmasters have in too many cases failed to comply with the requirements of the statute, and the bad effects are very visible. It is a new provision, and we cannot too highly recommend a compliance with it.

The roller is getting into use, and is spoken of in the highest terms, confirming the experience of those who have used it for a long time. Fences and buildings are evidently better, and the stone and red cedar in which the county abounds are applied to their proper use. As to farming tools, all the modern improvements, as far as they have been found practically useful, have been introduced here. The committee cannot refrain from recommending to the attention of the wheat growing farmer, a threshing machine in use at Mr. John Collins' in Watertown. It is cheap, not complicated, and does good work. The stock of the county is improving rapidly, the most improved breeds of horned cattle, horses and sheep are to be found in Jefferson county.

The committee cannot too much commend the public spirit of the gentlemen who have at much risk and expense introduced some of the best stock of the horse kind into this county. Nothing can more certainly add to the permanent wealth of our county.

Our enterprising farmers have ascertained the value of a good name in the great markets of the country, and they are determined not to lose it. The best seed is sought for and procured; the value of a change of seed, as well as the seed animals, is known and practiced; the benefits of rotation and manure are realised. The labors of the farmer have been abundantly rewarded the past season, and although there was some delay and injury from wet weather during the season of harvest, crops generally were well gotten. The wheat crop was generally good, the same as to peas and oats, but the corn crop exceeds for quality and quantity any thing ever known before in the county.—Fruit, such as apples and plums particularly, are very abundant, and of the best varieties. We also saw in several places large quantities of the grape introduced by Mr. V. Le Ray, in great bearing, and nearly ripe, samples of which were promised for exhibition on this occasion; and as far as we can hear, they will compete with those of the most favored climes.

We saw a few very fine pieces of hemp, indicating beyond doubt its adaptedness to our soil. In relation to the use of spirio liquors in the performance of the various labor pertaining to the management of a farm, there was but one opinion as far as we could learn, and that was that they were worse than useless. The uniform civility and welcome received during their tour was extremely gratifying. The bestowers have our best acknowledgements.

A very brief description of the farms to which we have awarded the Society's premiums, will close this report.

The farm to which we awarded the first premium contains one hundred and sixty-six acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty are under improvement. The farm has been in the possession of the present occupant twenty-five years—has 600 rods of whole and half wall, and 241 rods of red cedar posts and board fence. The farm is subdivided into lots of generally ten acres each—is appropriated to the raising of grass and grain, being well adapted to either. The land in tillage is well managed and very free from weeds. There is sufficient orcharding on the farm, and the fruit of the choicest kind. The buildings are convenient and suitable for a farmer. Every thing on this farm is done in the best manner, and its general appearance would do credit to the oldest and best farming towns in the state.

The farm to which we awarded the second premium, contains about one hundred and ten acres, sixty five of which are in a high state of improvement. The present occupant has been in possession of the premises about twenty-two years. There is some whole and some half wall, well built; but the principal fencing on this farm is with red cedar posts and board fence. Where rails are used, they are black oak, split.—Great attention is paid to cleanliness, and the proper preparation of the tillable land for crops is conspicuous. The buildings are of substantial materials, convenient and well constructed. The orcharding is extensive, there being about four hundred bearing apple trees on the farm, of which there are 100 different varieties.

The third premium was awarded to a farm devoted principally to grazing—has been in possession of the present occupant something like thirty years. There are 160 acres of

land in this farm, a suitable share under improvement. There is about a mile of whole wall on this farm, and the same quantity of half wall, all of the best kind. The half wall is staked with red cedar stakes, the rail fence the same, no other but red cedar stakes being used on the farm. There are about fifteen gates hung on stone posts, and shutting against the same. There is a sufficiency of orcharding on the farm, and it is well accommodated with water, carried in cedar logs. Bushes and weeds have no abiding place here.

The fourth fifth and sixth premiums were awarded to farms which had been in possession of the present occupants for quite a length of time. They are all three what we call grazing farms, though they all occasionally raise good wheat. There was a very handsome fallow on No. 5, prepared in the best order. No. 4 had a good proportion of half wall, and cedar post and board fence on the others. All these farms were remarkably clean, and free from bushes. Indeed, the owners as well as the committee considered this as essential to the receiving or giving of a premium.

The committee would do injustice to the owners of the farms to whom no premiums have been awarded, as well as their own feelings, were they not thus publicly to testify their high opinion of their merits as good farmers. The committee thought others had done a little better, and their duty as well as inclination compelled them to prefer the best. We hope defeat will only stimulate to greater exertions, and that another year will find the vanquished victors, in the laudable competition for the best farm.

Joel A. Matteson for the first farm in the county 816

- Hart Massey second best, do. 14
- David Hale third best do. 12
- Asa Carlee fourth best, do. 10
- Asa Cooley fifth best, do. 8
- Anson Smith sixth best, do. 6

EGBERT TEN EYCK,
DORASTUS WAIT,
WILLARD AINSWORTH,
EDWARD S. MASSEY,
Viewing Committee.

MANUFACTURING.

It has been frequently urged against the manufacturing interest being extended in this country; because, the operation favored the growth of aristocracy; that it rendered a great many individuals dependent on the proprietors of some great manufacturing establishments, by reason of which circumstance, the Lords of the Factories could command the suffrage of their operatives. How that may be, where whole villages may be dependent on their employers, we will not venture to say; we, however, have never witnessed any restraint on persons voting at elections who were employed in factories. But, there is one important item in favor of these establishments; they reduce the price of clothing for the poor, and give employment to hundreds of children, who might otherwise be ranging the streets, begging or pilfering; both of which vices are synonymous, when considered in reference to forming a character.

A fact is mentioned in a Portsmouth paper illustrative of our subject.

"About eight years ago a poor woman of this town was left a widow with five young children to provide for. Her hus-

band was a sailor and lost in a severe storm at sea. The woman was honest and industrious, and at the death of her husband, she tried to maintain herself and family by making molasses candy, carrying it about the streets and selling it. In this business the two oldest children assisted her. They were seen at all seasons, going from house to house, poorly clad and as poorly fed. At length the woman was compelled to throw herself upon the charities of the benevolent, from whom she received considerable relief. Her condition was also made known to the overseers of the poor, who took care of her and her children for several months. About this time a woollen factory was erected in the neighboring town, and put into successful operation. The proprietors advertised for help; and this woman and all her children were engaged as operatives, and for the last three years they have received an annual income of *three hundred dollars, cash*. This is only one instance among hundreds of the kind that might be named. What is the effect then of our manufacturing establishments upon the poor!

In cotton and woollen establishments, paper making, and type founding, the employment of females (and a good proportion of them of that age when they are not qualified for any other business,) gives a respectable support to many families, and in some instances the accumulation of comfortable fortunes, are required in this way

GRAPE VINES.

Grape vines of choicest varieties both of American and European for sale in fine condition and at reasonable prices by the Editor. Persons wishing to plant either for the table or vineyards can be supplied. Orders directed to this office post paid will be attended to. Also a general assortment of peach, plum, apple and other fruit trees.

oct 15

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Gentleman, residing in the country, practically engaged in husbandry and having some knowledge of science, literature and politics, wishes to engage with some publishers of our Periodical Works, in supplying articles and papers for the public press. He has been for many years, a pretty liberal contributor, but always voluntary and gratuitous, in which he has probably done his part.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. } Albany Sept. 1st
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. } 1831.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election, to be holden on the first Monday in November next, and the two succeeding days, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place of Timothy H. Porter, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG, Secretary of State.
To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

N. B. Members of Assembly, Sheriff and Clerk, are also to be chosen at the General Election.

Proprietors of the different public newspapers in this county, will please to publish this notice once in each week, until after the Election, and forward their bills to the undersigned.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.
Rochester, Sept. 20th, 1831. sept 21

TWO new Canal Boats of the first class for sale by P. & S. ALLEN

A piece of paper, containing the following lines, written with a pencil, was found at some distance from Mount Auburn. It would appear that the writer was present during the recent Consecration of the Cemetery at that place. Taking into view the object of the celebration at such a spot, there seems to be much appropriateness in the allusion to the *two gardens*—that which ADAM was appointed to "dress and keep," and that in which CHRIST was buried. We have taken the liberty of giving them a place in our paper.—[Boston Transcript.]

CONSECRATION HYMN.

"There was a garden, and in the garden a new sepulchre."

What myriads throng, in proud array,
With songs of joy, and flags unfurld,
To consecrate the glorious day,
That gave a nation to the world.

We raise no shout, no trumpet sound,
No banner to the breeze we spread:
Children of clay! bend humbly round;
We plant a City to the Dead.

For man a garden rose in bloom,
When yon glad sun began to burn;
He fell—and heard the awful doom—
"Of dust thou art—to dust return!"

But HE, in whose pure faith we come,
Who in a sadder garden lay,
Assured us of a brighter home,
And rose, and led the glorious way.

His word we trust! When life shall end,
Here be our long, long slumber passed:
To the first garden's doom we bend,
And bless the promise of the last.

HORTICULTURE.—On the score of ornament, horticulture recommends itself to all persons of taste and lovers of beauty.

"Nothing," says Dr. Lacey, in his discourse pronounced at the late exhibition of the Albany Horticultural Society, "certainly, contributes more to rural ornament, than the tasteful disposition of trees. Architecture, painting, statuary, and all the fine arts, are infinitely less beautiful than rich and variegated foliage, tangled and luxuriant thickets, decorated lawns, and extensive avenues. These, in the absence of artificial embellishments, will not fail to be satisfactory; but for the want of them nothing can atone. A residence without trees, in defiance of every other ornament, presents a cheerless and barren aspect.—Were the most attractive places of which the world boasts, divested of their umbrageous beauty, they would instantly cease to delight. Instead of the enchantment and witchery they now possess, they would be uninteresting, if not repulsive. The Battery, the Boulevards, and the classic cities of Oxford and Cambridge, are vastly indebted for their magnificence to the venerable trees with which they are adorned.—Speaking of the most attractive parts of Paris, says a fine writer, their beauty is much heightened by the detached villas and palaces they contain, surrounded with gardens, in which the lilac, the laburnum, the acacia, and other ornamental trees, are most conspicuous."

A Strong Team.—At the agricultural exhibition and cattle show which took place

last week at Andover, Mass. a team of *one hundred and fifty pairs* of working oxen paraded the streets and marched and countermarched with as much precision as well disciplined troops.—*Alb. Argus.*

The Royal Printing Office at Paris.—According to the last inventory that has been published of this establishment, it contains the types of fifty-six founts of oriental characters, which comprehend all the known alphabets of the nations of Asia, ancient as well as modern. There are sixteen alphabets of different European nations who do not employ the Roman characters, and of these latter the establishment possesses forty-six complete founts of various forms and dimensions. All these founts weigh at least 828,000 pounds; and as an octavo page weighs about six pounds ten ounces, the Royal Printing Office contains types sufficient to compose, without distribution, 125,000 pages, or 7800 octavo sheets, which, at thirty sheets per volume, would make 260 volumes. There are in actual employment one hundred and fourteen hand-presses of the old construction for all sizes of paper; six hand-presses with different new improvements; five mechanical presses which work the sheet on both sides at the same time; and one which works two sheets on both sides, also at once: these six mechanical presses are all moved by a single steam engine. A hand press is capable of printing three thousand sheets on one side, or two presses 3000 sheets on both sides in a day; and every mechanical press being able to print about 14,000 sheets daily on both sides; the Royal Printing office is capable of working off in a single day 278,000 sheets, or 556 reams of paper, which is equivalent to 9266 volumes in 8vo. of thirty sheets each. The immense means thus possessed by this establishment enables it to keep up, ready composed, about 5000 forms of the impression required by the different government boards, and thereby secures a vast economy both of time and expense. These means of execution are supported by a foundery, which includes the striking of matrices, the casting of types, stereotyping, &c. Six furnaces provide employment for forty workmen, independent of the stereotyping, the perfection of which is so great as to cast in a single plate the largest form. The establishment possesses, besides, vast warehouses and workshops for drying, pressing, ruling, folding, stitching, boarding, and binding of the books and registers. The consumption of paper at the Royal Printing Office in a single year amounts at an average, to from eighty to one hundred thousand reams; or from two hundred and sixty-one to three hundred and twenty-six reams per day, which are printed for the use of the several boards. The number of workmen employed regularly is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty.

Origin of Newspapers.—After the defeat of the Spanish Armada, intended by Philip II. of Spain for the invasion of England, great interest being excited in every class, which gave rise to a very important invention, that of newspapers.—Previous to this period, all articles of intelligence had been circulated in manuscript, and all political remarks which the government found itself interested in addressing the people, had issued in the shape of pamphlets. But the peculiar convenience at such a juncture, of uniting these two objects, in a periodical publication, becoming obvious to the ministry, there appeared some time in the month of April, 1558, the first number of the English Mercury, a paper resembling the present English Gazette, which must have come out almost daily, since No. 59, the earliest specimen of the work now extant, is dated July 23d of the same year. This interesting article is preserved in the British Museum.

A new Coffee-pot has been invented in Paris, by which the coffee is made without evaporation, the lamp extinguishes itself as soon as the coffee is made, the water comes down on the coffee, of its own accord, in a boiling state, which retains in the coffee the whole of its aroma; and in addition to this, judging by the prints of the vessel, which we have seen, it makes a very handsome ornament.

Large Apple.—We have been shown a very large Apple, which weighed 23 ounces and measured 15 1-2 inches in circumference. The Apple appeared to be perfectly sound, and was of the kind called Pound-Sweeting. It was from the farm of Mr. George T. Wager, of Brunswick, in this county.—*Tray Sentinel.*

Cashmere Shawls.—A fine cashmere shawl fills a loom for a whole year. It is not customary in India to wash a cashmere shawl after it comes from the loom.

Mental and Personal Qualifications of a good Wife.—Great good nature, and a prudent generosity—a lively look, a proper spirit and a cheerful disposition. A good person moderate height, but not perfectly beautiful. Young by all means—old by no means. A decent share of common sense, and a small modicum of wit—but no learning—no learning (either ancient or modern). Well, but not critically skilled in her own tongue. A proper knowledge of accounts and arithmetic. Not always in the parlor but sometimes in the kitchen. Ready at her needle, but more devoted to plain work than to *fine*. Fonder of country dances than quadrille or waltzing. Decently but not affectedly silent.

The Governor of Gaudaloupe, has given permission that 3000 barrels of Corn Meal may be imported into that Island from America, at a duty of 2 francs per bbl., in consequence of the damage done the crops by the August Hurricane.

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\$2.00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

ON KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

There is not a country in the world where there is such a neglect of keeping accounts, of common business, as in America; and we believe that farmers are more remiss in this than any other class of our citizens. When we take into consideration the nature and amount of their business, we would suppose that they, of all people in the world, should be most particular in their accounts. Every farmer will declare that his intentions are to pursue that course of Agriculture, which will give him the greatest profit from a given capital; and yet, how few farmers could tell if inquired of, which of their crops, or what particular course of cropping had done this? To arrive at this point with accuracy, it is easy to perceive that from the very complicated nature of the business, the accounts of the farmer should be kept with as much accuracy, as those of a Banker or Mechanic. Were we to ask those who bring wheat to market, what was the actual cost of it per bushel, how few would be able to answer the question; and yet we hear the declaration daily, "My wheat has cost me so much per bushel, and unless I can get that I will carry it home a gain;" when to one, if he could tell whether his wheat actually cost him thirty cents or ninety cents per bushel. A Mechanic who values his labor at one dollar and a half per day, with perhaps an apprentice whose labor he values at seventy-five cents annually, in all to about seven hundred dollars a year, must have his account book in order; for who would employ one who did not so keep them; and yet, the farmer with a capital in land and stock, of from three to ten thousand dollars, with himself and one, two, or three laborers, is often found without any thing which he pretends to call a book of accounts.

The merchant buys an article for a certain sum, to this he adds a living profit, and unless the farmer will give him his price he will not sell him the article. The farmer who does not keep any account of the cost of his crops or the produce of his farm goes into the market in an awkward situation; he has his produce but does not know what he should ask for it in order that he may realize a profit and is only governed by the price which is paid others. It is true that some articles produced from the farm, are perishable, and must be disposed of; but this will only apply to a small part, as his wheat, rye, corn or oats will keep in his bin, and his pork in the barrel, over the year, without receiving any material injury; and surely, when any article from the farm will not command in the market what it cost, it is better to stop raising it and keep what you have got, if necessary for your own use, than to be raising and selling it at a loss. By keeping an account with each particular crop, the farmer will be enabled at once, to see which crop is the most profitable, and to direct his attention to it, and by the footing of his general accounts, he will find whether he is gaining or losing by his business, and how much.

It was long a maxim with the Italians, "that a person who did not keep a fair book of accounts was not to be trusted;" and the Dutch say that "no person was ever ruined who kept good accounts," and we trust, was the matter investigated, it would be found that our most wealthy farmers are those who, from their commencement in business have been most careful in keeping their accounts.

As an encouragement to young beginners, we would invite some of our systematic Agriculturists to forward to us for publication, their accounts current for the year, that the advantages, arising from such a course may appear the more readily to those who have not been accustomed to it.

As an example of the hap-hazard way in which some of our farmers do their business, we will mention a case of one in Connecticut, whom we visited a few years since, and who had that day sold to a drover some ten or twelve head of cattle. On our inquiring as to the profits of his bargain, he replied, "he could tell exactly what they were;" whereupon, he took a piece of chalk from his pocket, and began the task of ascertaining the profit or loss he might have sustained by figuring the sum upon the bench of the piazza where we were sitting. His method of computation was as follows:

"That spotted cow I bought of Neighbor H. in the spring for	£3 10
I told Mr. B. if he had her he must give me	5 00
For the three year old steer which I raised, I got	6 15
There is another cow which I bought for	\$12 00
Mr. B. agreed to give for that and another one	9 10

So he went on figuring until he had enumerated each creature he had sold, putting down either what he gave for them or the price Mr. B. agreed to give him, either in dollars, or pounds, shillings and pence, all in the same column; after which he began the footing. This was the climax.—The gravity of our muscles became disturbed, he got out of patience with his figuring, and defacing the whole column with his hand, said "that on the whole he had made a *plaguy good bargain*."

LONG WOOL.

We have been presented with some specimens of long wool, from some sheep imported from England, by a gentleman residing near Holley, Orleans county. From the appearance of the wool, we suppose the sheep to be of the Leicester breed. The samples have been left at the Arcade for inspection. As we have not learnt the gentleman's name, who imported them, neither the particulars respecting the sheep, we would thank any one in that neighborhood to forward to us such facts respecting them, as may be useful to the public. We suspect these are the breed alluded to in the third column of our 39th number; if so, they are an acquisition to our section of country.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

At the particular request of one of our readers, we give an article on a particular disease of the horse, as the gentleman had been imposed upon by one of those detestable creatures called *Quacks*, who practice with equal skill upon man or beast. This gentleman had a pair of fine horses which had been upon a journey with a heavy load. Upon their return, as might be expected, they looked a little rough. Anxious to have his horses in fine condition as soon as possible, he asked the advice of one of those creatures alluded to, who from his practice we suppose was one of the *true Thompsonians*, as he commenced upon the whiskey and pepper plan. This *professional gentleman* examined the horses with looks indicating great mental exertions; then declared that the horses had the *yellow*s or *yellow-water*, and that unless they were immediately attended to, they would not live many days. Accordingly they were put under his care, when copious bleeding was resorted to, and the blood caught to give the owner the most positive proofs of the disease. After the blood had become cool, and the separation of the serum taken place, as it always will, it was exhibited to the owner, and the thin fluid separated from the coagulated part, which was denominated the *yellow-water*. To remedy this, the horses had their heads drawn up by a rope passed over a limb, and large potions of whiskey and ginger were poured down their throat, contrary to all rules of temperance. About this time a neighboring physician happened along, to whom the owner communicated the circumstance, that he in all probability was about to lose a pair of valuable horses, and produced the blood to convince the physician that his fears were not groundless. After hearing all the circumstances, he informed him that all blood on cooling separated in the same manner, and that he was imposed upon by the pretended *horse-doctor*, who was therefore dismissed; the horses turned out to pasture, when they soon recovered from the effect of their journey.

The following is from one of our best authors on this disease.

"*Chronic inflammation or Yellow*s.—The liver of horses is less complex than that of many other animals, and is not, therefore, very liable to disease; indeed, some authors affirm that the horse is never affected with the jaundice, but that the yellowness of the skin is a mere stomach affection: this is, however, erroneous, and not only does the liver become hardened and thickened occasionally, but the bile becomes diseased, and is thrown out in that state by the blood, over the body. If fever be present, bleed; but if the symptoms present no token of active inflammation, give each night ten grains of calomel, and every ten days work it off with a mild dose of physic. It is, however, necessary to remark, that it is not every yellowness of the skin that betokens either an acute or chronic inflammation of the liver. It is the property of every serious inflammation of any of the important organs of the chest or belly, to communicate a portion of the evil to the other organs immediately in conjunction with the liver: thus an affection of the stomach or intestines, of the inflammatory kind, very

often occasions redness of the membranes of the nose, eyelids, &c. &c.

LOCUST.

On the first and second pages of the 27th No. of our paper, we gave a description of the *Cicada*, or *American Locust*, taken from the American Journal of Sciences and Arts, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio. In this description, the Dr. manifested that he had closely observed the appearance and habits of this insect; yet, in watching the eggs deposited by the female in the young limbs of trees since their appearance in this section June last, we have discovered a little variation from the Dr's. statement, as to the time of the hatching of the eggs. The Dr. observes, "From the time the eggs were deposited to the period of hatching, was, as nearly as could be ascertained, sixty days." We have examined many of the young shoots in which the eggs were, the week past, and find that many of them remain in the place where they were deposited, without any alteration except having increased about one third in size, although they have been there ninety days. We also examined the eggs with a magnifying glass, and found them in perfect condition. We do not give this to contradict Dr. Hildreth's statement, but to invite the attention of Entomologists to the subject. We opened several limbs in which we did not find any eggs, but was not able to determine whether there had ever been any deposited there, or whether, if so, they had hatched out. The experiment would be worth trying, if the time of their hatching could be ascertained, to put some of them as soon as they left the young shoots, into a glass vessel with some earth, and cover it with a piece of stone or glass, which should enclose it perfectly tight, or so nearly so that they could not escape, and bury them deep in the earth, to determine whether or not it does take them the time mentioned before they make their appearance above ground. Nothing short of well authenticated experiments will ever set the matter at rest, and such should be made.

LUCERN.

LUCERN—*Medicago sativa* L.

This plant is much cultivated on the continent, and was long since introduced into England, as a substitute for red clover; but from the preference being generally given to the latter, it is not as much cultivated there at this time, as was many years since. It has been some time since it was introduced into the United States, and yet, few people cultivate it, although it was highly spoken of during the existence of the Agricultural Societies of this state; and the seeds of it were distributed in every county, yet it is a rare thing to see a field of it, unless it is in the immediate neighborhood of some large town. In its growth, Lucerna has a clover-like appearance, growing to the height of four or five feet in rich soils, and full of small branches which terminate in small blue flowers, somewhat resembling pea blossoms. It is a perennial plant, and continues to increase for many years; is of quick growth, and flourishes on light, dry, sandy soil. It does not form an even sward like our common meadow grasses, but springs from the center of deep penetrating tap roots, not unlike our red clover. The manner of sowing Lucerna is by broadcast, as for clover;

and the quantity of seed per acre, should be about twenty pounds. Mr. Lowell, of Massachusetts, sowed it with oat grass, and spoke highly of its produce. The quality of hay made from Lucern, is doubtless very good; but it must be mowed early or the stalks become woody, and hard to cut.— For early feed near large towns, perhaps Lucern may be cultivated to advantage; but we doubt whether our country farmers will be prevailed upon to go into the culture of it, at the expense of giving up their timothy grass and clover, which we think are preferable with our present course of farming. To cut Lucern in season, it would probably require to be mown at least three times, which would interfere with the other labors of the farm.

¶ In the 2d column of the 308th page of the Farmer, 2d line from bottom, for "limited disposition," read *timid* disposition.

LIBRARIES.

Dr. Leiber has collected with great assiduity an account of the principal modern Libraries. These contain many ancient books in MS. We are enabled to give the following epitome:—

	Printed books.	MSS.
PARIS. The Royal Library,	400,000	80,000
St. Genevieve,	110,000	2,000
Arsenal Lib'ry,	150,000	5,000
The Institute,	50,000	
Chamber of Dep.	40,000	
Mazarin,	90,000	
In the rest of France, 273 public libraries, containing in all, vols. 3,000,000		
By a late project of the Chamber of Deputies, a large number of libraries are to be established for the benefit of the common people, making in the French Libraries in all, vols. 3,927,000		
Munich. Central Court,	400,000	11,000
Vienna. Imperial Library,	300,000	12,000
Gottingen,	300,000	
Dresden. Royal Library,	220,000	
Pamphlets,	150,000	2,700
Copenhagen. From 130,00 to	400,000	3,000
Berlin. Royal Library,	200,000	7,000
Spain. The Escorial Library,	130,000	
(Besides Arabian MSS.)		
Prague. Academical Library,	130,000	8,005
Stuttgart. Royal Library,	116,000	
Rome. The Vatican Library,	370,000	10,000
England. The Bodleian in Oxford, from 250,000 to	500,000	30,000
The Libraries of the British Museum,	180,000	60,000
There are besides in England, immense libraries belonging to individuals; there is scarcely a nobleman or a wealthy gentleman, who has not his library well filled with ancient and modern authors; it is not pretended that they read all their books.		
Italy. Bologna Library,	150,000	9,000
The Magliabecchi at Florence,	150,000	7,000
The University at Genoa,	70,000	
The Ambrosian at Milan, from 20,000 to	110,000	15,000
The Library at Modena,	80,000	
Naples. The collection at Naples	130,000	

The principal Libraries in the U.

S. are, Harvard College,	36,000
Boston Athenæum,	26,000
Philadelphia,	27,000
Congress,	10,000
Charleston, S. C.	13,000

History informs that Pisistratus established the first Library at Athens, which Xerxes carried to Persia, but it was afterwards restored to the Athenians. The Alexandrian Library was founded by the Ptolemies, and contained about 400,000 volumes, when during the siege of Alexandria, by Julius Cæsar, the larger portion of it was burned, but was afterwards partially replaced by the Library of Pergamus. In Spain, in the 12th century, the Moors had 70 public Libraries, of which that of Cordova, contained 250,000 volumes. This must have been laborious; all being written, printed, illustrated, and illuminated with the pen alone.

CANAL.

The shipments of Flour from Rochester east on the canal, for the last 2 months, ending on the 15th instant, amount to *fifty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-five barrels*—(\$8,655.) The receipts of Toll, the last month, ending the 15th inst., amount to twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars eighty-six cents—(\$22,551.86.)

¶ The *Fair of the American Institute*, was held in New-York, city, on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, during which days a large quantity of articles of domestic manufacture was presented, among which, were noticed by the editor of the New-York American Advocate, viz:

Sample of hemp, quantity 50 tons, made at the mill of A. Varrick, of Copenhagen, Lewis Co. It was equal to Russia. Next year Mr. V. expects to manufacture about 200 tons, all raised in his vicinity.

Fine Saxony wool, from Gen. T. L. Davis, Poughkeepsie, equal in fineness to any imported.

Printed calicoes, 6 or 7 colors, all perfectly fast, from the Merrimack Company at Lowell, Mass. These were declared to be, for fineness and finish, equal to any imported. This Company have a solid capital of \$1,400,000, and give employment to more than 200 persons.

Sattinets of Messrs. Lawrence & Stone, Boston, made at Lowell. Few foreign articles of the kind are as good, none superior. Several English manufacturers declared that they were English goods.

Mattewan, Glenham and two wollen factories at Poughkeepsie, produced beautiful cloths which were highly praised.

Besides these there were ladies' shoes, perfumery, hats, raw silk, surgical instruments, superb cabinet wares, pianos, bedsteads, stoves, grates &c.

The address of the Hon. Mr. Everett, is highly spoken of, as a classical and interesting production.

Blackwood's Magazine says, that if the Reform Bill passes, the manners of the nation would be as bad, or even worse, than its morals—and all mild men would migrate to America.

¶ The house of Henry Lewis, of Prince Orange county, Md. was burnt on the 7th inst. and Mr. L. burnt up in the house.

From the Lowell Journal

We ask attention to the following communication, it being the first of a series on the Silk Manufacture, furnished us by an intelligent gentleman of this vicinity, who has devoted much time to the subject, and is preparing to go largely into the cultivation of the mulberry tree. It is hoped that the farmers in this region will follow his example, and capitalists will afford the means for the establishment of the silk manufacture in this town. There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that it would be a profitable kind of manufacture.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. 1.

MR. KNOWLTON—If you think it will be useful or amusing to our readers, please to publish the following letter; and I will communicate other extracts from the writings of the same gentleman, with occasional remarks. Mr. D'Homerque is now in Philadelphia, but will return to France next Spring, unless the government, or individuals, shall give him a reasonable compensation for the valuable information he possesses relative to the culture and manufacture of silk. He is the only person, at present in the United States, who is acquainted with every branch of the business, not only in the manufacture of the silk, but in the cultivation of mulberry trees, raising silk worms, and producing cocoons. If we omit this opportunity of obtaining the requisite information, it may be many years before we shall bring into market this new and valuable production, which must at some future time, become a great staple of this country.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1831.

SIR:—The 'bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of silk' having been reported by the Committee on Agriculture, several members of the Congress have, in consequence, asked of me some information as to the productiveness and relative value of this branch of industry. I take the liberty, Sir, to submit to you the following facts in reply, which I respectfully pray you to communicate to the honorable House over which you preside.

In one acre of land there are 43,560 square feet, on which may be planted 3000 mulberry trees. These will yield at the age of seven years, 90,000 pounds of leaves, producing 7,500 pounds of cocoons. At twenty-five cents per pound, these cocoons would sell for \$1,875.

These facts, Sir, are deemed sufficient to prove the superior profits to be derived from the culture of silk. I may be allowed to add, that, in the space of seven years, from 1821 to 1829, France and England imported raw silk to the amount of \$340,000,000. In proof of this enormous importation, the documents are now in the Library of Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your very humble and obed't. serv't.

J. D'HOMERQUE.

To the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We are gratified to learn, from a gentleman who has recently consulted Mr. D'Homerque, that he is willing to come to Lowell and erect all the necessary machinery for reeling the silk from the cocoons, and preparing it for the room, whenever the quantity produced will justify the expense. When

sufficient encouragement shall be offered, by either government or individuals, he will open a school for the instruction of such persons as may wish for the information in the art and mystery of all branches of this profitable business. Several gentlemen in this vicinity are planting extensive nurseries of mulberry trees, and we have reason to believe, that sufficient quantities of cocoons will be produced, in two years, to justify the erection of a filature at this place.

The process of raising mulberry trees is extremely simple, and instead of injuring them by transplanting, they are improved and will grow more rapidly than such as are left in the seed bed. The dwarf or bush mulberry, which is very productive and profitable, will grow upon a light sandy soil, that is not suitable for the cultivation of other plants. On such land the seed should be sown in April, or early in May, and if the ground could have a dressing of muck from swamps or meadows, before the seed is planted, it will yield more bountifully. One ounce of seed on five square rods of land will be as much as can conveniently be cultivated; and if they are intended to be transplanted, when one year old, the rows may be eighteen inches apart; but if they are intended to remain in the seed rows, they should be three feet apart. Nothing should be planted between the rows, for it will be profitable to pass a light plough, or small harrow between them, for the purpose of removing the weeds, and keeping the ground in good order. In two years from the time the seed is planted, the leaves will be fit for use. Several gentlemen in this vicinity will have thirty or forty thousand young trees to sell next spring, at a very moderate price, to any persons, who are disposed to try experiments.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. IV.

MR. FLEET—As I recollect my former Nos., none of which have yet come back to me, one was a kind of Introductory, and two have been devoted to a summary review of the business of the Household of Husbandry, the actual business of the Family of a Country Farmer. To say, that any other than minds of a good share of understanding, can direct all those operations, and successfully, is to deny the distinctions between sense and nonsense, wisdom and folly. The Farm, sir, is a little Commonwealth, a Patriarchate, and the mind that plans and directs all its various operations, is not only a busy, active mind, but absolutely, and necessarily, a mind of no mean powers of thought, understanding, and combination. My business, however, is not to eulogize, but to vindicate, by a just and fair presentation of the facts. The flippancy of youth, and the pedantry of school learning, make multitudes of would-be teachers of Agriculture, who know nothing of the practice;—mere boys, in knowledge and in years, who accuse us of 'dullness,' 'stupidity,' 'plodding on in the old way,' 'content to do as our fathers have done,' till it has become necessary to speak for ourselves. Learning, with common sense, we esteem an excellent thing; without it, a mere soap bubble, a ship all sail, and no ballast. Such, we are aware, are the most of those scribblers for the Journals devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture, who can see nothing but stupidity, in the Cultivators of the Soil;—they are spoiled children,

reading long lessons to grave seniors! It is high time for Farmers to speak of Farming, Gardeners of Gardening, and to speak through the agency of the press.

Before proceeding to an examination of the subject of Education—the Education proper for the Sons and Daughters of the Families of Farmers,—let me ask of every Reader of your Paper to turn his own thoughts upon this subject, and let us come to it after the reflections of a whole week. This, then, should be a short Number, partly because, as I recollect, III was a very long one. In suggesting a few ideas, as food for the thoughts and reflections of the passing week, waiting for the next No. of the 'Farmer,' we may as well take a passing hint from the ruminating animals of the Farm.—Though the Cow should eat up the whole hay-stack, yet she would not give us one drop of milk, till, by rumination, the *chewing of her own cud*, its nutritious matter had been assimilated to herself, become hers, a part of herself, and thus elaborated into milk. So it is with us. Ideas are not thought, nor reflection, but only food for the operations of the mind, on which to ruminate, and thus make them our own.

The chief object of Education, at the present day, seems to us Farmers to be, learning, book learning, head learning, much stuffing of the head, and little attention to the heart: as if, in reality, the business of education was only to cram the memory, and hardly to think of the heart, or the understanding.

We, on the contrary, seek to enrich the head, by means of the heart, the understanding, by the affections, and with this as a ground-work, learning becomes easy, and is useful. Of this, however, in another place, just remarking, here, that we consider the forming of suitable habits, as a prime essential of education. Popular opinion, as far as we can judge, seems to regard education as a means, and a principal, of advancing the interest of every one, by helping them to 'rise in the world,' as it is called,—not as Farmers, let it be observed, but as every thing else, except, perhaps, as Mechanics. If such be the case, the way 'to rise in the world,' is by overstepping us, as well as every thing connected with the arts and trades! If I err in stating the case, let my error be corrected, for the object is truth, for the sake of information, and to open the way to my next number.

September 2, 1831.

Grape Butter.—In place of adding fruits of various kinds to the boiling must, some only add a certain portion of must that has been evaporated and concentrated to thickness, the whole boiled to the consistence of jelly, is a very agreeable and healthy addition to the table in fall and winter. This preserve is poured into pots, with cinnamon and cloves, and put in the bread oven to bake, before it is considered sufficiently prepared for keeping. Before serving it on the table it is slightly warmed and is eaten with buttered toast.—*Vine Dresser's Manual*.

Vegetables.—Watering gives vegetables long exposed a more attractive appearance; but repeated waterings are highly pernicious, as they neutralize the natural juices of some, render others bitter, and make all vapid or disagreeable.—*Scotsman*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

DR. SPAFFORD'S ADDRESS.

The New-York Farmer of Oct. 6, contains the Address of Dr. Spafford, before the Rensselaer County Horticultural Society. Its length may exclude it from the columns of this paper; but whether or not, permit me to give it an introduction.

Dr. Spafford's remarks on the application of the word "science," are so very quizzical, that were he unknown, or not known to be both learned and scientific, I should have suspected him for some plain matter-of-fact-sort-of-a-man, who meant to cut every thing down to his own level. During its delivery, every industrious but unlettered cultivator must have felt comfortable, and have looked up with pride instead of respect to his learned associates.

I have lately read of a barber who advertised to cut hair scientifically; and Dr. S. in his amusing and caustic remarks on such words in the mouths of pretenders, speaks of "the science of house-keeping"—"the science of knitting"—and "the science of pen-making." He shrewdly advises such pretenders to try their science, and if a right-handed pen-maker, to make a pen for the first time with the left hand!! "But why introduce the pen in speaking of Horticulture? Because in too much of our horticulture the pen is perhaps more used than any implement of the garden, which is literary horticulture, and goose "quill gardening"! This seems like a fair hit; his audience ought to be the best judges of their own matters.

Dr. S. has no high notions of the value of Botany. He says, "The Botany of the Books is of little use to the Horticulturist—Botany with abundant technical learning and *hard names* presents labor enough—Here it is that we learn so much that is of so little future use—To the practical gardener it may afford some little amusement, but as to instruction about as much "as consulting the dictionary of his mother's tongue."

Dr. S. is right if he only includes in his idea of Horticulture, the production of culinary vegetables and fruits. There is not much probability that a gardener would correct many mistakes in this department by a knowledge of botany. But to the cultivator of ornamental plants, Botany is necessary to the preservation of a fair character; because it can scarcely happen that a nurseryman in this line, unskilled in this science, can do much business without making many mistakes in both his sales and his purchases,—without being wronged himself, and without wronging his customers. A person who has closely examined more than a thousand different plants, in the present season, has given his opinion that one-third of the rarer plants sold by common nurserymen are under wrong names. If it be supposed that this observation was made hastily without keeping a full account, I will refer to a bill now lying before me, sent last year from the city of New-York, in which *six* plants out of *fifteen* (the whole number) are misnomers, and I suspect the genuineness of some others. Instead of Dr. Spafford's discouraging the study of Botany, there is no greater benefit which he could do for the friends of ornamental gardening, than to procure a commit-

tee of Botanists with plenary powers to examine every nursery of any reputation, and to affix correct labels to every plant intended for sale. In this way Dr. S. would save many of his friends from the expense, and from the vexation of buying many plants several times over.

To one part of Dr. S's. address I should have listened with intense interest. He is an eminent and a successful cultivator of the vine, and there is much originality in his management. I do not recollect in horticulture a more beautiful application of theory to practice, than what the following passage unfolds: "There is a certain time when the duly elaborated sap from the leaf, descends into the fruit to perfect it in its full and peculiar richness and flavor. At this time, it is therefore essential to the perfection of the fruit, that all this shall have been alike duly prepared, by the elaborating process of the leaves. This can only be secured, by some care in pruning, and in the nipping off of the young and growing leaves, on the fruit branches, above the fruit. If the ends of these branches be sending out wood and young leaves, the supply of ripened sap is scanty, and some of it will also be in a green and crude state, the deposit of which in the ripening fruit, retards its maturity, and injures its quality. I therefore take care by a little seasonable attention, that such fruit bearing branches, shall have no leaves on them above the fruit which are not of their full size, and of the color of maturity. This enables me to perfect the fruit, the berries all ripening at the same time, rich, sweet and saccharine."

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CHERRIES ON PLUM STOCKS.

I have said in my note, written in answer to the request of *A Young Farmer*, "I have never seen the plum tree growing on a cherry stock, nor a cherry on a plum stock." This was literally true; but had I been asked if fair experiments had been made to ascertain whether it would take or not, I could only have given *Coxe* as an authority that they would not take. He says "the plum and cherry will not take on each other." P 210. On this point he was mistaken, although it is most probable that he derived the notion from some unsuccessful attempts.

A subscriber to the *Genesee Farmer*, (I. J. of Venice) mentioned a plum stock on which a cherry had been successfully budded or grafted. I repaired to the spot, and found a limb of the common heart cherry about 6 feet in length with several lateral branches, 3 inches in diameter at its junction, and in a healthy state. It was set about six feet from the ground on the common domestic plum tree, and the limbs of the latter form a part of the top. It has outgrown the stock.

When cherry stocks are wanting, it is therefore certain that we may resort to the plum tree; but unless the grafts are set at the ground, the practice is not to be recommended. D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SMALL BEER.

Formerly it was customary in the New England states, for every farming family to be supplied with a good *beer barrel*, of sufficient capacity to contain small beer for their use. I fear that

during the present reign of Temperance, more of these casks have been condemned to the flames, than is for the good of community. Now there is something so pleasant in the association of ideas connected with a *beer barrel*, like the "*Old Oak-cen bucket*," that one's blood becomes cool while thinking of it. I know that hard labor, by increasing perspiration creates thirst,—the laborer must drink—and what must he drink? Water—No! There is a very great proportion of the best farming lands of the United States which are not supplied with pure and wholesome water. Cider is too strong for the common purpose of quenching thirst—by adding milk or molasses to water we do not free it from the impurities; and to add *whiskey*, or any other kind of spirits, will bring down upon us the whole fraternity, and we shall swallow the impurities into the bargain. I do not know of any thing that I can so safely recommend for the use of laborers, as a common drink, which we think will serve so well to quench thirst, and be conducive to health, as *small beer*, made in the good old way with *malt, bran, hops* and *pumpkin*. Another advantage follows; the good lady is always supplied when the beer barrel is in full operation, with plenty of good emptions or yeast, which is no small consideration.

A friend to Small Beer.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

THE U. STATES AND ENGLAND.

Accidentally taking up a small volume, one of the *Annals* for 1831, called *THE PEARL*, published at Philadelphia, by *T. Ash*, I opened on a little tale named "*THE RUSTIC WREATH*," by *Mrs Hughes*." It represents an American gentleman giving his daughters some account of his visit to England, and to my great surprise, I found the following passage:

"You know I left our own dear land at a time when of all others it appears to the least advantage; for the *fervid heats of a July sun had scorched every blade of grass*; and a long and distressing drought had given an almost autumnal tint to the foliage of the trees. *The few inhabitants that remained* in the city, looked pale and languid, and *crept along the streets as if deprived of all the energy that was requisite for the performance of the business of life.*"

Of this authoress, who has written some pretty things, I happen to know nothing. As no city is mentioned, this *picture* may be applied to any in the Union; but as the book was published at Philadelphia, once considered the metropolis of these States, and nearly intermediate between North and South, it will not be unfair to infer that this sketch was designed for that city, and its immediate neighborhood. As it stands, I feel confident that no European, unacquainted with our climate, would think of applying it elsewhere.

It may be remarked that in works of Fiction, an author is only allowed more liberty than the historian, when he portrays imaginary scenes and personages. The moment that he touches on this world of realities, he is bound to describe it as it is; or if fiction be intermixed, it must conform to what is real. Julius Caesar is not to be represented a coward—bananas and oranges are not to crown the frozen cliffs of Nova Zembla—nor are sleighing parties to course the sands of Arabia, and accordingly as this rule is disregarded or observed, we use the term *false*, or *imaginative*

In these instances, however, I have only given the extremes. How far this authoress has infringed this rule by transferring the summers of Persia to Pennsylvania, let those who are qualified, judge. Three years ago, I visited the capital of that state in the hottest season, and in a time of severe drought; and I assert without fear of contradiction, that I saw nothing of languor in the busy crowds that enlivened its streets. I then passed into the country, along dusty roads, no rain having fallen in several weeks, and though the fields were less vivid than in ordinary summers, yet there was no deficiency of pasture for the cattle. The fields of Indian corn, (maize) were still fresh and fragrant; and this remarkable and pleasing feature in our rural scenery, can never be passed unnoticed by any one who has a right to call this country "our own dear land."

Strange as it may appear to those who seldom move abroad, and who have few opportunities for observing the effects of the weather on Vegetation, yet it is no less the fact, that in some of the finest agricultural districts of the Middle States, *the crops suffer more from excessive wetness than from drought*; and none will doubt it, if I give the present season as an instance. It is true, there is sometimes a deficiency of rain, yet speaking in regard to the average, our droughts* are of shorter durations than those of England, which this authoress, from some undefined motive, has chosen to place in *contrast* with this country.

She says, "Few things in the world perhaps, present a more strikingly beautiful picture to the eye, than an English landscape. The graceful undulations of the country—the deep rich verdure that overspreads the ground—the high cultivation that every where meets the eye and speaks of industry and health—the Gothic edifices, telling tales of former times—and the country seats which display at once the elegance and taste of the inhabitants; and above all the neat cottages which impart a truth most delightful to the benevolent heart: that comfort and a considerable portion of refinement, are enjoyed by even the lowest ranks,—are all points of beauty which are particularly striking to an American traveller, for they unfold a train of new ideas to his mind."

We are not told indeed whether these new ideas arise from his having never seen any thing of the kind before; or whether they arise in consequence of the minds of the Americans being so unenlightened to the real situation of England.—The subjoined extract will meet her meaning in either position.

The hostility of the *Quarterly Review* to us as a nation, has long been known; and its testimony in our favor on any particular point, may therefore be taken as conclusive, any further debate being considered unavailable. I copy from the review of *Britton's Cathedral antiquities*, published about five years ago, which our authoress might have read to some profit:

"A well educated American—is not surprised at the activity and enterprise which he finds among us, for these are characteristics of his own countrymen not less than of ours. The wealth, the domestic comforts, the refinements, and the elegancies of life, which have extended them-

selves to the remotest parts of the island, excite in him pleasure rather than admiration, because for these also he is prepared, and may have seen them existing in as high a degree, only not so generally* diffused, in the better parts of the United States."

This admission by a political enemy, places our authoress on the back ground, both in regard to intelligence, and to that sense of decorum which ought to have restrained her from issuing a libel against this country in the heart of our empire.

The land of my ancestors—for a people almost exclusively of the same language and religion as ourselves, I feel all the interest and all the benevolence that I ought; and I can listen to England's eulogium with pleasure, except when it is brought forward in contrast to our own country; and then justice requires that we should hear both sides.—All that our authoress has mentioned may doubtless be found in that land; and all of it that relates to wealth, to domestic comforts, the refinements and elegancies of life, is in our own; but there is something ludicrous in that *fondness* which imparts to the mountains of Cumberland, and to the fens of Lincoln, the same "graceful undulation." Geologists know that the shape of mountains and hills, depends in great measure on the nature of their rocks; and with barely an exception we have every kind that occurs in England, and are consequently entitled to undulations as graceful.

The deep rich verdure that overspreads our meadows and pastures; and that culture which raises the greatest crop at the least expense, are here visible to all but the jaundiced eye. England is proud of her Gothic edifices, as Egypt might be of her pyramids, but no patriotic Englishman could wish a return of those times that produced them. A neat cottage may be very comfortable, and *well*, though it speaks of dependence, than the farm house in this country that shelters the lord of the soil; but the refinements of the *lowest classes* in England, are referred to, rather unfortunately in regard to time, when many of its prisons are crowded with rioters and incendiaries, stated by high authority to have become desperate from a want of bread. I exult not, but lament over these evils, and mention them only to show the scanty intelligence or candor of our authoress.

But I have not yet done with her errors. The American gentleman is represented in conversation with some little girls, who ask him in reference to his daughters, "Are they fond of flowers?" "Oh, certainly, he replies; but they have not an opportunity of cultivating them so much as you do here, for the excessive heat of our summers, and the severity of our winters are particularly unfavorable to flowers."

This can require but short comments. English florists generally know how much their gardens are ornamented by the wild flowers of this country; and the exotics which are sold in the vicinities of New-York and Philadelphia alone, to the amount of many thousands of dollars annually, prove the great attention that is paid to Floriculture. Neither the heat of our summers nor the

*I apprehend much more generally diffused in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

†Probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars annually.

cold of our winters are unfavorable to the growth of beautiful flowers with some unimportant exceptions, for there are thousands of fine flowering plants that are not injuriously affected by either.

If this authoress lives in England, she ought to read *Travels* of more veracity than those of *Parkinson, Ashe* and *Feuron*. If she is an American, I only acquit her from the charge of wilful misrepresentation on the ground that she has more ignorance than falls to the common lot of her countrywomen. A TRAVELLER.

SELECTIONS.

From the New-England Farmer.

UNDER DRAINING.

MR. EDITOR—In a late number of your paper my friend Judge Buel, in an article on 'underdraining' was pleased to speak in favorable terms of my practice in this species of improvement, of my culture in general, and to ask for some communication on the subject. As no one in our country has more successfully blended theory with practice in the various departments of husbandry than Mr. Buel, I appreciate this notice from one so competent to make improvements and so happy in his manner of detailing them to the agricultural community.

As regards underdraining and the many benefits resulting from it, my observation and experience fully corroborate all Judge Buel has said in its favor—indeed without this salutary and simple operation no inconsiderable proportion of many valuable districts of our country must continue little better than waste. It is generally total loss of labor to the farmer who attempts to cultivate wet lands in our rigorous climate, and by draining, these useless and inhospitable acres have been found of the kindest and most productive character.

Having a surplus of stone on my estate beyond what fences require, I use the smaller and ill formed for drains; they have the advantage of brush in durability and of tiles in economy. My drains are for the most part 3 feet in depth, 2 feet in width at top, sloping to one at bottom. The bottom stones are largest and are carefully placed to allow the water to flow freely beneath, while above the small stones are thrown in at random, so that when leveled they are beneath the plough. Over these swingle tow, shavings or straw may be strewn, after which the earth can be replaced by the spade or plough so as to present a rather higher surface than the grounds adjacent and the business is accomplished.—It is very essential that the descent be easy, neither too quick or too slow, and that all surface water be excluded, as it would speedily choke and destroy the underdraining.—I estimate the average cost of such drains at 62½ cents the rod.—It should be remarked, that underdraining is adapted to lands presenting sufficient declivity to carry off the springs, and is only the under water that is meant to be drained in this manner, while open ditches are adapted to the bottomlands for the conveyance of surface water. I will state what appears to me the prominent advantages that the cultivator may promise himself by a thorough system of draining.

In the first place, he creates as it were so much terra firma, and adds essentially to the health of all around him by correcting the ill tendencies of excessive moisture. He can cultivate reclaimed lands several weeks

*About twice as much rain falls annually on the west coast of England as on the east coast, or in the neighborhood of London.

earlier and as much later in each year than those that are unreclaimed, his crops are better and more sure. The labor of alter tillage is much diminished. The stones that impede the plough and scythe are removed, and not the least essential benefit, is the constant supplies of water which may be insured in any field inclining to moisture, which with reference to animals will, as a permanent convenience and advantage, fully compensate the expense of drains.

I have just put down a field of wheat which has required extensive underdraining. This field has required 250 rods of stone draining, and I hope to be remunerated the whole expense in the surplus crops of the next two years, to say nothing of the pleasure of witnessing the finest grains and kindest grasses taking the place of bull rushes and wild grass.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient serv't.

HENRY W. DELAVAN.

Ballston, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1831.

FIGS.

We were presented a few days since by our fellow citizen, Mr. P. Printz, with a couple of fine ripe figs, which had grown, with many others, on a tree in his garden during the present season. We are aware that this tree has been cultivated in several instances in this county, but we believe it has generally cast its fruit prematurely. Mr. Printz's trees are planted in boxes and are removed into a shelter during the winter season; this is the second year that the fruit has come to perfection. Where the tree is not protected during the winter, it is apt to sustain injury from the coldness of our climate, and the fruit falls before it ripens. Whether it would be possible so far to acclimate this tree as to render its cultivation a matter of profit, is more than we are prepared to say; but it is possible that like the *Cherry*, it might be removed gradually northward until it would flourish in a much higher latitude, than has been hitherto congenial to its cultivation.

Thatcher says, in speaking of this fruit:—

"This tree is probably a native of Asia, but grows plentifully in the south of Europe. As the fruit is very pulpy, it is dried when it is to be preserved. They consist almost entirely of mucilage, and are therefore demulcent. They are grateful to the stomach, and more easy of digestion than any other sweet fruit; and abounding in saccharine matter, they are very nutritious, but apt to occasion flatulency, when eaten with out bread, or other mealy substances. A decoction of figs affords excellent gargles to cleanse the throat and mouth. This fruit also forms an ingredient in lenitive electaries, and pectoral draughts, and is likewise applied externally to soften, digest, and promote maturation.

Figs ripen very well by the middle of September, in Philadelphia, when enjoying a free exposure to the sun. In the southern states they flourish luxuriantly, and might become an article of extensive exportation, and home consumption, if pains were taken to introduce the large Levant fig."—*Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette*.

Manure.—It is a common practice to burn couch-grass, docks, gorse, and other vegetables which are very retentive of life, or slow in decay; a more uneconomical, unscientific method of reducing them to a state beneficial to the land of which they were the re-

furs, cannot be devised. In breaking up heaths, such exuviae are very abundant; but in all cases, if the weeds, leaves, &c., were conveyed to a hole or pit, and with every single horse-load, and with barrow-loads in proportion, a bushel of salt and half a bushel of lime were incorporated, it would, in a few months, form a mass of decayed compost of the most fertilizing quality.—*Gard. Mag.*

Planting.—The Spaniards are infinitely more careful than the French, and other nations in planting trees, and in taking care of them; for it rarely happens, when a Spaniard eats fruit in a wood or in the open country, that he does not set the stones or the peeps; and thus in the whole of their country an infinite number of fruit trees of all kinds; whereas, in the French quarters you find none.—*Labat*.

Introduction of Coffee.—It was owing in some measure to a distinguished French botanist, that we are so abundantly furnished with the coffee-berry. Two plants were, under his care, taken to the West Indies, from the botanic gardens at Paris, but on the voyage the supply of water became nearly exhausted; this person was so anxious to preserve the plants that he deprived himself of his allowance in order to water the coffee plants. From these two, all the coffee grown in the West Indies has sprung.—Formerly, coffee could only be got at a great expense from Mocha in Arabia.—*The Mirror*.

Asparagus.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine* is of opinion that the cultivation of asparagus may be improved by irrigation, although a dry sloping situation is generally recommended. He had three beds 60 yards long, four rows in each bed, which had been laid down about three years previous with seed. From the 1st of October 1827 to the middle of February last, the beds were, except about 4 rods, completely flooded to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches. When the water went off in the latter end of February, he ordered the beds to be forked over, with the intention of drying the ground, and getting the roots into health; but the shoots were appearing on every part, and on the 4th of March he cut 400 of good quality, and to the end of April continued to cut 100 daily.—*Art of Scien.*

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Magazine*, recommends the cultivation of the bitter orange in Great Britain, as an ornamental tree. He finds it flourishing in the northern part of Italy, where the winters are so cold that the rivers are frozen over, and afford good skating for a longer period than he has ever known in England; and therefore infers that the English climate is not too severe for its cultivation. We should judge from the account of the tree, that it might be cultivated here with very little trouble; and should think it worth the pains of some experiments, as it is a very ornamental tree and its fruit is used for various purposes.—*Western Tiller*.

SWINE.

Little is necessary to be said on this subject, as probably no branch of husbandry is better understood in this state, than the raising of pork. As the old

thin, long legged breed still prevails in various quarters, the sooner another is substituted for it, the better; besides, it is a gaunt, voracious animal, difficult to fatten, and having too large a portion of bone.

In breeding, the sow should be selected with great care; broad and straight-backed, with wide hips; a great many teats; short legs and fine bone. Farmers differ much in their plans of raising holding stock for pork; some permitting their shoats to run at large eighteen months, till they are penned up to fatten; this is the most troublesome and least profitable way; others give them a range in clover pastures, and begin to fatten them earlier. I apprehend there is a much more profitable way, and attended with less trouble for those who have the right breed. According to the quantity of pork wanted should be the number of breeding sows kept over, and there should be no other hogs on the farm but the breeding sows. These, when they pig the latter end of March, should be fed in the most attentive manner with swill and shorts. The pigs from a full grown sow, will generally be twelve in number; these should be tinned down to eight, as soon as they begin to feed freely out of the trough, should be weaned, and afterwards fed regularly with green tares, clovers, boiled potatoes, ground peas, unmerchantable corn, or any other nourishing food; turning them out every day into a small yard where there is a shallow pond for them to lie in. A remarkable breed of pigs which had been treated pretty much in this manner, were exhibited at the last Duanesburgh Fair; when eight months old, one of them was slaughtered, and weighed exactly three hundred and eleven pounds; they attracted universal attention, and I certainly never saw such animals before. This method is attended with little trouble, and leaves so small a quantity of stock on hand to winter over, appears to me to be more economical in every point of view than any other which is practiced.—*N. Y. Memoirs of Agri.*

From the *New-England Farmer*.

CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATOE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I have not heard of this valuable root being cultivated to any extent in this vicinity, or in this latitude, nor do I believe that there has been any proper attempt made. The last season I applied for a small quantity of seed, to Mr. Russell, the publisher of the *New-England Farmer*, through his agent, and by some means, I received them quite too late to plant, and the potatoe much decayed and what few were sown were dry and wilted, and had little appearance of any vegetable life; I however planted them altogether, hoping I might find some of them to vegetate, and then to plant them in proper order. By the last of June I found a small portion of them had vegetated, and

accordingly planted them, and tended them as well as I knew how, and had but a small crop as might be supposed; and was not a little pleased even under these unfavorable circumstances to have experienced the fact of raising about two bushels of small sweet potatoes.

After making use of about one half of them, I knew no better way to save the residue for seed, which were the smallest of them (and small indeed too) than to put them into a cask in my cellar, well mixed and covered with dry sand. Supposing them to be well taken care of, I did not look to them until the last of the winter, when to my very great disappointment I found the sand to have settled and become quite moist, and every fibre of the root entirely decayed.

From all these circumstances I concluded if I could procure seed in good season, in March or early in April, that they might be started in a hot bed, or some similar way, to plant as soon as the spring frosts were over that they might be grown to full perfection. I accordingly applied as before. As it happened they did not reach me till late, and they had then begun to decay. I was not able to plant them until the last of May, about one month earlier than the last season, which has operated greatly in favor of a crop.—From one peck of seed, (not more than one half of which were sound and vegetated) and notwithstanding they were planted very late, I am favored with a plenty of perfectly sweet potatoes, much better than any I have ever been able to obtain from the South or Middle States, and I think finer than ever I found there, having frequent opportunities of proving them. My little crop is very gratifying to be sure, for my family are numerous and all excessively fond of them; my average yield is a bushel from eight hills, which gives me about twenty bushels produced on light loam.

I have seen in the New England Farmer some advice for keeping this valuable vegetable. The method most highly recommended, I think, was pulverized charcoal, which, if a safe way, is at best a very disagreeable one. I should feel myself very much obliged if I should be advised from any one through your paper, of the most safe and proper way of keeping them, also whether there should be any selection for seed, and what kind.

Yours, A. R.

Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 4, 1831.

☞ Sweet Potato slips are not generally received in Boston from the South, for sale, till about the middle of April.—It would be useless to try to get them sooner, for if they become in the least chilled on the voyage, they decay almost as fast as they are opened to the air. No economical method of preserving the slips for seed during the winter in New England has yet been discovered to our knowledge.—E.D.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

TO SAVE SEEDS.—All seeds keep better in their seed vessels, but this can rarely be done, on account of the great space occupied. As soon, therefore, as the pods of cabbages, turnips, radishes, &c. turn brown, and a part become dry, the stems should be cut and laid on a cloth or floor to dry, and afterwards thrashed out, and hung up in bags in some open airy place. Lettuce should be pulled up with the roots, as soon as there is the least appearance of maturity, and hung up, and the plants will ripen all of their seeds, nearly at the same time. If left in the garden to ripen, the earliest and best will be lost; in fact, except under very favorable circumstances, very few will be obtained, as every shower and every strong breeze will lessen the quantity, and scatter those which are mature over the whole garden. The same course should be pursued with leeks and onions. It is a prevalent opinion that the bush squash cannot be perpetuated among us, as such have a strong tendency to run, and in one or two seasons become a vine. This is a mistake, and has originated, no doubt, in the manner of sowing the seed. If the first squashes that appear be retained for seed, there is no danger of the plant running the next season; but if these be used and those which are borne at the extremities are preserved for this purpose, they will run and moreover will be later in bearing. To have early fruit of either the squash, cucumber or melon, the very first should be preserved.

Grapes in Baltimore.—We have been delighted with the supply of delicious fruit which our market has afforded this season. In addition to our usual supply of fine peaches, which are unequalled in any other market, we have for some weeks past been furnished with delicious grapes from the vineyard of Nicholas Sewer, Esq. of Annapolis. They were of the following kinds:—Golden Chasselas, Sweetwater, Isabella, Bland's Madeira and Red Hamburg, the two first sold readily at \$6 per bushel, and the Madeira are selling with equal facility at \$3 to \$4.—Of the three last mentioned kinds, Mr. B. has about 200 bushels on his vines.—*Amer. Far.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

From the circumstance that ships of the largest class, can come up the Hudson and anchor at Catskill, and the establishment of the Canajoharie Railroad, it is apprehended that the ancient city of Albany may be somewhat shorn of her business and resources, if the channel of the river at the *overslaught* should not be deepened. The city of New-York will the present year, pay about \$20,000,000 of hard cash into the coffers of the government at Washington, and it is the opinion of a writer (in the Argus) that if a proper application be made to Congress for means to deepen the channel of the river, at the *overslaught*, that a handsome appropriation may be obtained for that

purpose. We certainly should feel much gratified, if the ancient city should be enabled by the improvement in the navigation of the Hudson, to import, (at no distant day) in ships of their own.

FUEL AND STOVES.

Mr. L. Tucker, Sir—Much time, labor, and money, have been expended in order to determine the most economical mode of heating rooms. Stove after stove, of almost every conceivable form has been offered to the public, each inventor claiming superiority, yet so equal or so doubtful have been the merits of each, that neither public opinion, nor correct philosophy, has to this day pronounced judgment, or awarded the palm. Expense, complexity and waste of fuel are common faults.

All these objections seem now to be completely obviated by a new form of stove invented by Mr. Levi Barnell, of this village, which for beauty, simplicity, and economy, both in first cost, and consumption of fuel, is not equalled by any thing heretofore known to me. A model of the plainest kind for the purpose of experiment, may be seen at the store of the inventor No. 11, Carroll street.

It exposes a greater surface of heated metal than any other form of stove of equal dimensions and weight, and consequently radiates more heat from an equal, or even less quantity of fuel.

Either coal or wood may be used with perfect security and cleanliness, requiring no further adjustment after being once introduced, till entirely consumed. The fire always burns clear, as the ashes, as fast as formed fall into an ash-pit below.

In short its form being the most simple and philosophical, is therefore the most beautiful.

W. W. REID.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser relates the following circumstances as having occurred in the "Town of Boston," somewhere about the year 1760.

"A captain of a vessel having arrived from England upon a Sunday, his affectionate wife, anxious to greet him, met him upon Long Wharf, when he imprinted a kiss upon her lips—for which offence against the purity of the morals of these goodly souls, he underwent a public whipping! Now mark the result:—The captain put up with the punishment he had received, as in duty bound; and when the time arrived for his departure again for England, taking his wife and children on board his ship, he dropped her down below the castle which defended the harbor, when, determined not to be behindhand with the selectmen in acts of civility and kindness, he invited them to an entertainment on board his ship, where they were received with every mark of respect and hospitality; but the hour at length arrived when the best friends must part: the selectmen had taken their leave and ascended the ship's deck, where the boatswain and his mate were awaiting their arrival, and seizing each of them, by turn, tied them up, and gave them Moses's law, (thirty-nine lashes,) well laid on; they were then put into their boat, and departed for town; whilst the captain spread every sail to the breeze, and took a final leave of Boston."

From Porter's Health Almanac.

THE DUTY OF AN ATTENTION TO HEALTH.

The celebrated English moralist, Dr. Johnson, has eloquently enforced the duty and importance of an early attention to the means of preserving health.

"Among the innumerable follies," he observes, "by which we lay up in our youth repentance and remorse for the succeeding part of our lives, there is scarce any against which warnings are of less efficacy than the neglect of health. When the springs of motion are yet elastic, when the heart bounds with vigor, and the eye sparkles with spirit, it is with difficulty that we are taught to conceive the imbecility that every hour is bringing upon us, or to imagine that the nerves which are now braced with so much activity, will lose all their power under the gripe of time, relax with numbness, and totter with debility.

"Health is indeed so necessary to all the duties, as well as pleasures of life, that the crime of squandering it is equal to the folly; and he that for a short gratification brings weakness and diseases upon himself, and for the pleasure of a few years passed in the tumults of diversion and the clamors of merriment, condemns the maturer and more experienced part of his life to the chamber and the couch, may be justly reproached, not only as a spendthrift of his own happiness, but as the robber of the public,—as a wretch that has voluntarily disqualified himself for the business of his station, and refused that part which Providence assigns him in the general task of human nature."

WHEN a person sighs without knowing why, is sad amidst the cheerful, pesters the doctor with complaints, which can neither find name nor place; who cannot sleep; or, whose sleeping is a busy dream; who speculates upon the properties of every mouthful of food swallowed—in fine, who is not comfortable either awake or sober—we must direct such a person to exercise freely, and still better, regularly to labor in the open air, in order to produce fatigue.—Indolence is a malady which neither eloquence nor physic can cure.

NOTHING, says an old writer, pesters the body and mind sooner than to be still fed, to eat and ingurgiate beyond all measure, as many do. By overmuch eating, and continual feasts, they stifle nature, and choke up themselves; whereas, had they lived coarsely, or, like galley slaves, been tied to an oar, life might have been happily prolonged many a year.

EXERCISE, sufficient clothing, comfortable rooms, wholesome food, and abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, are the only certain means of defending the system from the cold, and from the diseases—coughs, pleurisy, rheumatism, and the like, which result from it.

In damp, wet, and chilly weather, keep the feet warm and dry. Soft wollen stockings, and stout thick-soled shoes, are important preservatives of health. It is a

most pernicious practice to wear warm stockings and shoes during the day, and to change them after night for those of a more flimsy texture. Many a fatal cold has, in this manner been contracted.

Rules for Turkish Doctors and American Quacks.—Never to give advice nor render assistance before getting a fee; never to ask questions of the sick; and never to give intelligible answers to the friends: to fleece the poor of their hard-earnings, in the name of humanity; and to kill, by their nostrums, as evidence of the force of untaught genius, and of the folly of learning.

A receipt for most disorders of the skin.—Take of pure clean water *quantum sufficit*, put it into a clean earthen or china basin, then take a clean linen cloth, dip it into that water, and apply it night and morning as a matter of course, and frequently between whites, in the course of the day, as occasion may require.

MANY persons habituate themselves to taking large quantities of food, on the supposition that it is necessary for the support of their strength. In this they commit a very great error. By large quantities of food the stomach is over-distended, and loses part of its powers—it therefore performs its office imperfectly, and debility and disease are the consequences. It is established beyond doubt, that far greater nourishment is derived from the moderate use of any given food, than when large quantities of it are taken.

It is impossible to procure sound sleep without the day has been devoted to temperance, and some hours of it to active exercise, as it is to take exercise without strength, or to support the body without food.

LABORERS, when about to return to their homes, from their occupation, particularly in the evening, or in cool or damp weather, ought always to put on their coats or jackets, and by no means to return in their shirt sleeves.

Domestic Cleanliness.—People, in order to preserve their health, ought to observe all cleanliness and sweetness in their houses, cloths, and furniture, suitable to their condition.

Simple Diluents.—The man who dilutes his blood with simple fluids, escapes many of those hepatic and bowel complaints to which the drinker of ardent spirits is liable.

Elasticity of Feathers.—The elasticity of feathers was well illustrated by an experiment lately performed in the library of the Royal Institution, London, of immersing feathers, ruffled and bent in almost every direction, in boiling water, and on withdrawing them they were seen to have resumed their regular and natural form.—This was accidentally discovered by a specimen of a foreign bird, the plumage of which had been very much ruffled, falling

into some hot water, which restored it; and the process appears to be one that may prove of much advantage to the preservers of those beautiful animals.

THE CAP OF LIBERTY.

In early times the right of covering the head, was a mark of liberty: hence the term "Cap of Liberty." Slaves whether white or black, in Europe in the latter half of the eighteenth century, went without any hats. In South America, and in the Southern States, slaves go bare headed; a signal punishment awaiting a trespasser against the restriction.

The cap of Liberty has been made to play a very important part in Revolutions. The Swiss owe their success to the cap which Gessler ordered to be saluted as a mark of submission. The cap of liberty appears on some of the English devices. The cap of Liberty was a symbol of the French Revolution. The Marseilles Galley slaves mounted a red one when they were emancipated. But the French cap degenerated into the *Jacobin cap*.

Living biography is an unenviable task. If the biographer be a friend of the one whose life he paints, he spares him, of course. If written by an enemy, he will do injustice. So, between these extreme cases, the pendulum of the biographer has a wide range. I would, therefore, give very little for living biography: neither will I subscribe for books; because, if the book be a good one, it will find purchasers.

Negligence, imprudence, and irregularity, if long persevered in, will "make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible."

GRAPE VINES.

10,000 Grape vines of choicest varieties both of *American* and *European* for sale in fine condition and at reasonable prices by the Editor. Persons wishing to plant either for the table or vineyards can be supplied. Orders directed to this office post paid will be attended to. Also a general assortment of peach, plum, apple and other fruit trees.

Oct 15

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A Gentleman, residing in the country, practically engaged in husbandry and having some knowledge of science, literature and politics, wishes to engage with some publishers of our Periodical Works, in supplying articles and papers for the public press. He has been for many years, a pretty liberal contributor, but always voluntary and gratuitous, in which he has probably done his part. He now asks a reasonable compensation for the fruits of his leisure and experience.—Reference, N. Goodsell, Editor Genesee Farmer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK } Albany Sept. 1st
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. } 1831.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election, to be holden on the first Monday in November next, and the two succeeding days, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place of *Timothy H. Porter*, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG, *Secretary of State.*

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

N. B. Members of Assembly, Sheriff and Clerk, are also to be chosen at the General Election.

Proprietors of the different public newspapers in this county, will please to publish this notice once in each week, until after the Election, and forward their bills to the undersigned

J. K. LIVINGSTON, *Sheriff.*
Rochester, Sept. 20th, 1831. sept 21

PUBLISHED BY L. TUCKER & CO.

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Terms—\$2.50 per annum in advance.
\$2.00 if paid in advance.

N. GOOSELL, EDITOR

ON THE CIRCULATION OF SAP IN PLANTS.

About two weeks since, we cut a handful of currant sprouts, for the purpose of sticking down in our garden; after taking out the buds, we buried the lower ends of them in the ground. The leaves had mostly fallen before they were cut, and the remainder were broken off at the time of cutting. Last week we took them up in order to place them where they were to stand, when we found that they had formed new roots, which had protruded through the bark of the shoots, from an inch to two inches in length. The weather during the time they were in the ground, was warm, and favorable to vegetation. We mention this fact to show that trees and shrubs should be set as early in autumn as their growth of leaves will admit, in order that new roots may have time to form before the ground freezes, to support the plants during winter. We know from experience that many kinds of cuttings take root better when planted out in the fall, than in the spring; this is the case with most of our American varieties of grapes, which do not take root as readily as European varieties; this is also the case with different kinds of honeysuckles, (*Lonicera*) which take readily if planted in the fall, but are more difficult when planted in the spring; therefore, those who would cultivate trees, shrubs, or vines by cuttings, are reminded that now is the proper time for cutting them.

POMOLOGICAL MANUAL.

We have received the first volume of this work, published by William Robert Prince, of Long Island, and are pleased that a work so much called for, has been undertaken by a man so capable as Mr. Prince. That there has been a want of such a work, will readily be admitted, when we consider the very great number of names by which some of our most valuable kinds of fruit has been sold at different nurseries. The Brown Buerre Pear, according to this work, has been sold under thirteen different names; and the Virgalieu under more than thirty. Such confusion has been enough to discourage any new beginner in horticulture, and has, no doubt, brought much undeserved censure upon nurserymen. This work will, in all probability, have to undergo the fate of American productions: that is, be reviewed by a set of men who know as little of the merits of the book as they do of Symzonia; but no matter, they must appear wise by calling others fools.—We fancy it will be said of this work "that it is a mere translation and compilation from Duhamel, Miller, Rozier and others;"—if so, we shall consider it rather as a recommendation than otherwise, for these are standard European works, and are considered best authority in those countries from which we have received many of the kinds described by Mr. Prince. When he has sent abroad for a variety of fruit, and has received the most correct description of it from those who

have long been acquainted with it, we know of no reason why he should withhold that description from the public, and substitute one of his own; for by giving the author credit, and his readers the most authentic description, he does justice to both; and by extracting from those voluminous and costly works which are not considered within the reach of common farmers and gardeners—by selecting those things which are the most useful, and presenting them to the public in a simple, cheap, republican dress, he has rendered essential service to his country. We sincerely hope that the sale of this work will be such as to induce Mr. Prince to continue his efforts, until every valuable variety of fruit cultivated in the United States, shall be accurately described, and we be furnished with a Pomological standard by which we can settle our horticultural nomenclature.

LARGE FRUIT.

We have never seen apples of such enormous size, as have been brought to this market this fall. It has not been uncommon to see loads which would weigh from twelve to twenty ounces each; and in some cases, they have been selected which would weigh twenty-two, three and four ounces. A pear was raised in Pittsford, which weighed forty-nine ounces and an half. We doubt whether any part of the United States has produced fruit of the same variety, of greater size and better quality than old Genesee.

THE SEASON.

The week past has been one of the most pleasant that could be expected in so northern a latitude, at this season of the year. The atmosphere has been mostly clear and soft, and has borne a greater resemblance to the weather of the first of September, than the middle of October.—Tender vegetables, such as vines, potatoes, &c., remain fresh and green; and although many trees are shedding their leaves, it is in consequence of age and habits, and not of untimely frosts.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 3d American edition, published at Boston, in numbers at 40 cents a number,—each number contains more than 200 pages, illustrated with numerous engravings on wood; the parts are sold separately,—2 parts forming a volume. The 5th volume is published, and the 1st part of the 6th, 7th and 8th. The following are the subjects treated on as far as published:

Parts 1 and 2, Menageries,—3, Timber Trees, 4, Fruits,—5 and 6, Pursuit of Knowledge,—7 and 8, Insect Architecture,—9 and 10, New Zealanders,—1st part of vol. 6, Insect Transformations,—1st part of vol. 7, The Elephant, &c.,—1st part of 8th, Pursuit of Knowledge.

It has become very fashionable and indeed a very useful way of directing or rather controlling the public taste for reading, by getting up popular Libraries; the works being similarly printed and bound to correspond exactly. Thus, the Family Library has reached beyond 20 volumes, and the additions continue to be received with favor by the public.

The work which we now describe, is not intended to contain any thing but what may be termed

useful knowledge; and that too not easily obtained from other sources. This Library being published in numbers, comes along about as fast as it can be profitably disposed of by the enthusiastic mind of youth. It is not like a novel, or work of fancy, which may be read, and thrown by, the next moment, to be seen no more; but should be at hand for youth to read, or refer to. Information is easier gained from these volumes than from many works encumbered with trash.

The parts descriptive of the New Zealanders, is very interesting—and doubtless gives the only correct account of that extraordinary and ingenious, yet savage people.

The history of the Elephant, occupies nearly a whole number; and is quite amusing and instructive. The engravings are well executed, and show this half reasoning quadruped in a variety of positions.

Insect Architecture, and Transformations, are worthy the study of the philosopher. Even the *miths* are classed and described, with as much faithfulness as are the ferocious lion and tiger.

PROSPEROUS TIMES.

We have published articles descriptive of building and business operations in New-York and Philadelphia. We now refer to SALEM, Mass. The Mercury states that Salem has always been distinguished for the quiet way in which a large amount of capital is employed. There is no bustle, no parade, no magnifying of small things. Credit was never better than it is now; business of all kinds is in a sound, wholesome, prosperous condition, and population is evidently on the increase. Many new buildings have been erected within the last year or two; and there is every reason to believe that still more will be done in this way next year. We have only to bring all our resources into exercise, and few places would offer sufficient inducements to attract emigrants from Salem.

At PROVIDENCE, R. I. the wharves and business streets are crowded. The arrivals and clearances of September double those of the same month last year. Seven fine vessels, some for the East India trade are building for merchants and others in Providence.

BALTIMORE. The monumental city is rapidly improving. Mechanics are employed in building in every street. The city is filled with teams, loaded with produce. Rents of three and four story brick houses are from \$1000 to \$1500. The Rail Road, although but partially completed, adds a good deal to the business of Baltimore.

One reason for the flourishing condition of our cities, is, the payment by the Government of large sums of the public debt, thus, placing millions in circulation to find other investments. The claims received from several foreign governments are all so in our money market, seeking investments in manufactories, commerce, bank stock, &c. And the contemplated millions, expected from France, by our merchants, have no doubt in many instances, been anticipated, by those having fair claims.

Prosperity is not confined by any means to the Atlantic, Eastern and Middle cities. In all parts of the interior, things appear reviving.

These are the blessings of a free government

Capital flocks to our shores from the coffers of convulsed Europe. The emigrants seem to imbibe readily confidence in the stability of our system, from the circumstances of its passing with safety from the vicissitudes of war and the canker and rust of peace.

QUEBEC CATTLE SHOW.

This was held on the 7th instant. There were several fine Canadian stallions and brood mares; the stock of horned cattle was considerable and several of them fine. Sheep of the improved breeds were on the ground. The display of garden vegetables was in great abundance, and prime. The wheat, oats and hay, was not extraordinary.

Large and beautiful apples, and some nice branches of grapes were produced, which shewed that these things can be raised in Quebec, with a little attention, and without artificial heat.

Straw bonnets, woollens and linens, were exhibited, which shewed that Canadian industry and ingenuity may be relied upon. In the ploughing matches 16 Canadian and 7 European ploughs entered.

PATENTS.

The Evening Post, contains a short statement of the various ingenious contrivances of Brother Jonathan, under the name of patents. The following is a brief enumeration of some of them:

The improvement of Ploughs have been,	144
Threshing Machines,	119
Churns,	80
Washing Machines,	125
Nail Making,	123
Spinning Machines, (exceeds)	100
Looms,	73
Manufacture of Hats,	43
Steam Engines, (exceeds)	100
Stoves, about	100
Manufacturing Combs,	42
Pairing Apples,	4

Pencil Cases, Razors, Ramrods and Suspenders, have each racked or wrecked the invention of the age.

Inventions, about the time of being patented, yield in a great many cases, more pleasure to the inventor, than profit afterwards. Only think of it! What a temptation. To think himself wiser than the world; and to possess the fact, and know indubitably, that it is true; and still the world not knowing it, he hugs the secret to his breast. The inventor cannot sleep,—he sees as it were, with the eye of a magician, in prospect, his machine, or invention, produced in public view; what crowds flock around; how they stare; what a wonderful effort of genius? His fortune's made.

At length, the vision is broke,—the fog is dispelled,—another takes a hint,—another improvement is patented, and the *castle vanishes*.

Postage on Newspapers.—It has been proposed in several papers to apply to the Post Master General, to have him recommend to Congress, an alteration in the rates of postage on newspapers, viz: to let papers to regular subscribers pass *free of postage*.

This would be a great relief to the poorer class, and be a benefit to the rising generation, who in country places receive much information and instruction by a regular perusal of newspapers.

It would be in accordance with the spirit of the

age, in the administration of an enlightened government, to do all they can to diffuse intelligence among the people, for "intelligence is the life of liberty."

In the present prosperous times, as to revenue to the government, it would be doing a good thing, to *reduce the tax on intelligence*. It was never intended that the Post Office Department should yield a revenue to the Treasury.

We hope that the editors of newspapers generally will express their opinions freely on this subject.

The Medical Society of the city of New-York, have established a Medical School, upon liberal principles. A course of lectures commence on the 1st November next and continues four months. A single course will be \$15; with respect to more, arrangements will be made between the lecturers and students. Ten lecturers have already handed in their names. Students can attend to any course they please, and pay for only such as they desire to attend to.

The Society will award diplomas, which will license the graduates to practice in all parts of this State.

A meeting has been held at Niagara Falls, for the purpose of making an application to the Legislature, for a Rail Road from Buffalo to Lewiston. This will be a heavy stroke to the Welland Canal, if made upon a scale commensurate with the intercourse between the two Lakes, Lewiston being an excellent harbor for vessels.

SCRAPS.

In the pursuit of knowledge, it is a mistaken idea, that we are not to attend to the daily claims on our attention, of fond endearments, filial and fraternal obligations. He who rises above, or neglects these, will find that the possession of knowledge will only render the savage more to be dreaded.

Who thinks correctly, acts correctly, and if possessed of the talent, writes correctly.

The man who makes a pleasure of his business, must get along well. There are others, who despise labor, but weary and worry themselves more, in a round, or tour of pleasure than a temperate man would in thrice the time engaged in labor.

A man may practice the virtues with rashness; but, it is better to have a little excess of zeal, in doing good, than to lack it; superfluities may be lopped away easier than to engraft,—especially on an old stock.

It can hardly be termed hypoerisy in a ruler or governor, to conceal his intentions from his friends who may flock around him for favors. Nothing but a positive refusal will convince them that their case is hopeless.

Timidity is a disease from which it is hard to recover. Presumption, from miscarriages, may learn by experience, how to *graduate*, in future.

Bashfulness is allied to timidity; but years may cure it. A married man who is afflicted with the disorder, has something in his case besides constitutional debility.

Travel has advantages, in almost every respect. If you go to a better country than your own, you may gain much instruction; the way roads are constructed; the style of improving farms; the style of village building; the order of public build-

ing; the art of horticulture, floriculture, &c. &c. If you go to a poorer country, you may learn to enjoy your own, as the great Doctor Johnson did, when he took a peep at the Scotch.

A scholar may think to descend from his station in "fame's temple," to which it was so hard "to climb," to acknowledge a favor, is condescending too much. Perhaps he will better understand the matter, when the second favor is granted.

When you see one vain of his sorrows and misfortunes, relating them with ostentation, at the road side, you see a man to be laughed at.

From the New-England Farmer.

The following letter is from ELIHU MARVIN, Esq. a very distinguished and intelligent farmer in the western part of New-York. MR. RUSSELL has received a few bushels of the Black Sea Wheat, described below, for sale. Its appearance certainly surpasses any thing of the kind we have seen in New England; it is free from small grains, or foreign seeds, and weighs 64 lbs. to the bushel. A quantity of the Tea Wheat is expected in a few weeks.

NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

MR. FESSENDEN—The celebrated Tea Wheat mentioned in the New England Farmer, vol. vi. page 82, I procured in 1828.—I have sowed it with good success ever since. This wheat is no doubt a valuable acquisition to our agriculturists, and ought to be an encouragement for every one to circulate for the benefit of others, every kind of seed which comes into his hands, whenever it is found to be valuable.

I have also a winter wheat brought to this country from the Black Sea, which I consider more important than the Tea Wheat, and as well suited to every soil and climate. In 1828 I had brought me about three pecks of this wheat. I selected for it a piece of ground which had been in crops about 20 years, and sowed it the middle of December. I had 25 bushels of wheat from this sowing. I sowed it four years in succession, on the same ground, without any failure in the crop. The wheat, like your Tea Wheat, is not injured by smut, where other wheat is almost lost. It has a firm, hard straw, which withstands our storms, and is not injured by the fly. The kernel is hard and firm, not subject to grow in the fields from long fogs or rains. After several successful experiments in this grain, I thought it might suit our New England soil and climate. Three years ago I sent a cask to John Humphreys, Esq. Derby, Ct. It did well; the next year a barrel to the Hon. Matthew Griswold, whose place is situated on Long Island Sound, 14 miles from New London; part of the same to R. E. Seldon, Esq. 12 miles up Connecticut River. This wheat has been cultivated in all those places, and, as I have heard a short time since, has far exceeded their expectations.

I prefer the Tea Wheat to any other I have ever seen for *family bread*, as it does not dry, after being baked, like the common wheat of this country, and has a sweet, pleasant flavor; but it will not sell in our markets, only at a reduced price on account of the dark yellow shade of the flour.

The Black Sea Wheat which has taken the name of White Flint, from the peculiar whiteness of the flower and the hardness of the shell which contains it, is dry and pat-

ticularly calculated for sea bread, crackers, and all kinds of pastry cooking, and, on account of its solidity, commands the first price in market, it being about 4 pounds heavier to the bushel than what is commonly called *Western* or *Ohio* Wheat.

As the great and benevolent cause of temperance ought to be in the heart of every good citizen, I wish all our New England farmers, instead of raising rye to drink, would benefit themselves by this kind of grain, which I can assure them from real experience they will find a superior article both at their own tables and in market.

I have about 7 acres of the *Black Sea* Wheat which is said by those who pretend to be judges to be the best in this region; all or the most of it I should like to have sown in New England. My friends in Ct. have sent me for a further supply of seed.

The wheat from the *Black Sea* I consider the same kind of wheat as the *Tea* Wheat; one is spring, the other winter. Neither of them are what we call *bearded*, but have a few scattering beards but only an inch in length; neither of them is liable to smut: I have seen only a few stalks in wet places and that is not like the wheat of this country, but comes on soon after it blossoms and is blown off long before the grain is ripe.—The winter wheat has a stiffer straw than the spring and stands better in heavy rains, winds, &c. &c.

I have invariably had a better crop of the winter wheat than the spring on the same strength of soil, but on the high lands or dividing ridges where they have from 3 to 5 feet of snow through the winter, the spring is a better and more certain crop.

Near Lake Erie our sows are about the same as on the sea board, and land which will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre will bring from 20 to 30 of the *Black Sea* Wheat, sown on the corn hills in December. I have sown this wheat on corn hills, wheat and pea stubble, but prefer corn hills.

I have tried sowing this wheat from the last of August to the first of June, but the best crops which I have had, or seen, were sown the last of December early sowing one bushel to the acre, late sowing 36 qts. If I early, I prefer the last of September, if I cannot put the wheat in at that time, I prepare the ground, and let it be until I think the wheat will not be up before spring. I then cut on the wheat and cover it with a harrow. I think this will be the best plan to pursue on the sea board, but a little experience will decide the point.

It is well known that what is called good wheat land is a stiff clay soil. In such a soil I should prefer the *Red Chaff* to the *Black Sea* Wheat. In this section of country we have almost every variety of soil. In a single field, in passing through my wheat I observed it did well on light sandy soil loam, which suggested the idea to me that it would be a profitable crop in New England.

From my own experience and observation I think wheat and corn are much improved by getting the seed from their natural soil.—There is a region of country about 20 miles south of me where they raise very little wheat from their own seed, but by getting seed every season from near the lake they have fine crops: and we have our corn as much improved by sending to the State of Ohio where the soil is better for corn than our own.

If your farmers should find it for their advantage to grow wheat in preference to rye, and should find that the seed which I send does better than their own, with due notice I can furnish you in common seasons one month earlier than the present. We have now a good threshing machine in operation which will fit for market more than 100 pushes per day.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. 11.

The culture of silk, has, from the first colonization of this country, more or less engaged the attention of the American people, yet nothing has resulted from it beyond the fabrication of an inferior kind of sewing silk, which can only be applied to domestic uses. Those who have written on the subject have in vain attempted to discover the causes of this failure. It appears to me that the whole may be referred to one single cause—the want of knowledge of the art to transform the produce of the American silkworm into a saleable article. Cocoons, it is well known, cannot be transported across the ocean; for in 10 or 15 days they become mouldy, and are of no value. Therefore it is necessary that the silk should be extracted from them, before it can be shipped to those countries where it is manufactured. But that cannot be profitably done without a perfect knowledge of the art of reeling it, to suit the various kinds of stuffs to be made out of it, and that art, simple as it may appear, requires much time and labor to acquire, in order to make the material fit for sale. So long as the art of making *exportable* silk shall not have been introduced into the country, there will not be sufficient inducement for the American farmer to attend to the production of silk worms.

Why is the best silk employed and turned into sewing silk, for which there is always waste or inferior silk enough, and why is not the best silk kept for the loom? The answer is obvious—because the people do not know how to prepare it in any other form, so as to make it fit for sale.

We have great confidence that the enterprising and distinguished patrons of domestic industry and American manufactures will not omit this favorable opportunity for erecting the necessary machinery to prepare the raw silk for foreign markets. If a Filature should be erected at Lowell, they may purchase and prepare for market, all the cocoon in New England, and thereby supersede the erection of similar machines. The industrious farmers of Connecticut are extending their plantations of mulberry trees to an almost unlimited extent; and will be compelled to erect a filature in that vicinity; unless there shall be some one erected in some neighboring state where they may find a market for their cocoons. One gentleman on the banks of the Connecticut has planted the present year two hundred and fifty six ounces of white Italian mulberry seed, from which he will grow several millions of trees, and his neighbors are following his example. The facts within the knowledge of the writer of this article justify him in the opinion, that thirty millions of trees will be produced the present year, in addition to the large stock on hand, in the small state of Connecticut. This fact should not discourage our farmers from comman-

cing their plantations, for if each state in the Union should produce one hundred millions of trees, the demand for raw silk could not be satisfied. V.

On the proper Cultivation of the Gooseberry.—When the plants are two years old take them up from the nursery and trim off the suckers, and lower branches, leaving only one stem with a few branches at the top. Plant them in a rich light soil in a moist situation, and where they will be partially shaded by branches of trees. In the autumn, cover the ground around them with manure from the cow yard. The latter end of February thin out the branches very much, cutting them off close to the stem, taking out all such as cross each other, but be sure not to shorten the branches, for that causes them to throw out a great deal of wood and very little fruit. In the spring a quantity of young suckers will come up round the stem, all these must be cut off when green, as also any others that grow in the middle of the bush, which must be kept open so as to admit the air freely. It is also a great support to the bush to drive a stake into the ground close to the stem, as keeping it steady causes the fruit to be larger. This treatment is to be continued annually, and the fruit instead of depreciating as is usual, will rather improve in size, as has been proved by some planted 15 or 20 years ago. The ground must be spaded in the spring and kept perfectly clear of weeds.—*American Farmer.*

CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Cattle Show for the District of Montreal took place on Thursday last, on the *St. Ann's Common*. The horses, mares, horned cattle and sheep, were numerous, and many of them showed that much attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of cattle throughout the district. The species of domestic manufactures were not so numerous as last year. We saw only four pieces of woollen, and two pieces of linen cloth; one of the latter was the best piece that we have seen of Lower Canada manufacture.—We were much pleased with a very simple machine for lifting and carrying stones from arable land; we understand it has been tried by several farmers, who all speak favorably of it. We would feel much pleasure in noticing some of the most improved animals on the ground; but as the decision of the judges will be laid before the public in a few days, in deference to their opinion we will await their announcement. We heard that a sample of nemp, of Canadian growth was exhibited: this article will, we hope, meet with more attention in future: it cannot be doubted that, if properly cultivated, it would become a source of wealth to the country.—*Montreal Courant.*

EXTENSIVE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Messrs. Harpers, Printers and Publishers, N. Y. city, employ one hundred and forty workmen and sometimes a greater number. They have nineteen printing presses in constant operation, and the work turned off during the year is equal to fourteen hundred 18 mo. volumes per day,—making a total of four hundred and thirty eight thousand and two hundred volumes annually. This printing establishment is built of brick, and measures forty feet by ninety, having on its sides more than eighty windows.—*N. Y. Paper.*

200 ship carpenters are wanted on the Ohio River.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

I had been told some years ago that our small black grape made wine of a most superior quality; and this was brought to my recollection on reading an account of the wine made by *A Groveland Farmer*. I wish to call the attention of our farmer again to the editor's remarks: "Connoisseurs—all agree that it is preferable to the wine generally sold in this market under the name of Port. Almost every person who tasted, expressed their surprise that so fine a wine could be made from the native black grape. There is no doubt but the black chicken grape of our country, when well cultivated, will be found equal to any other grape in the world for wine; and even in their wild state, when the process is perfectly understood, a wine may be manufactured from them, we have no doubt, equal to the finest Burgundy."

I have not observed more than two species of the Grape (*Vitis*) indigenous to the Genesee Country. One resembles the summer grape (*Vitis aestivalis*) but differs a little from the character of that species, the under side of the leaves being decidedly *glaucous*. It generally grows on dry ground. On the contrary, the small grape mentioned by the Groveland Farmer, grows by the side of a creek; and I have no doubt of its being the same grape which is so widely diffused throughout this district on moist rich lands, and in such abundance on the low islands of the Seneca River. If so, it is the *Vitis riparia*, the specific name implying that its favorite habitat is the bank of a river. In the Susquehanna country it is called "the sand grape;" in other places, "the river grape;" and it is highly prized by the inhabitants of new settlements for its very rich flavor. It is acid, and of course it is not to be eaten till it is fully ripe.

Nuttall has said of the American species of *Vitis*, "flowers mostly dioicous." I have not made any minute examinations of the flowers; but I suspect they are more properly *polygamous*,* from the circumstance that several grape-bearing vines grow at considerable distances from any barren vine. Though this difference is of small importance to speculative botanists, it is of prime consequence to the cultivator; for it amounts to no less than the question whether he must have his grounds partly encumbered by barren plants?—If this eminent botanist is not in an error, that fact must operate against its introduction into vineyards. I mean to test that opinion however; and intend to introduce this, among other vines into my garden, partly to observe the effects of cultivation and an open exposure: and partly in hopes that some hybrid may be originated.

I observe that Darlington has not given this vine in his list of plants of the neighborhood of West Chester, (Pa.) Barton has named it in his *Compendium, Flora Philadelphia*; speaks of "the delicious fragrance of its flowers;" but appears

*I did not observe till I had written the above that Darlington considers our American species of *Vitis* polygamous. He adds, "A large proportion of the American vines are males (or at least have abortive germs) and are consequently sterile." Fertile plants have therefore perfect flowers, and cannot need the pollen of a barren plant.

†Pursh remarks "that the flowers have an exquisitely fine smell somewhat resembling [mignonette] *Rosa odorata*."

not to have seen the fruit, for he has not mentioned it, though he has described the fruit of the other species. Torrey says, "According to Pursh, fertile plants of this species are seldom found north of the Potomac river, though barren ones extend far beyond it." This remark must have arisen from very hasty and limited observations, as this vine is very productive in the Genesee Country. From its growing however, in low situations, subject to vernal frosts, I am inclined to believe that the fruit is frequently destroyed.—Last year, so remarkable for its severity late in the spring, our vines of this kind bore no grapes.

For localities of *Vitis riparia*, Muhlenberg has given Ohio and Missouri; but he assigns to Pennsylvania the *V. odoratissima*, or Bermudian grape, which later botanists agree to consider as the same plant.

This vine grows well in common cultivated soils. Pursh's habitat for it is "the gravelly shores of rivers and islands." Gravel is not necessary, however, in the composition of a soil most favorable to its growth, as gravel scarcely forms any part of our rich swales, or of the low mucky islands of the Seneca river.

Below the mountains in Pennsylvania, a vine is of frequent occurrence, which has been mistaken at first sight for *Vitis riparia*. It is the *Vitis cordifolia*, *S. V. vulpina*, and is known by the name of *raccoon*, *winter* or *chicken grape*. Barton says, "the berries are greenish;" and Darlington remarks, "the fruit of this species is very acerb, and scarcely eatable even when frosted."

D. T.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

One of your correspondents has intimated that no part of the southern shore of Lake Erie, is adapted to the vine.

What direct knowledge he has I cannot say.—It has been understood that he resided a few years in Pennsylvania, high up on the Allegheny river. But all the south side of Lake Erie, must not be judged of by western Pennsylvania, or by Chataque county in New-York. They have snow two, three and four feet deep, when we have none, or next to none, in Cleveland. Even at Painesville, thirty miles North East of us, there is frequently one and two feet of snow, and good sleighing, and none here. Opposite to us and in the widest part of the Lake, the ice disappears from six to eight weeks earlier than at Buffalo.—There is a ridge of land near the lake, very similar to what you describe as south of Lake Ontario. Though not the richest for corn or grass, it proves excellent for fruit. We have a double benefit from the lake. The water tempers the severity of the cold in winter, and of the heat in summer. It is twenty-two years since our orchards began to bear. I am credibly informed there has not been a general failure of fruit on the margin of the lake; while in the interior, it is liable to be cut off by frost, as in other parts of the United States. Dr. Drake, in his very excellent account of Cincinnati and the Miami country, remarks that we are situated in the most temperate climate in the United States, in the same latitude. In confirmation of this, I would mention that, during the uncommon heat of the summer of 1830, the thermometer rose but once higher than 90°, and then only to 91°; whereas, in the cities and villages east of the Allegheny ridge, from Canada to

Florida, it often rose much higher. The observations of the present season have presented a similar result. So in the winter the thermometer at Zanesville and Columbus, 100 miles south, ranges lower than it does here.

You observed that the Fox grape is not found with you on the south shore of Lake Ontario. I have heard similar language in some towns of the Connecticut reserve. But I doubt whether any township is here without it. I know that it is abundant in many localities, though not so common every where as the frost grape. Fox grapes, black, blue, purple and white, of various degrees of excellence, are found in our neighborhood.—The woods are every where full of the frost grape, many vines bearing in the utmost profusion, while others seem never to produce. We have also a grape which answers to the *vitis intermedia* of the botanists. They are about the size of a pistol bullet, and ripen between the fox and frost grape. A vine loaded with fruit may now be seen growing wild in the village plat of Cleveland. Why some of our vines never bear, I know not, unless the cause may be found in the fact that they are *dioicous*, as is asserted by Sir James E. Smith, the greatest botanist of his time, while in Europe, they are never so. Thus the *vitis riparia* does not bear north of the Potomac, where the male only is found. South of that river, the female also is found, and there they are productive. So at least, says Mr. Pursh. I will only add to this vindication of the vinous faculties of this region, that Col. Coit, who emigrated before our apple trees were sufficiently large for cider, commenced the practice of making annually a few barrels of a pleasant wine from the grapes of the forest. A committee of the New-York Horticultural Society, have reported favorably of wine from native grapes, made by Mr. Hamot, of Erie.

E. Y.

Cleveland.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

Your correspondent D. T., says in your No. 11, that Lawrence's Treatise on Gardening, printed in 1717, has the following fruit which he cannot find in any modern catalogue: Pears, Buerre du roi, Chrysan, and Black pear of Worcester; Cherries, Common Flemish; Plums, Queen mother and Pear plum; Peaches, Nivett. He may find all these in Forsyth, and most of them in Prince.

E. Y.

Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1831.

Editor of the Genesee Farmer:

SIR,—I send you the enclosed article cut out of an Ohio newspaper. Some extracts or comments, may perhaps furnish no unsuitable matter for yours. I do not remember to have heard of the sickness here mentioned, prevailing in the Eastern States. Mr. Hinde's poison vine, seems to correspond nearly, if not exactly, with the poison sumach, *Rhus toxicadendron*.

Your obedient servant, G. H.

From the Mad River Courier.

THE MILK SICKNESS.

I think, sir, that a discovery has at length been made of the cause of what is called in the west, the *milk sickness*, or *puking complaint*. This disorder has prevailed, from some unknown cause, hitherto in different

parts of the western country, and has excited an anxious desire in the hearts of humane individuals, and even in the legislative bodies, who have offered a premium for the discovery of the cause and remedy.

The first persons I ever heard of, falling victims to this violent attack, were Mr. Wm. Tompkins, of Virginia, and Mr. Bernard Fowler, both of whom died on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, about the year 1794-5.—I again heard of it prevailing, on the Turkeyfoot fork of Eagle creek, in Kentucky; again in Henderson county, Kentucky, near the Red Banks; and subsequently in other parts of Kentucky.

In settling the state of Ohio, soon after the luxuriant herbage began to be eaten down, it prevailed on the head streams of Paint creek; on Darby creek; Little Miami; on Mad river; particularly in the vicinity of the mouth of Buck creek, where Mr. Robert Renwick resided (now Springfield.) It was not till the year 1807, that I could form the least conjecture what could be the cause of producing this milk sickness, or puking complaint. But some time during this year, Mr. Renwick found some of his cattle afflicted with the *trembles*, as it is called. He kept up the sick cattle, and by administering to each a heavy draught of whiskey, they recovered. He then turned out the well cattle, and followed them in the range, to discover if he could, the cause.—The cattle took their usual round, and Mr. R. followed them; it being the fall season of the year, [the usual period when cattle take the trembles;] Mr. R. discovered his cattle feeding very greedily on a poison vine which grows very plentifully on shady, wet, and marshy ground; the result was, his other cattle took the trembles also, and he had to doctor them in like manner.

From the above period to the present time, I have kept my attention fixed on the above circumstance, and have examined and inquired to find out the cause, from Ohio, through Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; and often been led to conclude that it was a weed; at other times stagnated water impregnated with arsenic, again a small running vine; but recent circumstances have at length fully confirmed me in the belief that Mr. Renwick made a correct discovery.

This complaint in many parts of the west has at times been truly afflicting. It has been communicated to adults by means of the beef, the milk and the butter, and on some occasions has swept away almost a whole family of children, and some times parents also, who have used, perhaps on many occasions from necessity, a milk diet.—When the cattle have died of the trembles, the hogs that have eaten the flesh died in like manner; and the dogs, after eating of the flesh of the cattle or hogs have died also.

This poison vine grows up about knee or waist high, stubby and bushy on the top: the leaves resemble very much the poison vine which frequently ascends the trees, (not the creeping poison vine,) and may be of the same species as the former. It is so well known to most of our western settlers, that any further description is unnecessary. It is frequently found in the marshes, deep hollows of hills, and on wet lands.

During the last severe winter, Mr. Horrel, a highly respectable citizen of our neighboring county, Clark, and his neighbor, Col. Harrod, formerly of Kentucky, both of

whom are intelligent men, and reside in the vicinity of Charleston, on the head of the little Miami, where the trembles and milk sickness have prevailed for many years; both of the above gentlemen vouched for the following fact: That during the long continuance of the snow, about thirty cattle were in a lot enclosed, where this poison vine was raised above the snow; and although they were well fed, they chewed the stalks on the vine and took the trembles and most of them died. Those cattle put into an adjoining field, and fed and drank at the same well or pool, were not at all affected, though fed on the same food. On Darby creek, I was informed on yesterday by an intelligent person, that there was a similar case lately occurred.

Thus it is, that after many years conjecture, I have all my doubts on this subject entirely removed; as I have also learned it to be a fact, though I have not yet tried the experiment, that the juice of this poison vine, administered to cats and dogs in milk, produces the same results as though it were the milk or flesh of a poisoned animal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.
TH. S. HINDE.

Urbana, June 27, 1831.

N. B. I have communicated the above facts for publication, and hope all the western editors will give it an insertion *pro bono publico*. I shall be much gratified if it elicits such remarks as may lead to beneficial results. Surely, if my position be correct, this poison vine is very easily eradicated and destroyed from every neighborhood—for it appears to propagate or spring up from roots only; it does not bear seed.

It would be desirable that some of our western friends should give a strict Botanical description of this *Poison vine*, that it might be classed in its proper place, and become extensively known. The assertion that it "does not bear seed," is an anomaly in nature, of which we are advised of no instance, except in exotics, requiring longer periods to perfect themselves; in all of which cases, the preparation of blossoming is apparent.—*Editor.*

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER.—No. V. On the proper Education of the Sons and Daughters of Farmers.

MR. ELET—The proper Education for Farmers, male and female, supposing that the sons and daughters are to pursue the same business, will first be discussed. As to the extent of mere literature, or of science, and the knowledge of philosophy, which is desirable for a Farmer, much will depend upon the capacity of each individual, as to resources of mind, physical and moral energy, and pecuniary ability: always remembering, however, that more learning than understanding, totally disqualifies every son and daughter of the Farm for its business. If men, and boys, and women, and girls, would put their learning to good uses, there would be little danger of having too much; nor would there, as the case actually stands, if it were not so much the fashion to throw away so much time in learning what is worse than useless. We are a nation of Englishmen, and the literature of our mother tongue, embraces all, that can, by any

possibility, be of any service to a Farmer.—Learn as much as they may, of English literature, with science and philosophy, and there is little danger of an overstock, or that the conceit of learning will spoil a boy, or a man, for Farming, unless, indeed, he be spoiled before, by want of mind. Let him go to a 'profession,' and crawl along the road to indolence, uselessness and contempt, the 'stunted pig' of the order, as a living beacon to other Farmers' sons.

But how much learning should a Farmer have? All he can get, I answer, and make a good use of, the main thing, after all.—When a Boy, a thorough knowledge of the spelling book, the ground work of all literature, so as to be able to spell readily, and correctly, all the words of common occurrence in the language. He must learn to be a good reader also, and may read a book of grammar, for amusement, but should never, if a lad of good sense, be permitted to commit a single rule of it to memory. Leave this to boys who have time to throw away upon the dead languages, and often before they can spell half the words in their own, the way to make pedants, coxcombs, and learned dunces. He must learn arithmetic, and learn how to apply it to use, taking special care to commit the tables to memory, at school. The elements of geography, may be learned in a few months, while practising in penmanship; and some knowledge of history is good, if only to implant a taste for the study, during the leisure hours of a Farmer's life. Natural inclination, is like appetite for food. That which is the taste and humor of the mind, is easily acquired, sets well, and is likely to be useful. If the boy has some geometry in the mind, study mathematics, geometry, and the elements of astronomy, but let it be his own study, assisted by his teacher. So, also, if he have a mind for mechanism, indulge him with tools, and the study of mechanics. So, also, in botany, and the physical sciences as they are called, as mineralogy, geology, and zoology, but only in the rudiments at school. In natural philosophy, encourage all his taste for information. Farming, is, truly a most philosophical business, the delights of which, as well as the success, and profits, are much increased, by an intimate early acquaintance with the laws of matter. The great purpose of learning, is to supply food for thought. So, also, of writing; to set men to thinking for themselves. The horse, who ruminates, grazes all the time. It takes the cow half her time, to chew the cud, without which she would give no milk.

But how much time would you allow the sons of Farmers in getting all this school learning? I answer, not more than half of each year, from the age of five to fifteen; that is, in our northern climate, to attend school through each winter, and be kept at work on the Farm all the rest of the time, so as to have a handy habit for work, as well as for learning at school. If kept out of school, half the time, they will return to it with a good appetite for learning; and if kept at school half the time, and the other half to work on the Farm, they will return to their work with a good relish for it, tired of the school house. Whatever is taken with a good appetite, nourishes, whether it be for the body or mind. These alternate changes, besides that their varied occupations keep the appetite always keen, allow time for reflection, keep the mind occupied,

ruminating,—contribute to health and vigor, bodily and mental, and incorporate habits, leading directly to manhood, and in the very line of life for which your son is destined. The very best feature of a good education, is to incorporate good and useful habits, with the necessary learning. The health of the body, every body knows, is often impaired, by being kept too closely at school. It will startle many persons, to be told, that the mind is often injured in the same way, and yet nothing is more certain. The appetite palls with constant feeding, and a distaste is often produced, a kind of unconquerable aversion, which extends even through life.— Few parents seem to be aware of this, especially those who live in large towns, and cities, where it is the fashion to keep children constantly at school, partly in many cases, to keep them 'out of the way.' They should remember that food, taken to excess, is never well digested. We, on Farms, think of lessons from nature, not despising to learn wisdom from the ruminating cow, the ox, and the sheep. After these animals have done chewing the cud, they are again ready for grazing, and of course with good appetites.

From the age of five to fifteen years, half the time at school, is time enough, for boys of good parts, to get all the learning, at school, that is absolutely necessary to enable a boy to become a good Farmer. Not that he is then a man, or that he is never to get any more learning, after he leaves school. This is not the practice of Farmer's sons, but to consider every part of life as a school for knowledge in the business of life, some part of which is to be acquired by reading of books, but more by observations, and the study of things, in the great book of nature.— He has no diploma, on which to repose, like the lad coming from college, who often ceases to learn, as soon as he comes from school. Farmers, in fact, think more, and study more, in their way, than the most of men are aware of. A vacant mind, is rarely met with in a Farm-house.

I do not say, then, that at the age of fifteen, every Farmer's son is to be taken from School. Two or three months each winter, for two or three years longer time, may be well spared to such as have an aptitude for more knowledge of books, especially if in the seasons of vegetation, they have acquitted themselves well in the labors of the Farm not only as to work, but by bringing the mind into those labors. Nor do I say that no Farmer's son should be sent to school before five years of age: nor that, at that age, he is to be tasked with constant work, when out of school. Let him play, and make play of work, by which, he will be learning something about work, no small part of his education. Before five years old he will have learned his letters, and how to form simple words, by putting these letters together, thus to spell many words. By the aid of little picture books, with cuts of the common animals of the farm, the form, figure, and name of each will be familiar to him, and he will be able to spell the names, even without ever having thought of such a thing as a task, or lesson, in learning. It has been his play, like the little dams he has made in the brook, in which he has actually been studying natural philosophy, by experiment. I have raised up a large Family, each of which, has,—except one—alas!—been conducted along exactly in the way here

proposed, and with the most perfect success, thanks to divine mercy. Good habits, Mr. Editor, engrafted upon, or incorporated with, the necessary learning, and habits adapted to the destined business of life, should be considered as a chief object of Education, of which I have had the most convincing, and by negation—the most melancholy evidence.
Sept. 3, 1831.

CALCAREOUS MANURES.

This class of manures comprehends a number of articles, as, Burnt or calcined limestone;—Pounded limestone;—Limestone gravel;—Chalk;—Marle;—Sea shells;—Soaper's waste;—and Gypsum.

1. *Advantages of Lime.*—Tho' there are exceptions to the rule, yet in general, it may be confidently asserted, that unless where a soil has by nature enough of calcareous matter in its composition, for the purpose of vegetation, it can neither be brought into its most fertile state, nor will other manures be so useful as they ought, if lime, or some other calcareous earth, be not previously applied.— By lime spread upon a moory soil, good herbage is produced where nothing but heath and unpalatable grasses grew before. By the same means, grass-lands, instead of yielding nothing but bent, and other inferior grasses, have been covered with those of a more valuable description. The utility of lime to turnips is so great, that though in the same field where no lime had been applied, the crop died away, yet in the limed part the turnips flourished with unabated vigor. On the Mendip lands in Somerset, by the application of lime, the value of land was raised from 4s. to 30 per acre: and dung, which previous to liming had no sensible effect, operate after its application as on other lands. Macclesfield forest, in Cheshire, and vast tracts in the northern and more elevated parts of Derbyshire, and adjacent districts, have been astonishingly improved by the same means.— The rye lands of Herefordshire, in 1636, refused to produce wheat, peas, or vetches; but since the introduction of lime, they have been so fertilized as to be successfully applied to the growth of every species of corn. In maiden soils of a tolerable quality, the richest manure will not enable them to bring any crops, but those of oats or rye, to maturity; whereas, if they receive a sufficient quantity of lime, crops of peas, barley or wheat, may be raised to advantage. The benefit resulting from the use of lime, has been indisputably proved in the same farm, for the richer parts that were left unlimed, were uniformly inferior in produce, to the poorer land that had been limed, during a period of not less than twenty-one years, under the same course of management.

2. *The principles on which lime operates as a manure.*—Quick lime, in powder, or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants; hence grass, watered with lime water, is destroyed. But lime freshly burnt, or

slaked, forms a compost with vegetable matter, which is soluble in water, and nutritive to plants. Mild lime, (as chalk, or quick lime again impregnated with carbonic acid,) chiefly operates by improving the texture of the soil, and its relation to absorption.

3. *The various sorts of limestone.*— Sometimes lime-stone is almost perfectly pure, as is the case with marble, which frequently contains scarcely any other substance but calcareous matter. Several sorts of limestone, however, have mixtures of clay and sand, in various proportions, by which the efficacy of the manure in proportion to the quantity of these substances, is considerably diminished. It is necessary, therefore, to analyze limestone, to ascertain the proportion of poor lime, before it is advisable to use so expensive an article in great quantities, more especially if it must be conveyed from a distance. Bituminous limestone makes good manure. But the magnesian is the species which requires the greatest attention. Limestone sometimes contains from 20.3 to 23.4 of magnesia, in which case it would be injurious to weak soils, to apply more than from 25 to 30 bushels per statute acre, though in rich soils, double that quantity may be used, and still more with peat, on which soil, it would have a most powerful effect in producing fertility.

4. *Mode of preparing it for use.*— Limestone is burnt in kilns of various constructions. It is applied with advantage to soils recently reclaimed, in a caustic state; but is generally *slaked*, by throwing water upon the lumps, until they crack and swell, and fall down into a fine powder. This operation, when it is to be done, should not be delayed, for if properly burnt, calcined lime is easily reduced into a fine powder, which may not be the case if the slaking be postponed. If water cannot easily be obtained, the lumps may either be divided into small heaps, and covered with earth, by the moisture of which they are soon pulverized, or made into large heaps, the lumps and earth six inches thick, and the whole covered with earth. Where it can easily be had, it is a great advantage to slake the calcined limestone for manure, with sea-water or urine. When applied to land in a powdery state, lime tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that the soil contains, into a more rapid state of decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants.

5. *Application.*—Summer is the proper season for liming land. That experienced farmer, Mr. Rennie, of Phantassie, is of opinion, that the most profitable period for applying lime is, when the land is under summer fallow, in the months of June and July, that it may be completely mixed with the soil before the crop is sown. This is also the general practice in other districts. For a turnip crop, it should be laid on early in the spring be-

fore the turnips are drilled, in order that the lime may be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, by the ploughings and harrowings which it will receive; the land will thus have time to cool, and the lime will not dry up the moisture necessary for bringing the turnips into leaf. For potatoes, lime is not to be recommended, as it is apt to burn and blister their skins.—When applied to old land, it is a good practice to spread it on the surface, previously to the land being broken up, by which it is fixed firmly on the sward. One year has been found of use, but when done three years before, it had produced still greater advantages; in the former case, the increase of oats, being only at the rate of 6 to 1, and the latter, that of 10 to 1 of the seed sown. The quantity applied must vary according to the soil. From 250 to 300 bushels, of unslaked lime, may be applied on strong lands with advantage. Even 600 bushels have been laid on at once on strong clays with great success. On light soils, a much smaller quantity will answer, say from 150 to 200 bushels, but these small doses ought to be more frequently repeated. When applied on the surface of bogs or moors, the quantity used is very considerable, and the more that is laid on the greater improvement. The real quantity, however, of calcareous matter used, depends upon the quality of the stone. It often happens, that five chaldrons do not furnish more *effective manure* than three, because they do not contain three fifths of calcareous matter.

6. *Effects of lime.*—Many farmers have subjected themselves to an expense, at the rate of ten shillings per acre per annum, for the lime they used, and have been amply remunerated. The benefit, derived in the cultivation of green crops is sufficient for that purpose. Such crops may be raised by large quantities of dung; but where calcareous substances are applied, it is proved by long experience, that a less quantity of animal and vegetable manure will answer the purpose.—This is making the farm-yard dung go farther, with more powerful and more permanent effects; and from the weightier crops thus raised, the quantity of manure on a farm, will be most materially augmented. Indeed, upon land in a proper state for calcareous application, (as old ley,) lime is much superior to dung. Its effects continue for a longer period, while the crops produced are of a superior quality and less susceptible of injury, from the excesses of drought and moisture. The ground likewise, more especially if it be of a strong nature, is much more easily wrought; and, in some instances, *the saving of labor alone*, would be sufficient to induce a farmer to lime his land, were no greater benefit derived from the application, than the opportunity thereby gained, of working it in a more perfect manner.

7. *Rules for the management of lime.*—

1. It is necessary to ascertain the quality of the soil to which lime is proposed to be applied; and whether it has formerly been limed; and to what extent. In general it may be observed, that strong loams and stubborn clays, require a full dose to bring them into action, as such soils are capable of absorbing a greater quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less lime to stimulate them; and may be injured, by administering a quantity of lime recently calcined, that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature. 2. As the effects of lime greatly depend on its intimate admixture with the surface soils, it is expedient to have it in a powdered state before it is applied, and the drier and more perfectly powdered, the better. 3. Lime having a tendency to sink in the soil, it cannot be ploughed in with too shallow a furrow or kept too near the surface. 4. Lime ought not to be applied, a second time to weak or poor soils, unless mixed with a compost; after which the land should be immediately laid down to grass.

PROCLAMATION,

By ENOS T. THROOP, Governor of the state of New-York:

BEING conscious that a periodical public oblation of our hearts to Almighty God is acceptable to him, and a pleasing duty; and that it is highly becoming in nations, recipients of his favors, as well as individuals; I do, in humble reverence, and in conformity to usage, recommend to the people of this state, the observance of *Thursday the eighth day of December next*, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving. Let us, with united hearts, on that day, renew to Him our acknowledgments of gratitude, for those peculiar national institutions by which he has distinguished us among the nations of the earth, and whereby all our civil, religious and personal rights are secured; and for having established schools among us, and other means of public instruction, whereby our capacity for enjoyment is enlarged, and we are enabled better to understand and defend our civil and social privileges: And among the innumerable favors which we have received from his bountiful providence, during the past year, let us particularly thank Him, for healthful and fruitful seasons, for the growing spirit of laudable enterprize and diversified industry, and for his remarkable interposition in staying the desolating moral pestilence of intemperate drinking.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

E. T. THROOP.

In the Asiatic province of Resht, the plague has swept off 100,000 inhabitants. It was raging at the last accounts at Teheran, Corvin, &c.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Faneuil Hall was again crowded to overflowing last evening by our citizens who are in favor of *abolishing imprisonment for debt*; and a more respectable meeting, in point of character, as well as numbers, was never convened within its walls. The chair was taken by A. H. Everett, Esq. at the hour appointed, and the debates were commenced by Charles G. Loring, Esq. in a speech, which, so far as we heard it, was distinguished for its sound and practical good sense. He was followed by William F. Otis, Esq. who made a very animated address, dwelling almost entirely upon the unconstitutionality of imprisonment for debt, in the United States. His argument was drawn from the established principle of the English law, that no man can be imprisoned, except upon presentment, indictment, or original writ, and as a debtor was neither presented nor condemned by his peers, and as there was no such thing, and could be no such thing in this country, as an original writ,—that being entirely an English process, requiring the signature and seal of the King,—he inferred that imprisonment for the misfortune assigned was neither legal nor constitutional. But it is not in our power to furnish any abstract of the argument.

Edward Everett, the member in Congress from the adjoining district of Middlesex, also addressed the meeting in an animated and eloquent strain, and was received with great enthusiasm. He reminded them of the indignant appeals which had been made in that hall, when the matter under discussion related to affairs in Europe, or to what they considered the oppressions of the general government, and of the effect which had been produced when all they could do was by the expression of an opinion; and reminding them that in the present case the power was in their own hands, and that they could act as well as resolve; he called upon them to go with their grievances to the polls, remembering that if they suffered the law to remain six months longer on the statute book, the fault was their own, and they deserved to suffer by its oppression.

It was expected that Mr. Webster would have spoken, but not being able to attend the meeting, he sent a paper, containing his views upon the subject, which was read by the chairman. It was written in the usual concise manner of Mr. Webster, and we presume the sentiments it expressed were those of nine tenths of the whole community. They were briefly, that the dishonest debtor, like any other criminal, deserves punishment, but that it is ridiculous as well as inhuman, to imprison an honest man for his poverty.

A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of North America, containing a review of Maritime Discoveries, has been published at Philadelphia; containing 327 pages. It is highly spoken of.

The Emperor Joseph II. of Austria, when he has heard enough of a subject, rubs his hands.

HUDSON AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We are happy to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from DE WITT CLINTON, esq. U. S. Civil Engineer, to a gentleman of this city, announcing the result of his examination of the contemplated route of the Hudson and Ohio Railroad—a distance of about 500 miles.—*Our. Com.*

Buffalo, 13th Oct. 1831.

Dear Sir,—I have now time to look around me, and hasten to announce that I have completed my examinations of the country for the Great Western Railroad, as far as my instructions carried me, viz: to the Portage summit of the Ohio canal; and it affords me the highest gratification to be able to assure you that the work is not only practicable, but apparently of easy construction,—as the country presents no impediments which cannot be easily overcome, and the route passes through hands unrivalled in minerals, in water power, climate and soil, which must render it one of the most productive improvements of the age.

I am surprised at the little interest apparently felt in our city relative to this undertaking. For it cannot be that our citizens do not appreciate the benefits which must result to them from its completion. Their apathy must proceed from not correctly understanding its bearings on their prosperity, and the uncertainty respecting its practicability and cost. That this great work would be beneficial to the interests of the city, no person will, I presume, dispute. I therefore sincerely hope that a spirit of inquiry before long may grow up among them, on this subject, which so deeply concerns their prosperity and business.

It is well known that a majority of our citizens opposed the Erie canal; but in the end they were convinced of their error, and nobly sustained what they had for years condemned. Is not their present prosperity in a great degree to be attributed to those works,—which have populated a wilderness, and made an empire tributary to their wealth? Can they, therefore, with their experience, refuse to consider what so deeply concerns them? I cannot imagine, for one moment, this to be the case.

I have been at times much amused, during my examinations, and at others have suffered much from bad roads, bad weather and other inconveniences; but I do not believe that any other individual can boast of having travelled directly from New-York through the southern counties of New-York and the northern ones of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to the Portage Summit of the Ohio canal. Be this as it may, my journey west is ended, and I look towards my return to the east with great pleasure.

A man named William Parker, was tried a few days since in Philadelphia, and found guilty of firing a pistol at his wife, with intent to kill. The prisoner addressed the Jury, and endeavored to induce them to believe that he fired by accident. The court

sentenced him to an imprisonment of seven years.

THE THREE HOMES.

"WHERE is thy home?" I asked a child,
Who in the morning air,
Was twining flowers most sweet and wild
In garlands for her hair.

"My home," the happy heart replied,
And smiled in childish glee,
"Is on the sunny mountain side
Where soft winds wander free."

O! blessings fall on artless youth,
And all its rosy hours,
When every world is joy and truth,
And treasures live in flowers!

"Where is thy home?" I asked of one
Who bent, with flushing face,
To hear a warrior's tender tone
In the wild wood's secret place;

She spoke not, but her varying cheek,
The tale might well impart;
The home of her young spirit meek
Was in a kindred heart.

Ah! souls that well might soar above,
To earth will fondly cling,
And build their hopes on human love,
That light and fragile thing!

"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?"
I asked a pilgrim grey,
Who came, with furrowed brow, and wan
Slow musing on his way.

He paused, and with a solemn mien
Upraised his holy eyes,
"The land I seek thou ne'er hast seen,
My home is in the skies!"

O! blest!—thrice blest! the heart must be
To whom such thoughts are given,
That walks from worldly fetters free;—
Its only home in Heaven!

Aiken's Patent Spiral Brushes.—We were shown yesterday several cloth and hair brushes of different sizes made on a new plan, invented by Mr. H. Aikin of Lowell, Ms. The bristles are twisted in wire, and stick on all sides much like the hair on a catterpillar. The wires are bent round and fastened in a convenient handle, and the bristles appear to be applied to the surface at better advantage, and in such a manner as give them better play. It appears that this improvement will prove to be as important as it is ingenious.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The rats which feed on horse flesh at one of the "Abattoirs" in Paris, are so numerous, that the Council of Health, in which we suppose the jurisdiction in such cases is vested have determined that the offal should be removed to a greater distance from the city, lest a countless host of those destructive quadrupeds may make an incursion on the good people of Paris. Some idea may be formed of the number, by the fact, that on one occasion, 6000 were killed by some men and dogs in a very few hours.

We were presented a day or two since, by the Hon. A. Williams, President of the Utica Horticultural Society, with two large and richly colored apples, plucked from a tree in his garden, one weighing *seventeen and a half ounces* and the other *sixteen and a half ounces*. The apple is called the *Gloria Mundi* and is a most excellent fruit. The tree, we understand, was obtained from the excellent collection of Dr. A. Coventry in Deerfield.—[*Utica Ob.*

The Christian Religion.—Patrick Henry left in his will the following testimony in favor of the Christian religion: "I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian Religion. If they had that, and I had given them nothing, they would be rich, and without it, if I had given them all the world they would be poor."

RARE VINES.

10,000 grape vines of choicest varieties both of *American* and *European* for sale in fine condition and at reasonable prices by the Editor. Persons wishing to plant either for the table or vineyards can be supplied. Orders directed to this office post paid will be attended to. Also a general assortment of peach, plum, apple and other fruit trees.
oct 15

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A Gentleman, residing in the country, practically engaged in husbandry and having some knowledge of science, literature and politics, wishes to engage with some publishers of our Periodical Works, in supplying articles and papers for the public press. He has been for many years, a pretty liberal contributor, but always voluntary and gratuitous, in which he has probably done his part. He now asks a reasonable compensation for the fruits of his leisure and experience.—Reference, N. Goodsell, Editor Gen. Farmer

STATE OF NEW-YORK } Albany Sept. 1st
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. } 1831.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election, to be held on the first Monday in November next, and the two succeeding days, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place of *Timothy H. Porter*, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG, *Secretary of State.*
To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

N. B. Members of Assembly, Sheriff and Clerk, are also to be chosen at the General Election.

Proprietors of the different public newspapers in this county, will please to publish this notice once in each week, until after the Election, and forward their bills to the undersigned.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, *Sheriff.*

REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES

State of New-York, Comptroller's Office.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Sec. 76 of Title 3, of Chap. 13, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, that unless the lands sold for taxes, at the general tax sale, held at the capitol in the city of Albany, in the months of April and May, 1830, shall be redeemed, by the payment into the treasury of the state, on or before the *fifth day of May next*, after the date hereof of the amount for which each parcel of the said lands was sold, and the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the date of the sale, to the date of the payment, the lands so sold, and remaining unredeemed, will be conveyed to the purchasers thereof. Dated Albany, 12th Oct., 1831.

oct 25 SILAS WRIGHT, Jr. Comptroller.

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N. GOODSALL, EDITOR.

GRAPES.

As the season has now arrived for pruning and planting Grape vines, we will give such directions as we trust will enable those who are unacquainted with their management, to do it with sufficient nicety to ensure success. Although some writers on the culture of the vine, have been dogmatical in their direction as to the time and manner of pruning vines; yet, we think much depends upon the judgment of the operator, both for summer and fall pruning. Our observations at this time, are designed to direct in fall pruning, as upon it much depends, both as to the growth of vine and produce of fruit. Most vines, if left without any pruning would produce fruit one or two years in garden culture; after which, they would become so thick and matted as not to produce at all. By taking notice of our wild vines of native grapes, it will be found that most of them run upon green trees or shrubs; and that by the growth of the tree, the vines are allowed to extend themselves; but even in that case, it is only those vines which are upon the outside of the branches which produce fruit: those which are confined within the branches where they are constantly shaded, are continually drying and dropping off. So it would be upon a trellis or frame in the garden, if vines were left unpruned. The object in pruning, therefore, is to keep the vines within a smaller space than they would otherwise occupy; and at the same time keep them in a thrifty condition, and have them produce fruit in proportion to their strength. We will commence our observations with vines, the first year after planting, and will suppose that they have been trained the first or past summer with one shoot. This shoot, if allowed to remain, would throw out the leading branches from the buds, near the end of it, which will be found to be smaller than those nearer the base; and in proportion as their size increases, so will be the strength of the shoots produced from them. Unless the growth of a vine has been uncommonly strong the first year, no fruit is expected from it or ought to be allowed to ripen on it the second year, but as it should be shaped for bearing the third year, two shoots should be allowed; therefore, the vine should be headed down, leaving about three good buds, so that if one of them should get injured, you may have two left; as after the young shoots have become firm, one of them may be taken off. In counting buds, there are generally two or three which are near to where the shoot puts out from the old wood, that are small; these are to be rubbed off at leafing season, and not counted of any use unless the other regular buds are destroyed.—For convenience sake we will denominate those *irregular buds*, as they never produce fruit. The second season, if vines are healthy and well tended, they will produce strong shoots, which should be headed down as before, leaving about three regular buds upon each shoot. Grapes produce their fruit upon wood grown the same season,

and each bud left may be counted as producing from its shoot three bunches or clusters of grapes; if, therefore, three buds are left upon each shoot, and each new shoot produces three clusters, there will be eighteen clusters which will be as much fruit as most young vines of that age ought to produce. By the same rule of pruning and producing, the next season would produce twenty-seven clusters. By this calculation we should become mathematical: this is only for convenience sake, as judgment must supply the place of figures. Some vines, from their strong growth will require to be extended faster than they would be by pruning down to a certain number of buds each year. For this purpose, a strong shoot should be selected which may be trained in a proper direction, and left of greater length; remembering that in common cases it will be only two or three buds at the end which will produce shoots strong enough for bearing fruit, and the remainder will only produce weak ones, which will be green and soft, and rarely ripen their wood; it is better, therefore, that all the buds but a few near the end, should be rubbed off.

This manner of extending the vines should only be resorted to where it is necessary, as is the case often with the American varieties of grapes; as the Europeans rarely suffer so much for want of room. When a vine has been thus extended, and a large space left bare of small shoots, it should be remembered that shoots coming from old wood never produce fruit the same season; and, therefore, should never be allowed to grow, unless it is to renovate the top by cutting out some old wood and substituting it; or for the purpose of layering or for cuttings. One of the most common faults with inexperienced gardeners in pruning vines is, that they have too much wood, by which the vine either exhausts itself with overbearing, or the shoots become weak by their multiplication. There should be some difference in pruning between American and European varieties. The American vines continue to increase in size and strength, according to their age, (or at least their time of growth has never yet been limited,) but so far as our observations have extended, the European varieties in this climate, in open culture arrive at their greatest perfection in five or six years; after which, the most of the fruit from them is destroyed by mildew. When vines of a valuable variety are pruned, it is an object to save the branches cut off for cuttings; they should, therefore, have the tendrils and leaves taken off as far as their wood has ripened, or become hard. There are various opinions respecting the best method of using cuttings. Some prefer burying them full length, an inch below the surface, and allowing each bud to send up a shoot. Others recommend cutting them short, leaving only one eye or joint to each cutting, and planting it like corn or other seeds. But the more common practice is, to cut the shoots into pieces of from one foot to a foot and a half in length, or at least of sufficient length to have upon each three buds, and planting them in rows with two joints below the ground and one above it. In cutting, it should be remembered that the roots spring from the cuttings in a circle, just be-

low the joint; and therefore, the lower end of each cutting should be cut about an inch below the bud, as they are found to strike more readily than when most of the wood between the buds is left on. To ascertain the places from which the roots project from the cutting, a person has only to examine a thrifty growing vine at mid-summer, and he will discover below each joint a number of small holes through the bark, at equal distances below the joint, from which the half-coagulated sap exudes, forming small projecting teers; or by stripping off the bark at any season, he will find small fibrous projections from the wood, which extend part of the way through the bark, which by being placed in the ground extend and become roots. This is common to most creeping plants, and is a wonderful provision in nature to secure them against injuries. Cuttings intended for planting may be planted out immediately, or they may be preserved until spring. Those from American varieties, need no protection; while those of foreign varieties should be covered with earth or manure, before the ground becomes frozen.

The advantage to be derived from vines will depend much on the choice of varieties, for which we would recommend our readers to the New Treatise on the vine, by Wm. R. Prince; in which he places at the head of American varieties the Isabella; but our esteemed friend, Maj. J. Adlum, places at the head of his list, the Catawba, and says, "This I look upon as one of the best wine grapes in the United States; and I say the very best." In this he is supported by a friend of ours, who has them both in bearing. Maj. Adlum's "Memoir on the Cultivation of the vine in America, and the best mode of making wine," should be in the hand of every one who has a taste for horticulture; and vines of either variety, can now be procured in plenty and at a cheap rate in this village, so that nothing but attention is now required to furnish our section of country with choicé grapes in abundance.

WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Those who neglected to dress their asparagus beds last month, should be careful that it is done early in this. For this purpose, let the old stalks be removed, and all green weeds, and a layer of horse manure or litter from the stable spread over the bed from four to eight inches deep. By so doing, the roots will shoot much earlier and stronger in the spring, and are not so liable to be injured during the winter, as when the bed is left without dressing. Sea kale should also be covered during this month. When it is intended for use in the spring, a small box should be inverted over each plant, and then the bed covered as for asparagus. In the spring, the box should be allowed to remain as long as you wish to continue cutting the kale; by which the young shoots will be blanched and more tender, than when grown in the light. All edible roots should now be removed to the cellar, and early Peas may be planted, also Radishes. Plant out fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubs. Cover tender flowering plants and roots with tan bark, horse manure, or litter from the stables. A fine time this month to collect compost for spring use. Plough much that your

spring work may be in advance. Prepare wood for winter, and see that your houses are in repair, as a bad door will cost a load of wood before spring. See to ditches and drains, and that water is not allowed to stand upon your grass lands.

TARIFF CONVENTION, AT NEW-YORK.

This Convention, convened at New-York on the 26th ult. The following are the officers elected.

William Wilkins, Pa. President.

Vice Presidents

Joseph Kent, of Maryland.

James Tallmadge, of New-York.

George Blake, of Mass.

Lewis Condit, of New-Jersey.

Secretaries.

H. Niles, Maryland.

R. Tillotson, N. York.

C. Paine, Vermont.

J. W. Pierce, N. Hampshire.

Mr Austin, Boston.

Thursday, Oct. 28.

The Chair announced the appointment of 13, as a committee to address the people of the United States, affirming the constitutionality and expediency of the Tariff protecting the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; a committee of 7, to enquire and report upon any evasions of the present revenue laws; a committee of 13, to prepare a memorial to Congress enforcing the propriety of continuing the protection of our domestic industry, whatever reduction of duties may be expedient on articles not conflicting with that industry; a committee of 13, to enquire and report upon the effects of the existing Tariff upon the agriculture, mechanic arts, internal trade and foreign commerce. The committees were raised agreeably to sundry resolutions passed on the day previous.

Mr. Brown, of Penn. submitted an amendment, or rather an instruction to the committee to report an address to the people of the Union, descriptive of the "American System," and supported his proposition with remarks at length.

Mr. Brown consenting to modify the terms of his "instruction" into "a suggestion," it passed.

Mr. Lynch suggested that there should be two committees on wool, was agreed to, or rather was divided; two committees, one on the production, the other on its manufacture, each to consist of 15 members, were raised. Committees of 15 on iron and cotton, after some discussion were agreed to. Committee of 7 on cash payments was raised. A committee of 15 on silk and hemp was agreed to. Committee of 1 from each state on "ways and means"; a committee on leather, of 15, were both voted. Committee of 3 on lead and copper was raised. Committees of 3 on salt, and 5 on chemistry, were agreed to. Committee of 7 on hats was voted. During the raising of this committee a member observed that he had seen a member of the convention have a hat, in which was a *British crown*—this produced bursts of laughter. Committee of 5 on sugar was agreed to. The convention adjourned, after "cutting out" work enough to last them a long time in "making up."

Friday, Oct. 28.

The chair announced the appointment of several committees voted yesterday. "Cabinet furniture" was added to the *hat* committee. "Steel" was added to the *iron* committee.

Mr. R. Swartwout proposed a resolution that each member of the convention should at their respective homes, prepare and forward to Mr. Niles statements of the condition of every branch of manufacture in their vicinity. He submitted it for consideration, and it was laid on the table.

A committee of 3 were appointed on the subject of the Tariff of Great Britain, Russia, Holland and Belgium.

A resolution, recommending Congress to establish a Home Department, to foster domestic manufactures, was laid on the table.

The standing committee on hemp made a report, providing for a committee of correspondence and statistics, to be charged with the influence of the Tariff on general property; the numbers employed in manufacturing labor, &c.

There were several other matters brought before the Convention, which created some discussion, which will be noticed hereafter.

Friday Afternoon, Oct. 28.

Mr. Williams, of Oneida county, N. Y. desired information respecting the moral influence exercised in our manufactories on the laborers. Mr. W. explained his object,—as he had found a high state of morals in certain manufacturing establishments. Mr. Carey, of Pa. desired the word "operatives" to be inserted instead of "laborers." A member objected; the term came from the English, who considered laborers "mere machines." It was changed to "persons."

Mr. Buel, from the standing committees, reported that a committee be appointed to report on the currency of the country.

Saturday, Oct. 29.

Mr. Ingersoll chairman of the committee to report an address, stated that the committee would submit the same on Monday. Mr. Everett, chairman to report memorial to Congress, suggested that it would be preferable to form said report after the Convention adjourned. Mr. Roberts of Pa. thought that the better way was to have the memorial drawn, and every member sign it. It would have no effect, if delegated to a committee. Mr. Forward, of Pa. thought that the *names* would have but little effect, if unaccompanied with arguments. Mr. Everett said, that the report must be based on information to be gathered during their sitting; it would be preferable to wait.

Mr. Woodward, of New-York, said that he had drafted every memorial on the American System which had been sent to Congress from that city.

Mr. Sharpe, thought that the memorial could be drafted without delay.

Mr. Everett said, if the memorial was intended to answer another, not yet published, (Free Trade report,) that object could only be done by delay.

Mr. Roberts would not withdraw his motion, respecting an immediate report.

Mr. Goddard, of Conn. feared that the object of the last speaker could not be accomplished within a reasonable time.

Mr. Woodard, rose and stated that the last speaker was the bearer of the memorial of the Hartford Convention to the Congress of the United States. There was quite a bustle from various quarters of the house, at the annunciation of this intelligence. The President called Mr.

Woodward to order & would not allow either Mr. W. or Mr. G. to have the floor during the ferment. Some members volunteered an opinion to Mr. Goddard that it was not necessary to reply to Mr Woodward.

Mr. Roberts of Pa. addressed the Convention with great warmth, and said that if an adjournment was to take place without signing some memorial, the whole object of the Convention would be an abortion.

Mr. R. was sustained and applauded by the Pennsylvania members, who appeared to be apprehensive that the New-England gentlemen had it in contemplation to steal a march upon them. Mr. R. said he was in favor of doing things in a fair and honorable manner. He was ashamed of the report.

After an animated debate, in which Mr. Williams of Pa. Mr. McCullough of Md. and Mr. Dwight of Mass. took part, the question was taken on the report, and it was accepted.

NEW-YORK MARKET.

October 29.

FLOUR.

Western flour has continued to sell at full previous prices, in consequence of the lateness of the season, and the trifling quantity in market of this description. Southern flour on the contrary has arrived more freely and is dull at a decline of 12½ to 25 cents, from the sales of last week. Troy flour has sold at 5 75 to \$5 81; New-York at 5 50 to \$6 52; Alexandria, and Richmond county, (early in the week) at \$5 62; since offered at \$5 50. The Western and Troy flour are most wanted for the Eastern States, and the supplies have been so limited that prices have advanced upon the home demand alone, for these favorite descriptions. We quote

New-York, superfine,	brl. 5 50 a 5 62
Troy, do.	5 81
Western, do.	5 87 a 6 6
Ohio via canal,	5 87
Philadelphia,	5 75
Baltimore city,	5 37 a 5 50
Do. Howard-street,	6 00 a 6 12

Prices of Flour

At Baltimore, Howard-street,	5 50 a 5 62
Wheat, bush.	1 15 a 1 20
Alexandria,	5 17 a 5 50
Cincinnati,	3 50
Philadelphia,	5 50 a 5 95
Petersburgh, Wheat, bush. Red,	1 00 a 1 07

ROCHESTER.

Flour, superfine,	5 12 a 5 25
Fine,	4 87 a 5 00
Wheat, bush. (last week)	1 04 a 1 08

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

1200 beef cattle per cwt.	\$5 12 a 5 25
5000 sheep } Sheep,	2 00 a 5 00
and lambs, } Lambs,	1 50 a 3 00
Dressed Pork, dull, per cwt.	6 25
Live Hogs,	5 00

Starch.—15,000 bushels of potatoes were manufactured into starch in an interior town of New-Hampshire, in one year.

Boston.—Revenue for 1830, was \$3,562,301 78

Imports, dutiable articles,	7,160,393
do. free,	1,188,230

Total Imports, \$8,348,623

DR. CUTBUSH'S ADDRESS.

This was delivered before the "Domestic Horticultural Society," at Canandaigua, on the 30th June last, and is a very handsome display of the learning and research of the author, who is professor of chemistry at Geneva College.

The book is in fact a history of the early efforts of Gardeners and Horticulturists, and very interesting, to scientific men particularly.

We regret that we did not receive Dr. Cutbush's Address, at an earlier day. Our columns are now so occupied, that we are unable to give more than a few brief extracts:—

Gardening is certainly one of the most innocent pleasures in which we can be engaged for recreation, after having been engaged in any pursuit: it tranquilizes the mind, and promotes humane, generous and virtuous sentiments: it makes man happy, and extends that happiness to others. It is not easy to suppress a degree of enthusiasm, when we reflect on the advantages of gardening with respect to a virtuous education. In the beginning of life, the deepest impressions are made. Those who spend their time within the bounds of populous cities, are, in a great measure, insensible to the elegant beauties which nature presents. Notwithstanding civilization has trampled upon the forest, beauties still remain, though wild and savage, to admire. The *liquidendron* and *magnolias* of our country waste their perfumes in the desert; and many shrubs and indigenous flowers, which vie in beauty with those of the torrid zone, plead the protecting care of this Society. In half a century more, the axe and the fire will have removed them, and your descendants will in vain look for them: they will be known only by name, unless they visit the botanic gardens of Europe, where taste may have preserved their species. What a field of usefulness still lies open to the enterprising botanist; and what a fund of useful knowledge does this science impart. What a source of pleasure there is in seeking out those productions of nature which grow secluded in the forest, where "many a plant is born to blush unseen," whose medicinal and other virtues were intended for the use of man. Though man fell under the displeasure of his Creator, and vice and disease assailed him, a kind and merciful Providence did not abandon him, but assigned the means of relief, both for his body and his mind:—where the disease is, there may be found the remedy.—Such was the faith of an old writer in the common *sage*, as to induce him to exclaim—"Cur moriatur homo. cui salvia crescit in horto." And some of the most valuable esculent plants, which grace the tables of the opulent, were once the inhabitants of forests and swamps. To the botanists we are indebted for many of the beauties of Flora, which now adorn the rich parterre; attracted by their varied attire and native sweetness, they transferred them from their lonely seclusion, and presented them to the gaze of an admiring multitude. Thousands of dollars have been paid in Europe for a single bulbous root; and our swamps and highlands have supplied the botanic gardens of Palermo, and many other parts of Europe, with choice productions, which vie with the most costly bulbs. Though flowers hold a distinguished place in our gardens, it is not because we see no beauty in esculent vegetables: on the contrary, such is their variety, and often the beauty of their foliage, that

they are not inferior to the most delicate flowers. If the common pea were an exotic, how much would their blossoms be admired, and those of the bean, for their odor. Even those whose flowers do not attract general attention, are not destitute of beauty: witness those of the salsify and the okra, and many other esculents of the kitchen garden. The Indian kale of the West Indies would vie with the amaranthus tri-color; and the crumpled leaf of the Scotch kale, in my view, possesses many attractions.

Referring to the rapid improvement of the country the Doctor observes at the close of his address:

It must be highly gratifying to you, Gentlemen, who are enabled to take a retrospective view of this portion of our country through a lapse of forty years; and who have marked the march of improvement—have witnessed the towns and the villages, decorated with spires, which have arisen around you, and the advance of architectural refinement, from the humble log-house to the splendid mansions which now adorn this village, surrounded by fields, once the abode of wild beasts and uncivilized man, now smiling with rich productions and the varied harvest which gilds our plains. All testify the superlative goodness of Providence in directing and supporting the bold pioneers, whose industry and perseverance cleared the forest, and prepared the land to yield millions of ears of corn where not one grew before and exhibiting in every direction the industry and happiness of the community.—And the proud exhibition, which you have made this day, of the indigenous and exotic productions of your soil, administering not only to the health, but adding a very important item to the necessaries and comforts of life, must call forth the unqualified thanks of every member of this highly favored country.

Can you, my friends, be insensible to all these blessings, and the happiness you enjoy, without offering, both in public and private, the aspirations of praise and thanksgiving to that over-ruling Providence, who has blessed the land with such unparalleled increase, and shown so many marks of his love, by dispensing to you his bounties with such a liberal hand, and "who satisfieth thy mouth with good things?" I trust you are not. I have only to add—*may they be perpetual.*

From the *Lowell Journal*.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. III.

America is destined to be a rich, silk growing and silk manufacturing country. But her advance towards that desirable state of things must be gradual and systematic.—Every attempt to do that at once, which can only be effected in a course of years, must ultimately fail: while patriotism and enterprise will be discouraged by the enormous expense and fruitless labor that will be incurred. When we take a view of the numerous branches of science and art of which the silk business consists, from the planting the mulberry tree to the production of those elegant and delicate stuffs, which daily issue from European looms, it is natural to ask ourselves by which of those branches is a nation to begin?

The two great divisions of human labor, agriculture and manufactures, require to be carried on separately, and by different hands.

A nursery of mulberry trees and silk worms can never be profitably attached to a manufacturing establishment. To say nothing of the immense expense which this complex business would occasion, it must be evident that the profits of the manufacturer should not be dependent on the success of the agriculturist. The risk would be too great; one hard winter, one bad crop of cocoons, would reduce to nothing the earnings of the artist; and he could not with safety carry on his business in such a perilous situation. The raising of silk worms, therefore, must be left entirely to the farmer, and the mechanic must apply himself to those branches, which are within the proper line of his business.

Manufactures are of slow growth, and in their beginning, particularly, require great means and powerful support. Recent experience in the case of cotton and wollen manufactures has sufficiently proven the truth of this position. I am therefore of opinion, that the produce of the American silk should be employed as an article of *foreign commerce*, before it is manufactured into stuffs in this country. Great profits are to be derived from this branch of business, and when it shall have arisen to a certain degree of strength and prosperity, manufactures will follow in its train.

It was by this slow and gradual course of proceeding that the cotton business has risen in the United States to the degree of prosperity it has attained.

For more than twenty years, cotton was prepared and sold as a raw material, without any attempt to convert it into manufactured stuffs. During that period the exportation of raw cotton produced immense profit to this country. The business at last was overdone, the profit diminished, and domestic manufactures were established.

Thus instructed by experience, and convinced by the reason of the thing, I would recommend the same course to be pursued with regard to silk.—Nothing should be attempted at first beyond preparing it in the form of a raw material.

Mr. D'Homergne says, "I have observed with astonishment that although there is not the least encouragement for the farmer and planter to attend to this production, nevertheless the mulberry tree is cultivated, and silk worms are raised in all parts of this country, from the north to the south, and from the east to the west. I have examined the cocoons and extracted silk from them, which I have found superior in quantity and quality to any that I have ever seen: therefore I think this part of the business may be left to itself. The main object is to find employment for the silk produced by the American citizens, and to establish in some central place a regular market for their cocoons. Their industry stimulated by their interest will do the rest. Planting the mulberry trees, and raising the silk worms, are not mechanical arts, like the other branches of the silk business. Experience and observation will soon make the American farmer perfect in that business. When they find that bad and imperfect cocoons do not sell for so high a price as the good ones, they will inquire into the disparity, remedy the evil, and none but good cocoons will be found.

V.

St. John's Academy, Chapel-street, New-York; was destroyed by fire on the 1st instant.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

MR. GOODSSELL—There is one source for fertilizing our corn grounds which I think is not sufficiently urged by our agricultural writers: I mean green vegetable matter—a good clover ley. The utility of turning in a green crop of buckwheat has been often urged; but in comparison with clover it furnishes but a miserable pittance of food for vegetables. Nor would I have clover till it has run out, but sow it on tilled grounds intended for corn and other hoed crops expressly for its fertilizing properties. An acre of old sward has been estimated to contain more than twelve tons of vegetable matter, mostly food for plants. An acre of clover, sown thick, must contain, with its extended tap roots, two thirds of this quantity, or nine tons, and must of course be worth to the crop as much as nine tons of yard manure, carted and spread upon the ground. A ton of manure, spread, is worth \$1 to any farmer. Hence the value of a clover ley to a corn or potato crop, is worth \$9 per acre. And from some experience I think this is not over rating its value: for all other circumstances being alike, a clover ley will yield 20 per cent. or a fifth more corn, on a light soil, than ground which is devoid of vegetable covering; and the difference is still greater in the relative fertility of the two fields, for the subsequent crop. Nor is this all; the value of the after feed will amply compensate for the seed, which, at \$6 for the bushel of 60 lbs. and allowing 16 lbs. to the acre, will cost \$1.60.

The clover ley is not only valuable as a fertilizer, but it is highly beneficial in a mechanical way. It opens the soil, as it decomposes, and renders it purvius to the great agents of vegetation, light, heat, water and atmospheric air. It decomposes gradually, and the gasses evolved are absorbed by the growing plants. It counteracts the effects of drought upon all soils, and renders stiff clays, which by the bye never ought to be planted with corn, more porous and light.

But the utility of clover, and all other grass leys, in fertilizing the soil, depends upon the proportion and manner of tilling the ground. If the dead vegetable matter which is turned under by the first furrow or ploughing, is again turned up by a second ploughing, the food which should nourish the new crop is dissipated by the sun and winds, to say nothing of the labor lost in the operation. *The ground should be ploughed but once*, but that ploughing should be well and faithfully done—and no plough should be suffered to wear the roots of the growing corn, or turn up to waste the vegetable matter destined for its nourishment. I speak from experience when I say, that the harrow and cultivator are the only proper implements, together with the hoe, for cultivating corn. It is not benefitted by hilling, if the weeds are extirpated, and the surface of the ground kept loose. I would even advise caution in preparing for the subsequent crop, which should be small grains, not to turn to the surface the vegetable matter, the partly decomposed sod which has been turned under, and which is deposited safely where the roots of the coming crop will want it, and will seek for it.

Corn requires more artificial aid than any field

crop we raise, to render it profitable. One man raises 80 bushels the acre, with the same expense that another gets 15 to 25 per acre. A good crop is very profitable. A poor crop, or even a medium one, hardly pays for labor. In travelling south to the highlands, north to Plattsburgh, and east to Utica, I observed the corn on the two first routes to be uncommonly fine, while in the vicinity of the latter named place, and in the valley of the Mohawk generally, its quality appeared but medium or inferior. I ascribed this inequality to the fact, that on the two first routes the resources of art had been put in requisition; while on the latter every thing had been left to the provision of nature. The people of the west should not forget that the counties on the Hudson have been once fertile like theirs, and that they have been exhausted by injudicious cropping. A new and better system has succeeded here, or is rather beginning to make progress, from necessity. Let old Genesee be admonished by our experience, and husband the riches which nature has every where spread with a lavish hand upon her soil; or she too may become old in the barrenness of her fields, as she now is reputed to be in the maturity of her intellect.

One word as to the time and manner of harvesting the corn crop. My crop was cut and stooked the first week in Sept., husked and cribbed the third, and a part threshed and ground the fourth, conformably to my general practice. My crop was saved in excellent condition, is remarkable sound, and is dry enough for market; the stocks in fine order and well housed. My neighbor's, which is but partly harvested in the old way, is at least one tenth mouldy, the cobs saturated with rain, and the stocks blanched in the field and rendered of little value. My system presents these advantages over my neighbor's: my corn is a fourth better than his, and my fodder four fifths more valuable, while I have gained a third by the economy of labor.

J. B.

Albany, Oct. 20.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

THE WIRE WORM.

Kirby and Spence, in their letters on Entomology, notice the (English) *wire worm* as follows: "The wire worm causes annually a large diminution of the produce of our fields, destroying indiscriminately wheat, rye, oats and grass.—"This insect, which has its name apparently "from its slender form, and uncommon hardness and toughness, is the grub of a beetle termed "by LINNE, *Elater lineatus*; but by *Bierkander*, "to whom we are indebted for its history, *Elater segetis*, which name is now generally adopted.

"When told that it lives in its first (or feeding) state not less than five years, during the greatest part of which time it is supported by devouring the roots of grain, you will not wonder that its ravages should be so extensive; and that whole crops should be sometimes cut off by it. As it abounds chiefly in newly broken up land, though the roots of the grasses supply it with food, it probably does not do any great injury to our meadows and pastures.

"The wire worm is particularly destructive for a few years in gardens recently converted from pasture grounds. In the Botanic Garden at

"Hull thus circumstanced, a great proportion of the annuals sown in 1813, were destroyed by it. A very simple and effectual remedy in such cases was mentioned to me by Sir Joseph Banks. He recommended that slices of potatoes, stuck upon skewers, should be buried near the seed sown, examined every day, and the wire worms which collect upon them in great numbers, be destroyed. This plan of decoying destructive animals from our crops by offering them more tempting food, is excellent, and deserves to be pursued in other instances."

It may be doubted (for I have no certain account) if our wire worm and that of England belong to the same species. It will appear, however, from the foregoing notice that their habits are similar; and that they have a common preference for grass land or mucky soils.

Professor Eaton gives "snap-bug" as a common name for at least one species of *Elater*; and it therefore appears that this is the parent of the wire worm.

It has been strongly suspected by some horticulturists that the snapping bug is a depredator on the pear tree. If so, it would only seem to be for the purpose of food, unless it deposits its eggs there to hatch, and not to feed, like our common locust (*Cicada*.) But it may be remarked that pear trees have not been damaged in the manner referred to, in some districts where the wire worm has abounded.

D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

It is asserted in the 4th page of the Genesee Farmer, that the potato is found growing wild in the valley of the Mississippi; a small uneatable production. Is there any authority for this? The same article informs us, that the hundred varieties of the apple originated in the oriental crab—the delicious peach from the bitter almond—the delicious and juicy plum from the uneatable haw of the hedge. Perhaps these statements cannot be demonstrated to be certain. But I am not prepared to believe them. We find seedling apples, pears and potatoes, of every grade of excellence. Our forests furnish us chestnuts, walnuts, goose berries, plums and grapes, with a great diversity of character. I see no reason for ascribing all that is excellent to cultivation. My impression is, that in every kind of fruit, some desirable varieties have been found growing wild, and that these were originally selected for propagation. It may not be foreign to the subject to remark that it is yet a problem, whether there are not children of the American forest equal in native faculties, of the mind as well as of the body, to any offspring of civilized man, whose ancestors have had the benefit of improvement for a hundred generations.

Among the trees and plants of the Western Reserve, near the southern shore of Lake Erie, besides others common to Pennsylvania and New-York, are the following: The Cucumber tree, Pawpaw, Honey locust, Black Walnut, Judas tree, Fox, Summer and Frost Grapes, many varieties and colors. Trumpet flower, (*Bignonia radicans*) Honey suckle (*a Lonicera*), Plum trees, some pleasant kinds worth cultivating, *Eunonymus*. Wild oats, (the folle avoine of the West, or Zizarin aquatica of the botanists.) A species of the Buffalo berry, *Shepherdia canadensis*

The Nelumbium or Cyamus, said by Nuttall to have the largest flower of any plant in the United States, I have seen in Sandusky bay. Our winters are short. Lake Erie is usually open for navigation from Cleveland to the West, from the 1st to the 10th of March; although to Erie and Buffalo, it is closed till from the 10th of April to the 1st of June. There is no finer peach country in the world. The gourd seed corn is the kind commonly raised, and it seldom fails of coming to maturity, though it would seem from a late number of the Genesee Farmer, as if it was yet a question whether it is adapted to that climate.—And a Detroit paper of the 23d September, states that the corn of the St Joseph country, in Michigan, is generally lost. E. Y.

Cleveland.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

MILITARY TRAININGS,—No. 1.

To support and respect the laws of the land is the duty of every citizen—an attempt to bring into disrepute the general laws of the country would admit of no apology. But in a country like ours, where the people make the laws,—and make so many too—and while imperfection continues inseparably connected with every thing human, to point out the defects of existing laws with a view to their abolition or amendment, is not only the right, but a high and imperious duty of every citizen. With this view, we shall attempt, in a few short numbers, to show the impolicy and inexpediency, not to say injustice of the laws of this state in regard to "*the militia and public defence.*" No one need be informed that in this state, every able bodied free white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is subject to military duty—nor need any one be informed in what this military duty consists. Every person has seen a military training. The duty can in no case be performed by less than two days actual service in each year—computing the time of an able bodied man to be worth one dollar per day, and his incidental expenses for two days training at one dollar, we have \$3. This is exclusive of equipage.—Taking equipage into account, and likewise the fact that some are obliged to be officers, and equip themselves more superbly, the average expense to every individual that is obliged to do military duty, cannot be less than 5 dollars yearly. In this calculation we leave out all the extra time and expense required from independent companies—General and field officers and their staffs. From the returns of the Adjutant General in the fall of 1830, we learn that the number of the militia, rank and file in this state in that year was 188,526. Estimating the loss of time and expense of these at the moderate rate of \$5 per man instead of \$10 per man, which would be much nearer the truth, and we have \$942,636. This tax falls mostly upon the young men.—Hence many a young man with little or no property pays a tax equal to the man worth \$5,000 or \$10,000. If a direct money tax were imposed in so unequal a manner, would it not be pronounced monstrously unjust and oppressive? we ask what is the difference?—and yet indeed there is a great difference between such a tax and an ordinary money tax—the man who pays a tax of \$5, assessed upon his property pays so much to support the government under which he lives—

while the man who pays an equivalent for the same sum as a military tax, neither confers any benefit upon his country or derives any himself by the payment of the tax. Hence we say that the tax is not only unequal and unjust, but perfectly useless. To illustrate these propositions more at large, will be the work of another number. S.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. VI.

On the proper Education of the Sons and Daughters of Farmers.

MR. FLEET Whatever may be the condition of the Common, or Primary Schools, of the country of an Agricultural community, they are, and must be, the schools at which the sons and daughters of Farmers receive their school learning. If the condition of these schools be bad, let it be a first object of the Farmers to improve that condition, and elevate their character. The common schools are the common seminaries of learning for common men, and of course it should be the prime object of patriotism to see that they are good schools. If governments neglect this, let it be the business of the People. By far the largest proportion of the youth of every country, are indebted to those schools, alone, for all of what is called, however erroneously, their education. And by far the largest proportion of those who have become, in the brief period of American history, our most eminently useful men, enjoyed no other opportunities, in this way, and yet have become conspicuous over the world, as among the best, and wisest, and most talented and useful of men. This is no small praise, for it is truth. It is a like truth, also, that the good habits of life, acquired by those men in infancy, and as part of their education, from necessity, probably, in most cases, inured them to thought, ruminating thought, and thus laid the groundwork for manly maturity of mind, as well as of body. A half century has passed away, since our Fathers drew their sword for liberty, and gave to America the government of its choice. To say nothing of the causes, let me seriously ask of every man, who shall read these papers, to reflect upon the character of the *Men of the Revolution*, as they may well be characterized, as to physical, moral and intellectual stamina, compared with our men of the present day. In hardness of constitution, firmness of muscle, and of purpose, as well as in personal appearance, and deportment, they stand conspicuous, models of men, long to be remembered. There was much less of effeminacy, in those days, and men were moulded for, and by, the exigencies of the times, leaving a distinct impress, upon the memory of succeeding generations, of the nobleness of character of our *Men of the Revolution*. If our happy country is to be blest with such models, in coming ages, it will be to the Farmers that it will be indebted for their preservation, and to our Common Schools.

Having dwelt pretty fully upon the plan, and mode of education, of Farmers' Sons, in No. V., little more need be said upon the education of their Daughters, than, that, like that of their sons, it should be confined to English literature, and useful branches of instruction, in Common Schools. The boy, who has bespattered his ideas with the stud-

ies of an Academy, or College, a little Latin a little Greek, a little rhetoric, a little logic, and got his head filled with notions of 'the classics,' is spoiled, forever, for the Farm.—'Think a little,—recollect what you have seen, and known, and you will see that this is, at least as a general proposition, strictly true. So it is with the girls, also, after having been 'eddycated' at one of our fashionable Boarding Schools, where their brains have been turned with '*accomplishments,*' music, drawing, painting, belles-lettres, and a thousand fanciful notions of fashionable follies! Here is the true explanation, Mr. Editor, of the mystery you sought totally to unravel in speaking of the 'Mortgaged Farms of New England,' and the 'Employment of Farmers' daughters.' They are first spoiled by their education, unfitted for every employment, as Farmers' daughters, or Wives for Farmers' sons, and by consent of their parents, and then you would begin to talk about the employment of Farmers' daughters; and the mortgaged Farms! All that has been said about the importance of habits, in the education of boys, Farmers' sons, and of his mode of implanting those with their school learning, applies equally well in the case of girls, Farmers' daughters. The only difference, is, as to the season of the year; for girls can generally attend school better in summer than in winter. Females, too, are best taught by Female teachers; a Man's school in winter and a Woman's in summer, is the best plan that was ever adopted, in Farming districts, for Common Schools. He must be either an invalid, or a very drone of a man, who, in a Farming neighborhood, where there is so much work in the fields, can content himself with teaching the alphabet to little girls. The very example, is a bad one, unless, unfortunately, the poor man is unable to toil in the fields.

He who would bring up his daughters for usefulness, as daughters, and for wives by-and-by, should be careful to have them taught nothing, at school, but what is useful. We have a saying, amongst us Farmers, that the daughters of the most of our town acquaintances, are brought up for '*dolls,*' pretty enough to look at, but never will do for wives. Bred to look upon labor as vulgar affairs for vulgar folks, and themselves as ladies, the more helpless the more genteel, it is no wonder such '*ladies*' are sinking funds, in the wrong way, for their Fathers' fortunes, whether bred in town or in the country. By far too much of this kind of feeling, is getting into many a Farmer's family, and, I am sorry to say it, Mr. Editor, even away up here, in the country. In my next No., I will endeavor to trace the causes of this evil, and may say something more about the necessary correctives.

Fifty years ago, when I was a Farmer's boy,—or even 30—when, like you, Mr. Fleet, I was rather a *young* old bachelor,—and used to visit the Farmers' daughters,—I never saw them in such a *flutter*, to hide a spinning wheel, when their '*company*' was coming, as we see now a days! Instead of stealing off silently to milking, as if ashamed of having cows to milk they used to accept our help; and many a time have I thought that they put on the more airs, for the *number of cows* in their *Father's dairies*. In those days, too, there were other marks of womanhood, about the daughters of Farmers, besides mere dress, beauties, in form and figure, which have vanished before the refor-

ming hand of modern fashion. This is, perhaps, on the whole, as it should be. Such points of beauty of mother nature's best works, are still found, where there is the most of perfect simplicity of character — These are the girls for wives for Farmer's sons.

September 4, 1831.

P. S. There is probably no Parent in this community, who attaches to Education a higher value, both as to its qualifications for the discharge of all our duties in this world, and in the way of a due preparation of the mind and heart for life in a better, through eternity, than the writer of these numbers. Considering the mind of man as immortal, and that life, once begun, is never to have an end, his chief solicitude, in all he has to say upon Education, is, that its purposes should look more to eternal than temporal life, less to the things and vanities of time, and more to the due preparation of life hereafter. If we look seriously into it, we will find, perhaps to the surprise of many of us, that of all the things called 'accomplishments,' in fashionable education, very few of them can be considered of any importance in relation to our future state of existence. Simplicity of heart and manners, leads to sincerity and purity.

From the New-England Farmer.

BRISTOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee appointed to examine and consider the claims for premiums for the BEST CULTIVATED FARMS, offer the following Report:

There was but one claimant, HENRY GARDNER, Esq. of Swansey. On the 12th of July we examined his farm situated on Gardner's Neck, so called, lying between Cole's and Lee's rivers about two miles west in an air line from Fall River, having a full view of that village and the parts adjacent. The farm consists of 40 acres, of which to are mowing, 12 pasturage, 2½ orcharding, and the remaining 15½ tillage, including the buildings and appropriate yards. The farm is divided into small lots, nearly square, of three or four acres each, by strong stone walls, five feet in height on every side, except those lots which bound on the rivers — The public road running a southerly course on the height of land, divides the farm nearly in the centre, and a private road, part of which is walled on both sides, divides it into north and south compartments, having the lots on each side, which circumstance gives an easy access to any part of it. The soil is alluvial with a good proportion of sand and loam. About 300 loads of manure made of sea-weed, besides fish and other matters from the stables are used on the farm annually.

The annual produce of the farm is about 15 tons of English hay, 100 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of onions, 800 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of turnips, and cider, apples, pears, peaches and culinary vegetables in abundance for family use. The stock consists of 4 oxen, 2 cows, 4 young creatures, 1 horse, 20 sheep and 6 hogs. Four oxen are fattened yearly on grass, turnips and potatoes, producing about 4000 pounds of beef. The 6 hogs are fattened on meal, one third of rye and two thirds of Indian corn. This mode of fattening swine, Mr. Gardner thinks is the best, the rye having a tendency to keep the bowels in a good

state. The six swine usually produce 1300 pounds of pork.

Mr. Gardner has no particular mode of raising corn, but manures his ground designed for that article very highly. As to rye he observes some rotation of crops. He plants his potatoes early in the Spring, gathers them in the last of August or first of September; then immediately ploughs and sows the ground with rye. In July following the rye is reaped and the stubble turned in with the plough and turnip seed was sown on the top. In this manner, remembering always to keep the land highly manured, he raises about thirty bushels of rye to the acre and from 200 to 300 bushels of turnips from the same acre and in the same year.

The orchard consists of good fruit trees, which are large, thrifty, well pruned, and so near together as to shade the ground in such a manner as that few weeds would grow. In fact such is the cultivation of this farm, that very few weeds were observed by the Committee. The barn is 24 by 56 feet and sufficiently high to hold thirty tons of hay. The barn yard is in front of the barn, a southern exposure. Adjoining the barn yard are the yard and sty for swine.

The expenses of labor, &c. in cultivating his farm are about two hundred dollars annually. The amount of yearly produce, exclusive of supporting the family, is about 675 dollars, leaving a yearly profit of 475 dollars beyond the expenses.

Your Committee were highly gratified with the neatness, good cultivation and management of this farm; and although Mr. Gardner had no competitor, yet the Committee recommend a premium of ten dollars and one volume of the New England Farmer.

ROLAND GREEN, }
ALFRED BAYLIES, } Committee.
JACOB DEANE. }

From the American Farmer

ON PREPARING BUTTER FOR EXPORTATION.

The following is a letter from MR. VARLE, to the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,—As the result of my travels for recording the improvements of the United States in agriculture, which I am preparing now for publication, might be delayed, and that in the meantime the public good demands that some important articles contained therein might be immediately known, I have thought to make use of your valuable paper, to convey information on a subject which grows every day of more importance to the community, which is, that part of agricultural economy, that indispensable article for both our consumption and exportation, under the name of butter, which if prepared as in some parts of Europe, or the state of New-York, especially according to the following recipe, which emanates from one of the best manufactories of that article, would fetch double that price obtained in the southern markets, and of course would be productive of many thousand dollars yearly, to the advantage of this, as well as of the state of Penn., whose farmers through respect for old customs, although in an age of

general improvement, manufacture yet that article as if it was for immediate consumption, and the consequence is, that it becomes rancid on their hands before it is ready for market. These are truths unfortunately evinced by the inferior quality of that article, sold in our markets, and by the recommendation of the inspector of this city, inserted in my work, towards exciting farmers to improving in the putting it up, which I make also public for the public good in this paper.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

On the authority of Mr. Philemon Towson, inspector of butter of the city of Baltimore, who has for many years made experiments on that essential article of our domestic economy, I will give the following as the result of his practice.

In order to keep butter sweet, and preserve its balsamic quality, it ought not to be washed, as it is often done in water, but be worked until the salt is completely dissolved, and all the particles of milk disengaged from the butter;* this is to be accomplished by wooden paddles, and not as some do it by the hands, and in order to prevent the paddles from sticking to the butter, they ought to be well scalded, or rubbed with salt and cooled alternately as often as wanted, and of course the same precaution ought to be taken about the churn; when butter is to be put up in kegs, they ought to be made of well seasoned wood, well cleansed and scalded; previous to the packing the butter, the keg ought to be rinsed with sweet brine or pickle; the general method pursued now, is by spreading salt on the bottom of the keg which is injurious to the butter. If there is not butter enough to fill the keg, which is often the case, pour immediately some strong brine, bearing an egg on the top, to exclude the air from it; then when you churn again, take away that brine and put the butter in until you get the keg full; and whereas there is an impossibility to fill up the keg completely, and to obviate the introduction of air, it is proper to pour on the top some strong brine.

An object also of great importance is to have the keg well made, so as to keep well the brine, otherwise the butter would become rancid; another consideration of consequence for the farmer living far from the sea ports is to make use of marine salt well pulverized instead of the back country salt during the whole process, the salt which is used in the western country being the production of salt wells, imparts not only a dark color but a bad flavor to the butter especially when newly manufactured.

As to the butter which is packed in country stores, it ought to be put into the kegs in proportion as they receive it, and

* This process ought not to be continued too long, for fear the butter may become tough and gluey.

to cover it with brine, and never to put salt on it because it does not dissolve, and is found in the grain, which is an injury to the butter; besides the following precaution ought to be observed in packing the butter in kegs, never to put the different colors of roll butter together, but to have kegs for every color, and not to mix with it the roll which is rancid, because it gives a bad taste to the whole keg.

If both the farmer and country merchant did pay attention to the above recommendations, many thousand dollars would be gained by it in the U. States, for instead of making a butter which brings about 12 cents a pound, on an average, it would sell for 17 cents, of course from 40 to 50 per cent. more, and suppose 50,000 dollars.

The practice of surrounding butter with water to serve it on the table to cool it, is certainly disadvantageous to the quality of the butter, although followed by the most judicious housekeepers, in cities, and shows how little domestic economy is understood, for nothing is more pernicious than the contact of water with butter.

MODE OF MAKING BUTTER AND CHEESE
Enfield, Connecticut, March 27, 1831.

FRIEND CHARLES V. RILEY:

Yours of the 10th inst. came to hand in season, and agreeably to your request we have taken some pains to collect the best information we could obtain of the manner of making butter and cheese in our society, which is as follows:

For making butter, set the milk in tin or earthen vessels, when the cream is sufficiently risen, take it off and put it into a tin kettle, and set it into boiling water, and stir it until it is scalding hot, then strain it through a cloth, cool it and it is fit for churning, when the butter is come, and the buttermilk all worked out, and the butter well salted, put it into a sweet vessel, and if it be a wooden vessel, the inside should be rubbed over with butter simmered to an oil, and the vessel should be kept covered close for the air.

For making cheese; take the night's milk and warm it, then strain the new milk into it, when mixed together have it about as warm as milk from the cow, then put in the rennet and let it stand one hour, then check it with a long knife, then turn on two or three quarts scalding water, so as to warm it all alike and let it settle a little while, then dip off the whey, then break it up all fine and pour on scalding water until it is as hot as you can well bear your hand in it, then cover it up and let it stand one hour, then dip it into a strainer and drain it well, then put in three quarters of a pound rock salt, and one teaspoonful of saltpetre pulverized, to a cheese of twenty pounds, (when cheese is made in this manner, it is well to keep over a little curd and let it sour a little to put in with the new to prevent

the cheese from spreading,) then put it into the press and let it stand about an hour, then turn it and put it into a dry cloth and press it 24 hours longer, and it will be fit for drying.

To make a double curdled cheese, proceed just as above directed, until the curd has come and settled, then dip it into a strainer and drain it a little, then hang it up and let it sour a little, but if the weather is very hot hang it in a cool place to prevent it from puffing, the next morning cut it in slices and put cold water to it and let it stand until the new curd is come and settled, then turn off the cold water and dip in warm whey to warm it, then put in a laying of the old and a laying of the new, until you get the whole together, then let it stand a little while, then cut and drain it until the whey is out, then warm it with water about scalding hot, and when it is sufficiently cold and drained put in the salt and saltpetre, and press it as directed above.

The rennet is to be made in this manner; when the rennet skin is taken from the calf, empty it and wash it slightly with vinegar, then soak it in vinegar about ten minutes, then stretch it on a bow and keep it dry until time to make the rennet, which is to be done early in the spring while the weather is cool. Put the skins into a clean vessel and put pure water to them and let them soak about a week, then strain it off and sprinkle them with fine salt and let them lay together 24 hours, then put water to them and let them stand two days, then strain it off and so continue until the strength is out: when this is done put it into a glass or stone vessel, and put in rock salt enough to keep some at the bottom of the vessel undissolved, then stop it tight and put it in a cool cellar and it will keep good throughout the season.

Will you please to send us one of your books when they are done, by mail, or otherwise as you may think best, and say how we shall recompense you for the same. And oblige your esteemed friend,
EARL JEFFERSON.

N. B. The above method of making and packing butter is to be kept for winter use, but is not so good to use while new.

United States.—There is a fair prospect of the United States getting out of debt. It is stated, on good authority, that on the 1st of January next, the national debt will be less than \$25,000,000; that the U. S. own stock in the U. S. Bank amounting to about \$8,000,000; that the Custom House Bonds of the U. S. will amount at that time to rising of \$20,000,000; and that the U. S. Bank, or other Banks, will discount all of those bonds. So, the U. S. Government possess the power, at the approaching session, of paying up the entire debt. The revenue, agreeable to the present Tariff regulations, will amount to \$25,000,000, which will be a surplus of about \$12,000,000. It will then become a serious question, whether or not the present Tariff should not be

a little modified. We consider that it would be bad policy for the General Government to tax its own citizens, even indirectly, in order to hoard up monies for the States to wrangle about.

There is not a Government in Europe, but what is deeply in debt, and many of them to the Houses of Rothschild, whose actual means amount to above 170,000,000; and whose credit is equal to any amount the House can ever need, to forward its speculations. How humiliating it must be to the sacred, the crowned heads of Europe, on every question of war, to be compelled to sue for the means to carry it on, to a Broker. A Broker? . . . Yes! A broker of Kingdoms: a broker who is able to put the credit of the Potentates of Europe into his breeches pocket. A Broker, who can make war or make peace, just as he pleases by opening and shutting his hand. He may bite his thumb, and turn his back upon crowned heads when it suits his fancy.

BULBOUS PLANTS.

ROSSITER & KNOK are now ready to supply their customers with the following roots: *Hyacinths.*—Double Red; Double Blue; La Coquette; Joab (single bluish); Admiral de Ruyter (double Porcelain blue); Musk or Nutmeg; large Nutmeg; Tassel or two coloured; Large Feathered; Velous noir (double purple); Dome d'Utrecht (double Porcelain blue); Single White; Incomparable Azure, (double deep blue) Purple Imperial (double purplish); Single Yellow; Amiable Blanche (double white); White Harebells, &c., &c., &c.

Tulips.—Fine Bibloems, rose, purple and violet, on white ground; fine Bizaris, rose, purple and violet, on yellow ground; single red; double red; double yellow Rose (superb and very fragrant); Violet Boe (breeder Tulip); double Vareigated, &c., &c., &c.

Paeonies.—Large double crimson officinal;—large double rose officinal; large double purple fringed; Fennel or Parsley leaved; Roseate.

They expect to receive in a few days another lot of splendid green house plants. nov 4

REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES

State of New-York, Comptroller's Office.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Sec. 76 of Title 3, of Chap. 13, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, that unless the lands sold for taxes, at the general tax sale, held at the capitol in the city of Albany, in the months of April and May, 1830, shall be redeemed, by the payment into the treasury of the state, on or before the fifth day of May next, after the date hereof of the amount for which each parcel of the said lands was sold, and the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the date of the sale, to the date of the payment, the lands so sold, and remaining unredeemed, will be conveyed to the purchasers thereof. Dated Albany, 12th Oct., 1831.

oct 25 SILAS WRIGHT, Jr. Comptroller.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. } Albany Sept. 1831. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election, to be holden on the first Monday in November next, and the two succeeding days, a Senator is to be chosen in the eighth senate district, in the place of Timothy H. Porter, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

A. C. FLAGG, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

N. B. Members of Assembly, Sheriff and Clerk, are also to be chosen at the General Election.

Proprietors of the different public newspapers in this county, will please to publish this notice once in each week, until after the Election, and forward their bills to the undersigned.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

From the Commercial Advertiser.
The little Green Boat, of Fort Gratiot.

LAKE HURON.

Oh! hie thee on my little boat,
 Hie back o'er yon blue sea;
 Since thou hast borne beyond my sight,
 All that is dear to me.

Thou't fair upon the mirror'd lake;
 Thou glid'st in pride along;
 Leaving behind thy rippling wakes
 And the sound of the boatmen's song.

And as thy fading form is view'd,
 Fond mem'ry seeks the past;
 How painful now the solitude
 O'er my existence cast!

But blessings on thee, little boat;
 Blue sky and placid sea;
 Fair breeze, befriend thee when afloat,
 No tempest trouble thee!

Glide on, glide on with rapid oar,
 Back to the far, 'far west,'
 And moor thee on our sunny shore,
 For a season there to rest.

And I will greet thy graceful form,
 When seen on yonder sea;
 For thou art pledged to bring again
 All that is dear to me.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

According to the statement contained in the Bulletin of the Paris Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, lately received at the Department of State, a set of machines have been invented, by the aid of which, any person, with but little instruction, may prepare staves and headings for casks with a degree of celerity hitherto without example.

Making a cask is indeed almost as nice an operation as making a watch; the staves require to be bent and hallowed, and their edges curved with the utmost exactness; the difficulties attending which are such, that it is said the Chinese, certainly a most ingenious people, have never yet produced a barrel capable of holding water, without covering its interior with pitch. Now the inventor promises that all the more difficult parts of the process may be accomplished without requiring probably greater skill than the manufacturer of ship's blocks by Brunel's machine.

The communication states, that, "Any person, without being a cooper, may, in six days, prepare the stuff for one hundred thirty-gallon casks—cut the staves of their proper length—croce, trim, notch and smooth them, completely—cut out, plain and peg the headings for the same, and in fine, render all the parts fit for putting together, when required, by hand; and even in this latter process a secret will be taught by which time may be saved. The staves, and all the corresponding parts of the heading, will be precisely alike, so that any one piece, without choice, can be taken and employed indiscriminately. Thus it will appear that six men may, in one day, produce one hundred casks, ready for hooping

which casks will be better, and neater, than any made in the usual manner."

The communication is accompanied by engravings of the machinery, and attached is an advertisement intended to induce persons to form associations, for purchasing the right of use and enjoying the advantages of it for a certain term of years; and he binds himself to require the payment of no sum, until this machinery has been seen by the subscriber, to perform what he sets forth. The instruments, he says, will cost from 1,000 to 1,300 dollars, according to the size of casks required; persons wishing to engage in the speculation, are directed to address the inventor himself *M. de Manneville*, at Troussebourg, near Honfleur, in the Department of Calvados, or his agent in Paris, at No. 8, Rue des Jeneurs. Troussebourg is near Havre.

He appends the certificates of a *M. de Bruyne*, who had purchased the right, and had, before paying the price agreed on, seen one man complete 80 casks in seventy-two hours of work; of which only 32 were employed in performing what was done by the aid of machinery, the rest being taken up in putting together and hooping.

The same article contains similar proposals with regard to an invention by the same person, which may be of great importance here; namely, for sawing, smoothing, &c., planks for flooring. For this, it would seem, that a power is necessary, such as that of a dam or water, by which, with but little manual labor, an immense supply of flooring may be produced in complete order for laying. This latter may perhaps be worth consideration here, and the former likewise, especially in the eastern States, whence staves, at present, are a large article of export, and much would be gained by sending them dressed.—*Globe.*

Extraordinary formation of Peat.—We have recently visited a bed of Peat, of great size and importance, the working of which, upon an extensive scale, has just been commenced, and which promises to be of high value to our city. The formation to which we allude is upon the property of Mr. William Woodworth, about two and a half, or three miles East of New Brunswick, and less than half a mile from the Raritan. The depth of the Peat formation is about eleven feet, and its surface so broad that it is estimated that five or six millions of chaldrons could be extracted per annum, for twenty-five years; and as peat turf generally renews itself once in twenty or twenty-five years, this bed may be considered as inexhaustible for any quantity that will be required. As an article of fuel it is of rare quality. It is very solid, and seems, from its texture and appearance, to have been almost charred by some chemical property in the soil. We understand that the Gas Company of this city, has contracted for a large quantity, to be used as a substitute for coal.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY FOR 1831.

Names of Vessels.	Build.	Guns.
Independence	Boston, 1813	74
Franklin	Philadelphia, 1815	74
Washington	Portsmouth, 1816	74
Columbus	Washington, 1819	74
Ohio	New-York, 1830	74
North-Carolina	Philadelphia, 1820	74
Delaware	Gosport, 1820	74
United States	Philadelphia, 1797	44
Constitution	Boston, 1797	41
Guerriere	Philadelphia, 1815	41
Java	Baltimore, 1814	44
Potomac	Washington, 1821	44
Brandywine	Washington, 1825	44
Hudson	Purchased, 1826	44
Congress	Portsmouth, 1799	36
Constellation	Baltimore, 1797	36
Macedonia	Captured, 1812	36
John Adams	Charleston, S. C. '99	36
Cyane	Captured, 1815	24
Erie	Baltimore, 1813	18
Ontario	Baltimore, 1814	18
Peacock	New-York, 1813	18
Boston	Boston, 1825	18
Lexington	New-York, 1825	18
Vincennes	New-York, 1826	18
Warren	Boston, 1826	18
Natchez	Norfolk, 1827	18
Falmouth	Boston, 1827	18
Fairfield	New-York, 1828	18
Vandalia	Philadelphia, 1828	18
St. Louis	Washington, 1828	18
Concord	Portsmouth, 1828	18
Dolphin	Philadelphia, 1821	12
Grampus	Washington, 1821	12
Porpoise	Portsmouth, 1820	12
Shark	Washington, 1821	12
Fox	Purchased, 1823	8
Alert, store ship	Captured, 1815	
Sea Gull, store ship	Purchased, 1823	

VESSELS BUILDING.

Names of Vessels.	Where Building.	Guns.
Alabama	Portsmouth	74
Vermont	Boston	74
Virginia	Boston	74
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	74
New-York	Norfolk	74
Santee	Portsmouth	44
Cumberland	Boston	44
Sabine	New-York	44
Savannah	New-York	44
Raritan	Philadelphia	44
Columbia	Washington	44
St. Lawrence	Norfolk	44

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A Gentleman, residing in the country, practically engaged in husbandry and having some knowledge of science, literature and politics, wishes to engage with some publishers of our Periodical Works, in supplying articles and papers for the public press. He has been for many years, a pretty liberal contributor, but always voluntary and gratuitous, in which he has probably done his part. He now asks a reasonable compensation for the fruits of his leisure and experience.—Reference, N. Goodsell, Editor Gen. Farmer

OLD CHIESE.

WE have on hand a few hundred pounds of Cutler's superior. W. WHITE & Co.

THE GENUINE FARMER.

VOLUME I.

ROCHESTER, NOVEMBER 12, 1831.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

GRAPES.

It must be gratifying to every lover of Horticulture, to witness the excitement which prevails in this country, at this time, in regard to the cultivation of Grapes, both for the table and for making wine. There is little danger now, but what the cultivation of the vine will be extensively commenced by many of our enterprising Agriculturists; but, there is some danger with this as with other excitements, that people will allow themselves to act before they have obtained sufficient information to enable them to act with prudence; and many things may be done which will be repented of. The first step which should be taken in regard to the introduction of the vine, is for the person who has determined to, or is wishing to commence the cultivation, to put himself in possession of all the facts relative to it, within his power. As we have very few people among us who have been practically acquainted with the several requisites necessary to render this business profitable, we must depend principally upon books for information and direction; and it may be considered a fortunate circumstance, that at this time we have several publications on the subject, which may be purchased at moderate prices; most of which will be found of great use to any one who intends to commence with garden or field culture. Although the vine seems to accommodate itself to many different soils and climates, yet, on these points, too much information cannot be collected, in order to prevent future disappointments. A thorough knowledge of the different varieties of grapes, is also highly important, in order to enable the planter to select those for a given soil and climate, which will give him the greatest compensation for his expenditures. Without a proper attention to this, much disappointment is to be expected.

With regard to the selection of varieties of grapes, Mr. Prince makes the following judicious observation. "It is with the selection of varieties for a vineyard as with trees for an orchard; if a man who plants an orchard, uses from economy or other motives only natural stocks, or trees ingrafted with inferior and common kinds, he can succeed in forming an orchard, it is true; but he discovers after it has come to bearing, that it is absolutely valueless from the worthlessness of its produce; and he is either under the necessity of regrafting it anew, and waiting another long period for it to attain a second time to bearing, or has totally to eradicate the miserable stocks, and replant it with such kinds as are really valuable. Perhaps of all the false attempts at true economy, that of planting an orchard or vineyard with inferior fruits or unsuitable varieties, is the most weak in itself, and the most injurious to him who pursues it."

The force of these observations will appear more important to those who have had the misfortune to wait for the fruit of an orchard in a new country, which, when it has produced, proves on-

ly the imposition which has been practiced upon the owner through his ignorance upon the subject. Such cases are not uncommon in this vicinity.—Settled as this country was, with a class of people most of whom had grown upon the frontiers, it could not be expected they should be acquainted with all the choice varieties of fruits cultivated in the older parts of the United States; or, perhaps, they had learned the names of some of them; but were not sufficiently acquainted with their characteristics, to detect false representations. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that so many people were imposed upon; some ignorantly, and others wilfully. There was a time when the idea seemed to prevail in this country, that, if a tree was ingrafted or inoculated, the fruit was consequently improved, whether the scions or buds were judiciously selected or not; hence, many orchards and nurseries have been budded and ingrafted, whose fruits have not been improved in the least, and people have paid their money, and raised their expectations in vain, where a little knowledge on the subject, might have prevented their disappointment.

The surest way to prevent the like impositions with regard to the cultivation of Grapes, is for people to make themselves acquainted with the different varieties, before they engage largely in the business, that they may not throw themselves on the mercy of the nurserymen. We do not make these observations, meaning any unkindness to those who are honorably engaged in that business; but to have people prepared to judge whether they are honest or not. We are aware that some of our eastern nurserymen have been censured; and no doubt, there has been many cases where such censure was just; but we have been very deficient in any acknowledged standard, by which we could try them. Mr. Prince has now commenced giving to the public such a standard, in his Pomological Manual; and, if in future, fruits are ordered according to that, and he sends them which do not agree with it, his own mouth will condemn him. He has been very particular in his description of Grapes; and so far as we are acquainted, we have not been able to detect any error in his descriptions or directions for their cultivation, and we think those who follow him may calculate upon success.

WET FEET.

At this season of the year from the frequency of rains, most people experience much inconvenience from wet feet. In order to prevent this, it is an object to render boots and shoes water tight, and at the same time have them remain soft and pliable. For this purpose many recipes have been given to the public, some of which are of little use. The different preparations of India rubber, we believe are found most useful. In order to apply this substance to boots and shoes, it is necessary that it should be dissolved, and for this purpose, several solvents have been used. Beside ether, most of the oils either animal, expressed or distilled, dissolve India rubber. From ether and distilled vegetable oils, it is recovered after their evaporation, and in the same state as before dissolved; but with animal and expressed oils, it forms a

compound more difficult of separation. When dissolved in animal oils, and applied to boots or shoes, although it resists the water, it is apt to strike through, and as it is very adhesive, adheres to the stockings, which is very unpleasant; but by dissolving it in spirits of turpentine, and applying it and allowing the turpentine to evaporate, which it will do in a few days, a thin coat of the India rubber is left on the outer surface of the leather, which renders it water proof; and over this the common kinds of blacking can be used without injury.

EELS.

In answer to the inquiry from Cleveland, Ohio, respecting Eels, we answer, they can be increased, and are found in waters where they are entirely secluded from salt water. Experiments were made in Scotland, under the superintendance of the celebrated Doctor Macculloch, to ascertain whether different kinds of fish, belonging naturally to salt water, would live and thrive when secluded from it. Among the number experimented upon, was the Cod, Mackerel and Eel, an account of which will be found in the "Journal of the Royal Institution;" in which it is stated many kinds were found to arrive at greater size and perfection, than when grown in salt water.

FARMING TOOLS.

Let every Farmer apply the following maxim: "A place for every thing, and every thing in its place," particularly at this season of the year.—Wooden instruments left exposed to the weather become soaked and damaged, and Iron ones rust.

TARIFF CONVENTION.

Monday, Oct. 31.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, reported an address to the people of the United States, which was read and approved. During the reading, Ex-President Adams entered, and was conducted to a seat next the President. The Convention rose in honor of Mr. Adams.

After a few words in explanation, the address was adopted unanimously.

Mr. D'Wolf, of R. I. made a report on the effects of the Tariff on agriculture and commerce, which was read. Reports were made by other committees, which were laid upon the table.

Mr. French, from Albany, presented to the consideration of the Convention a resolution proposing to apply a certain portion of the public duties arising from Tariffs, to buy young negroes from 5 to 15 years of age.

This humane proposition, was scouted in the Convention, in a strong and universal expression of disapprobation. Mr. Ingersoll deprecated in the most impassioned language, the passage of any such resolution. We had no right to interfere in the slave population of the South. If such a resolution should pass, the meeting of the Convention would be worse than useless. The mover withdrew the resolution, and the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Gen. Lynch, of New-York, proposed, that the Convention allow a number of respectable indi-

viduals of the city, to pay the expenses of the Convention, which was agreed to, and the thanks of the Convention accorded to the delegation of the city of New-York for their liberal offer.

The committee on copper and lead, made a report in part; accepted. The committee on currency, reported, that it was impracticable to report at present,—wishing to submit their report to the central committee; accepted.

Mr. Cozzens, of R. I. desired that the delegation from each State, endeavor to procure an expression from the Legislatures of the several States, on the question of protecting domestic industry.

The wool committee reported, that it was inexpedient to alter the Tariff on Woollens; accepted.

The committee on iron and steel, made a report, which was accepted.

Mr. E. Williams, of New-York, made a motion that it be recommended to the friends of American industry in the West, to assemble in Convention at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of concurring in the measures adopted by this Convention.

Mr. Dunlop, of Pa. complimented the Massachusetts delegation in a very handsome manner, which was returned by Mr. Everett, with interest, in praise of the Pennsylvania delegation; Mr. E. moved to present the thanks of the Convention to the President, for the acceptable manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair. Mr. Goldard, of Conn. rose to second the motion, in which he took occasion to advert to his attending the Hartford Convention, and spoke with considerable feeling; he was however arrested in his remarks, and sat down. Mr. Woodward, of N. Y. attempted to gain the floor, but was not able.

A disposition was manifested by several members of the Convention, to adjourn, thinking that the business was all done. Some moved one thing, and some another; at length a motion to adjourn to Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 10 o'clock, which was promptly put, and although there were more nays than yeas, the affirmation was declared.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Communications from Kenhawa, Va. & Washington county, Pa. approving of the objects of the Convention, were received and read.

Mr. Schenck made a report on the evasions of the revenue laws, in which he states that the committee were possessed of a variety of evidence, to show that frauds are practiced by importing merchants to a great extent; the report was received with great applause. Mr. Ellsworth said that frauds to the amount of \$48,000 had been detected at the custom house, in the articles of broad cloths alone. Mr. E. said that the auction system alone was the canker worm that eat up the very vitals of the manufacturers. But it was very difficult to get proof of these frauds. After a few remarks by other members, the report was accepted.

A report was made on salt, which was referred to the central committee.

Mr. Sayre, of N. Y. moved that the Convention do adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Roberts proposed that the central committee be authorized to call another Convention in 1832, if that Committee should deem it proper.

M. Sibley, of Mass. offered a resolution announ-

cing to the people, that all attempts to excite sectional feelings in the Convention, were promptly suppressed. Adopted unanimously.

Thanks of the Convention were accorded to H. Niles and M. Carey, for their early and devoted attachment to American industry.

The President took leave of the Convention. Prayers were offered up for the continuance of Divine blessings on our happy country, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE FARMER.

There are some spry farmers, who are so brisk and active, that in going on their farm, you would think that they had hardly any thing to do. Look at their operations.

They cut their hay early, before the July rains bleach it. They cut their wheat, and get it in dry, before the seed is likely to fall out. Their flax is pulled; a part before the seed is fully ripe. Their Summer fallow is not put off till fall. They cut their corn stalk tops, while the blades are green,—which should be well cured and kept to give cows and sheep. Their corn then receives the warmth of the sun which causes it to ripen before the frosts pinch it, or the fall rains mildew it. They cut up the butts with the ears on, and carry these to the barn, and husk out the ears, and take care of the husks and butts, which in the depth of winter, the cattle will eat without getting *dyspeptic*. This practice of cutting up corn on the hill, leaves the ground clear of rubbish; and saves hay for the use of March and April, two months when cattle require feeding with the best hay you have. Potatoes indicate by their tops when ripe, then pull them; and, if you live in an honest neighborhood, bury them up in heaps, on some elevated spot, where the water cannot injure them, that being a better way than to throw them into a damp or a freezing cellar. If you have an orchard, pick your apples from the ground in a clean state; rejecting all the rotten and wormy ones; you cannot make good cider, if you are a *stover*.

Look at an active, spry farmer. He breaks his fast, ere the sun shows his face;—and, when he has deposited his vote in the ballot-box, he has very little to do on his farm; because it is all done up timely and neatly.

Let such farmer cast his eye into his wood-lot. There is a great interest even in a wood-lot. You in the first place, cut all the under brush by the roots, with some old axe, whose best days are past; and cut and pile up all the fallen timber: some of this, by splitting and drying, may answer to mix with sound wood, and do very well; if wood is not scarce, you must not throw it away; even your brush makes good wood for many uses. This under-brushing and piling up all the dead timber enables you to pass among the trees with your teams with ease. You then select all the trees, as you need them, which have dead limbs, or are encumbered with too many branches. Thus year after year, you keep selecting, until your timber presents a most beautiful appearance. All the trees are vigorous, and from gradual exposure, there is little danger of their being prostrated by the winds; against prevailing winds, you should guard your trees by leaving the most stubborn on the windward side, to guard the others.

Who will say that such a farmer is ever pestered with a sheriff or constable at his door? The tax-gatherer never calls on such a man but once.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR OCTOBER—1831.

10 A. M.

10 P. M.

Days.	10 A. M.				10 P. M.					
	therm.	barom.	eter.	winds	sky	therm.	barom.	eter.	winds	sky
1	56	29.58		S W	fair	61	29.50		SW	cloudy
2	73	29.40		S W	fair	63	29.35		W	rain 2-10
3	64	29.38		NE	rain 1-10	52	29.52		NE	rain 1-10
4	47	29.33		E	do 2-10	52	29.08		N W	rain 9-10
5	51	29.15		W	cl 10hw	48	29.30		W	fair
6	50	29.50		W	cloudy	38	29.65		N	do
7	50	29.75		W	fair hd fst	46	29.70		E	rain
8	55	29.50		S E	ely 1-10	61	29.10		S	rain 3-10
9	62	29.25		W	cl y h w	46	29.50		W	rain 1-10
10	44	29.58		N	cloudy	42	29.58		NE	do
11	40	29.55		NE	do hw	34	29.56		W	fair
12	50	29.68		N W	fair	40	29.65		W	do
13	60	29.18		W	do	60	29.50		W	do h w
14	64	29.68		W	do	42	29.75		W	do
15	56	29.76		S W	do	52	29.79		S	do
16	70	29.72		W	do	58	29.65		W	do
17	68	29.65		W	do	56	29.67		W	do
18	64	29.43		W	cloudy	52	29.56		W	fair h w
19	58	29.60		W	cloudy	45	29.60		W	fair
20	56	29.64		S W	fair	41	29.60		SE	do
21	60	29.58		S W	do	48	29.60		S W	do
22	68	29.60		S W	do	60	29.54		S	dovry dry
23	72	29.48		S W	do hw	70	29.25		S W	cloudy
24	57	29.40		W	fair 1 in r	48	29.55		W	cl'y*
25	50	29.76		W	cl'y 1-10	45	29.77		W	do
26	56	29.60		S	do 2-10 r	60	29.53		S	do
27	40	29.70		W	rain 6-10	38	29.80		W	cl'y
28	42	29.80		W	fair	32	29.81		S W	fair
29	44	29.92		S	do	40	29.85		S	do
30	50	29.63		S	do	48	29.50		S E	do
31	50	29.10		S W	rain 2-10	42	29.10		S W	cl'y

The mean temperature of the observations is 51 deg's. 6 min., of the extremes of the observations 52 5, and of spring water 54.

Mean pressure, 29.578, deduced from the number of observations, that from the extremes is 29 50.

From the near approximation of these results, it is obvious that at the end of the year, the mean temp. and press. for each day of the year, will be accurately deduced from our tables.

The quantity of rain which fell during the last month in Philadelphia, amounts to 4.51 inches.

SAXONY SHEEP.

An opportunity now offers for the Farmers of this and the neighboring counties to supply themselves with choice stock of this valuable breed of sheep, as there is advertised 350 of them, which are to be sold at Canandaigua on Thursday the 17th inst. Certificates of blood are to accompany those sold. It may be well for those who are wishing to breed fine woolled sheep, to examine them previous to the hour of sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock. They are to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a reasonable credit given if desired.

The climbing Rattle-Snake.—According to the testimony of Lieut. Swift, Gen. Jessup, and Gen. Gibson, the Rattle-Snake at the south is a climber of trees, branches, &c. Now, as this fact, is new to the naturalists of the north, we beg of any who may read this article, to inform the public whether they know of any such habit of the Rattle-Snake in the northern parts of the United States. Perhaps in the discussion of this topic, it may be ascertained that there are two species of this reptile, which, during the first settlement of the Genesee country were found in plenty. We have never heard that any of them were ever found on trees or branches.

NEW FLOUR MILL.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to the Editor of the New-York Gazette, dated September 8, 1831.

"I have been somewhat interested within a few days by seeing a newly invented machine for grinding wheat, &c. of so simple a construction, that if the results are such as the inventor assures me they are, and I have no reason to doubt his word, because he has machines already in operation, and mis-statements could be easily detected, it must, in a few years, do away with the old method of grinding with stones. A machine capable of being worked by one man, grinds forty pounds of French (about forty four pounds of English) in an hour, capable of making more than a barrel of flour per day, allowing eight hours labor. The flour is bolted at the same operation and comes out superfine flour. It is made without heating the flour in the least, which is considered to add to the quality of the flour, and to render it more fit for keeping, and he assures me that it produces more flour from grinding it finer, and that the result of a trial made by the first baker in Paris, that there was a gain of eight per cent, in the quantity of bread over flour made in the ordinary way.— There appears to be no doubt of its success. The inventor is now constructing a machine of two horse power which, he says, will be capable of doing as much work as two pairs of six feet burr stones, worked by an eight horse power. This will make a revolution among the millers, but revolutions in these times are every day's occurrences."

These mills would be extremely useful in some parts of Ohio, and in Indiana. In dry seasons, the expense to the farmers to get their wheat and corn ground, is more than the grain is worth. In Indiana grist grinding is done in horse mills, lays a traveller.

From the New-England Farmer

LIVE FENCES OF THREE THORNED ACACIA.

MR. FESSENDEN—The rain having driven me within doors I sit down to comply with your request, in regard to the culture of live fences.

Your Providence correspondent should take up his three thorned locusts in his seed rows, and replant, for three reasons:— 1. That he may dig and pulverize his ground, an important requisite; 2. That he may size his plants; and 3. That he may insert them at regular distances. The two latter are essential to the beauty and regular growth of the hedge, and to its after management.

My practice is to plant at ten or twelve inches, generally in a single row, but sometimes in double parallel rows, one foot apart, where I require a very strong hedge. At two years from planting, autumn of 1830, I cut a part off at the uniform height of two feet. Another part I splashed, or bent and partially cut at that height, and wadded the tops horizontally to the right and left, alternately, of the contiguous plants, but all one way. Last spring I laid in a third parcel when in full foliage. All these have done well, and have made from three to five feet

of new wood. I think the laying or splashing is far the preferable way, as it presents a formidable horizontal barrier, which must strengthen with the growth of the hedge.— A fourth parcel, planted three years, about an inch in diameter, and 7 to 9 feet high, I design to lay this fall.

I generally manure the strip I intend for a hedge, and cultivate it with potatoes the summer preceding planting. I prefer two men and a boy to assist in planting. I draw a line where I intend to plant, and throw up a trench of the requisite depth and breadth for the roots of the quicks, and if the soil below is poor, go a little deeper, and throw in some surface soil at the bottom. The earth is all thrown to the front, and the back edge of the trench is made perpendicular, that the plants may be set upright and in a line. A boy drops the plants on the line or back side of the trench, and I proceed to plant, placing the heel of the plant against this side, and gauging it to a proper depth with my hand, when a man throws upon the roots a shovelful of earth, which keeps the quick in its position. This is repeated until the planting is completed. A second hand fills the trench; when the earth is trodden and the quicks are made to present a straight regular line. With two men and a boy I have planted 1000 and 1500 quicks in a day in my grounds.

The plan which I have resolved to pursue for after management, is to omit laying or splashing till the third year after planting, when the quicks will be about an inch in diameter, and then to lay them at a slight angle of 10 to 15 degrees, and at the height of two feet; to cut in the side wood every summer with the bill hook; keep the lower part of the quicks free from brush wood, and the ground about them free from weeds and grass; and at two years from the first splashing, four years from planting, to repeat the operation at the height of four or four and a half feet, when I think the fence will be complete, and require only an annual clipping with the bill hook, and become a complete barrier to every description of domestic animals.

I feel a strong confidence, that a substantial fence may be grown from the honey or three thorned locust in six, or at most seven years, from the seed, and at a less expense than it will cost to build and maintain any good fence for two years. Upon this last point, however, I am not prepared to give precise data. Yet I will hazard a calculation. Twenty plants are amply sufficient for a rod, and of course 1000 quicks will plant 50 rods. The 1000 quicks, at one or two years old, will cost \$5. Three men will easily plant them in a day. Allow a day and a half every year for cleaning and clipping the 50 rods. This will require 9 days' labor in the six years. Estimate the labor at \$1 per diem, and it gives for this item an aggregate of \$12; add \$5 for the quicks, and it makes a total of \$17, or 34 cents per rod, as the expense of planting and growing a live and permanent fence, proof against the depredations of boys and bulls. Triple this sum, and call the cost \$1 per rod, what a pittance is the expense compared with the advantages afforded by a fence of this description, which shall protect young crops from depredation, and in a measure from the bleak winds of winter, and which is permanent in its duration. The lowest price of a post and board fence here is \$1

per rod. It will last 12 years, and requires 5 per cent per annum to mend and keep it in repair. I have used no extra fence in protecting the hedge. I plant near an existing partition fence, and exclude cattle while the growth is tender. Cattle will seldom eat browse while they have good pasture.

J. BUEL.

Albany Nursery, Oct. 20, 1831.

ECONOMY IN FATTENING HOGS.

I have thrown by my steamer for hog food and substituted a boiler, and I think with manifest advantage. The former consisted of a 60 gallon cask, over a potash kettle, badly set. I could only work off four or five casks a day, with great labor and trouble and the apparatus required to be luted with clay at every operation. With my new kettle, holding 30 galls, which is a thin beautiful casting, I have cooked eight and nine barrels in half a day, and much better than by the steam process. This food consists of small refuse potatoes, of which I have nearly 100 bushels, or 15 per cent of my whole crop, pumpkins and a small quantity of Indian meal. A half day's boiling serves my hog family four for five days; and it is always kept prepared in advance. The actual expense of fattening hogs thus upon the refuse of the farm crop, is 50 to 75 per cent less than feeding with dry corn.

The economy of my apparatus consists much in setting the boiler so as to have all the advantage of the fire. The interior brick work is made to conform to the shape of the boiler, leaving an interval of four to six inches between them for the fire, round the whole exterior of the kettle, with the exception of a few inches at top, where the flange or rim rests upon the projecting brick. Thus the boiler is not only encompassed by the flame but the heat is augmented by radiation from the brick work. The fuel is burnt on a grate, which extends nearly to the kettle, four or five inches above the level of its bottom. My boiler being in operation while I am penning these remarks, I have ascertained, that a kettle of potatoes, with three pails of cold water, covered with boards, has been completely boiled in 18 minutes from the time they were put in, another boiling having been just previously taken out. My kettle was set by a son in his teens, without assistance, and was his first effort in masonry.

J. BUEL.

Albany Nursery, Oct. 20, 1831.

CHINESE MULBERRY. (*Morus multi-caulis*.)

We had two plants of the Chinese mulberry in our nursery last season, one budded, the other on its natural root. They both grew vigorously, and both were killed by the severity of the winter, root and branch. I mention this fact as suggesting a doubt whether this desirable plant will endure our winters. I would like to learn how it has fared in your neighborhood, during the last winter.

J. B.

Albany, 1831.

A PEAR, not to be PAIRED.—Dr. Baugh, of Montgomery co. Pa., left with the editor of the Philad. Daily Advertiser, a pear, weighing 2 lbs 6 oz.; largest circumference 18 inches; smallest 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This cannot be paired, ought not to be paired, but preserved, as the boast of Pennsylvania.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

Occasional sketches of the early history and settlement of the west are proper subjects for our agricultural journals. The article in your ninth number, upon the Genesee Country, is entertaining and instructive. Forty years ago, it could not have been anticipated or believed that six millions of acres then recently purchased for one million of dollars, would now be worth forty millions. But my immediate object in noticing the subject, is to request from a competent hand a proper correction or supply of some errors and omissions contained in the extracts from the New-York Gazetteer.

The author informs us that Phelps and Gorham purchased of the state of Massachusetts, five millions of acres, for one million of dollars, payable in consolidated securities, at par. What was the value of these securities? Were they worth 10, 30, 50 or 100 per cent? Without this information we learn little useful from the statement. We are told that in 1790, Phelps and Gorham sold to Robert Morris, 1,261,000 acres for eight pence an acre. This is at a reduction of about one half below the nominal cost.

What is the true state of the Holland Company's purchase? What did they pay? How much have they realized, and how much more have they a right to expect? Such different accounts are in circulation that a true explanation would interest many of your readers.

Mr. Spafford goes on to tell us that "in 1789, Oliver Phelps opened a land office at Canandaigua. This was the first land office in America, for the sale of her forest lands to settlers. And the system which he adopted for the survey of his lands, by townships, and ranges, became a model for the survey of all the new lands in the United States."

Here is much extraordinary information condensed into a narrow compass. During two hundred years after the first settlement of Virginia, to the purchase of the Genesee country, no wild lands had been for sale to settlers, though a nation of three millions had come into existence. The authorities are not now before me in the woods of Ohio, but I have read that William Penn and his successors had an office for the sale of land, and Lord Baltimore also. A land office in some form or other, probably existed in every colony.

But what I would more particularly notice, is the claim here set up in behalf of Mr Phelps, as the father of that beautiful system of land surveys established by congress, and extended through our whole national domain. A little attention to chronology will serve to expose the fallacy of this assumption.

Phelps and Gorham made their purchase in the year 1787, and a treaty with the Indians in 1788. Their surveys were afterwards. But the system referred to had been adopted by the United States, and gone into operation some years before it was introduced into the Genesee country.

On the 20th May, 1785, congress passed an ordinance to divide the Northwestern Territory, then so called, now the state of Ohio, "into townships of six miles square, by lines running North and South, and others crossing them at right angles." A beginning was ordered on the Pennsylvania line on the north bank of the Ohio river,

The ranges were to be numbered from east to west, and the townships from the river north. Each township, was to be subdivided into lots of one mile square, or 640 acres, in the same direction as the external lines. The lands to be sold at not less than one dollar an acre in specie or certificates of the United States debt. Seven ranges were surveyed and offered for sale.

On the 23d of July, 1787, congress authorized the sale of a million and a half of acres to the Ohio company to be laid off into townships and lots according to the ordinance of May 20, 1785, and the first effective white settlement in Ohio, was made under this purchase at Marietta, in April, 1788. In October, 1788, the Miami country was sold to John Cleves Symmes, and Cincinnati was laid out into lots the year following. This purchase and all the other lands of the United States, to this time, have been surveyed according to the ordinance of May 20, 1788, excepting some tracts chiefly for the army, which have been divided into townships of five miles square, and a small portion into 100 acre lots.

This system of survey has been attributed to various other persons besides Mr Phelps. Among others, to Mr. Josiah Meigs, late Commissioner of the U. S. Land office, to Jared Mansfield, Mr. Gallatin, and General Harrison.

All these gentlemen may have rendered some service; but the system was adopted before any of them came into public life. The Journals of the old congress will probably show who first reported the plan to that body. But before the revolution, a part of Connecticut, of Vermont, of New-York, and probably of other colonies had been surveyed on a system having much of the regularity and beauty of the Genesee country.

Ohio.

Y. Z.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

In the account of the Horticultural Exhibition contained in this Journal of the 8th instant, reference is made to a time "before our section of the country had been visited by autumnal frosts." It therefore appears that the frost has already occurred in the valley of the Genesee river; and in years past I have seen it near Avon, several weeks earlier than on the elevated lands of that district. With us, at this place, the most tender exotics remain uninjured in the open ground.

The occurrence of frost in low valleys, later in spring and earlier in autumn, than on the adjoining hills and open plains, is so remarkable that it can scarcely have escaped the attention of any person of observation who travels. In Jefferson's Notes on Virginia this phenomenon is noticed.—The ingenious author suggested that the loss of heat might be owing to some chemical combination; and this view has since been rendered plausible by comparing the frigorific mixtures with the production of carburetted hydrogen in marshy soils. But in deep valleys, many small tracts may be found very subject to frost, but not more injured by moisture than the adjoining lands which are free from such untimely visitations. I therefore conclude that we have not yet obtained the true explanation.

It has been shown (Gen. Flur. No. 17.) that the surface of the ground in clear calm nights, by radiating its heat, becomes much colder than the air only a few feet above; but that windy nights rarely (if ever) produce white frost, as the air is contin-

ually changing its position, and by sweeping the surface imparts a portion of its heat. Now a calm may prevail in a deep valley, when a light breeze is playing on the hill side; and the consequence may be, frost in the valley but none on the hill, notwithstanding its greater elevation.

P. S. 10 mo. 28, 1831. This morning we had our first white frost.

E. Y. ought to distinguish between a complaint and the simple enunciation of a fact. I only said, "He has omitted the black maple."—E. Y. asserts, "This is not strictly correct;" but Michael Floy, whom I consider the better expositor of his own language, courteously remarked, "You notice the omission of *Acer nigrum*. This species is not common here"—M. Floy had no wish to strain an improper meaning from his words. He made no attempt to prove that all maples which produce sugar, * are sugar maples; neither did he found an argument against me on the ignorance of others; but frankly admitted that my expression was strictly correct.

The eel winters in the Cayuga lake. Many barrels are annually caught near Union Springs, by cutting holes in the ice, and striking at random on the muddy bottom with the spear.

D. T.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

MILITARY TRAININGS.

No. II.

The object of our undertaking is to prove that the military tax is unequal, unjust, and useless. We attempted in our first number to show that it was an unequal tax,—and if we were successful upon that point we might perhaps argue thence with much obvious propriety, that a tax which was unequal must necessarily be unjust. But this conclusion will not universally hold true; military service can never be performed by every citizen, and of course cannot be required of every one; and it may not always be possible for those who cannot perform military duty to render an equivalent. The character of mankind is such that every government is more or less compelled to engage in war,—and we deem it absurd to deny that a government engaged in a just war, has a right to require the services of its citizens, capable of bearing arms; and especially of that portion best adapted for effective military duty. The tax thus imposed upon the young men of a country who are naturally better qualified for soldiers than the old or the infirm, may be, and in most cases must be much greater than that borne by other citizens; but it cannot be pronounced unjust merely because it is unequal. This brings us to the true and only question:—Is our Military System of any use? Does the public good require it to be continued? How burdensome soever the tax may be, if the true and permanent interests of the country requires that it be imposed, our citizens should submit to it without a murmur. The whole policy of society requires that private interest should be subordinate to the public welfare. If the sacrifice of a day or two of his time in every year were calculated to confer any real benefit upon his country, no individual would be at liberty to exercise his discretion upon the sub-

Marshall says, "All our maples yield a sap which affords pretty good sugar."

ject. The claims of *country* at such a time are not to be questioned; obedience to her call is the paramount duty. But Government has no right to exact a useless service, or to impose a burdensome tax which is not calculated to produce a benefit proportionate to its burdensomeness. The military tax, therefore, is not unjust merely because it is unequal. It cannot be unjust unless it is useless and unnecessary. We will attempt in our subsequent numbers to show that it is useless and worse than useless. S.

CHAPIN'S ADDRESS.

We are happy in giving our readers Mr. Chapin's excellent address, delivered before the WESTERN DOMESTIC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, at Lyons, 21st Sept. last. This is a clever exhibition of the writer's talents and research, and worthy of perusal by all classes.

Gentlemen of the Domestic Horticultural Society:

Improvement in the various arts applicable to the necessities, wants and pleasures of life, is the sure and abiding reward of well directed and continued exertion. Nature, prolific as she is, unaided by the industry and ingenuity of man, would furnish but a scanty subsistence for man or beast. But, with the aid of skilful industry, her products are multiplied an hundred fold, and the means of subsistence and enjoyment are augmented in an equal ratio. The development of new sources of delight, by constantly progressive attainments in knowledge, constitutes in a high degree, the joy of an immortal mind. We derive from the daily exercise of our senses, an argument, strictly analogous, in support of this proposition.—The eye becomes wearied by continually surveying the same object, however novel, or interesting it may have been, at the first view. A tune, however harmonious its notes, or melodious its strains, becomes irksome to the ear, by frequent iteration.—Much of the zest of the most delicious viands is lost by repeated use. Indeed, our pleasurable emotions are limited only by the extent and variety of our knowledge. It is undoubtedly true, that the wants and desires of mankind multiply as their knowledge increases; and these ever present and exciting motives are constantly impelling them to make higher and more persevering exertions, which are generally crowned by richer rewards. Every new acquisition in science is attended with an invincible desire to apply it, so far as may be consistent, to practical use, and derive from it some positive good. To this principle, may be ascribed, the astonishing improvements which have crowned the efforts of men of science, in all that pertains to the useful arts, for the last half century.

The state of horticultural improvement, in some good degree, indicates the social condition and refinement of society. In savage life, the unbroken and uncultivated earth, the rude, but magnificent forest, are the garden, and the orchard, from which savage man draws his daily subsistence. His desires, limited by his knowledge, seek their gratification in the chase, and in the simplest roots and fruits of the earth. He is an entire stranger to the highly flavored fruits, and esculent vegetables, which are to be found on the tables of civilized men. Most if not all, of the finest varieties of fruits, esculent plants and flowers, have been produ-

ced, and brought to their present high state of perfection, by experimental culture. Even the Romans, in the summit of their power, as we are informed by Pliny, cultivated but twenty-two sorts of apples. At the present day, two hundred and forty-one varieties of the same fruit, specifically known and described, are cultivated in the British nursery gardens, as dessert, kitchen and cider fruits. It seems, indeed, the kind Parent of the Universe designed, that improvement in the products of the earth, in variety, in quantity and quality, should in some degree, keep pace with the progressive increase intelligence and refinement of mankind.

It is a maxim of political economy, that other things being equal, the happiness on a given territory is in proportion to the population. The lowest stages of human society, of which voyagers and travellers have given any account, are to be found in countries where the population is the most thinly scattered. The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego and Van Diemen's land, are at the very bottom of the scale of human beings. They have not sufficient sagacity to cultivate the earth, and drag out a wretched existence in the constant search of food which consists of the lowest order of animal and vegetables. Every thing that voyagers have related of savage life is said to fall short of the barbarism of these people. "Their countenances exhibit the extreme of wretchedness, a horrid mixture of famine and ferocity; and their attenuated and diseased figures plainly indicate the want of wholesome nourishment."

"A few berries, the yam the fern root and the flowers of the different banksias made up the whole of the vegetable catalogue of the New-Hollanders," when visited by Capt. Cook. The most elegant repast of which this people appear to have any knowledge, consisted of some large grubs found in the body of the dwarf gum tree, and a paste, formed of the fern root, and the large and small ants bruised together, and in the season, adding the eggs of this insect. If this be a faithful picture of the simple condition of human beings, in the unsophisticated state of nature—and it is drawn from the most authentic sources—we look in vain for the charm which poets have attempted to throw around it, and cannot but rejoice, that we are so far removed from the primitive simplicity of nature, and are steadily advancing onward, in the high road of intellectual culture and social refinement. In countries where productive industry is unknown, and the inhabitants depend upon the scanty and uncertain products of the earth for subsistence the population must be, of necessity, thinly scattered, and the condition of the inhabitants, extremely wretched.

It is apparent, that the population of the old world is fast pressing up to the limit which nature has fixed as its most bounds, that is to say, the means which the earth can afford, under the highest state of cultivation, of subsistence. Indeed, it is not chimerical to suppose, that ultimately, the necessities of a crowded population will imperiously require, that the earth should be devoted to that kind of culture which will yield the greatest possible quantity of human sustenance. The Empire of China, one of the most populous portions of the globe, from the beginning of the monarchy has been devoted to agriculture. It is sta-

ted by Duhalde, that one of the Emperors of the highest reputation was raised from the plough to the throne. Another Emperor wrote several books on the manner of cultivating land, by manuring, tilling and watering it. To encourage the husbandman, a great festival in honor of agriculture is held each year, at which the Emperor himself proceeds in a solemn manner to plough a few ridges of land, and the princess of the blood, and other illustrious persons, connected with the government, hold the plough after him. It is natural to suppose, that these high honors paid to the cultivation of the earth, connected with the fact, that the husbandman holds the first place in the gradation of rank would have a powerful and salutary effect. The country of China is remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and for the sobriety and industry of the inhabitants. The whole surface of the Empire is, with trifling exceptions, devoted to agriculture.—It is stated, by Jesuit Premare, that the country of China, however fertile and extensive it may be, is not sufficient to support its inhabitants. "A Chinese will pass whole days in digging the earth, and sometimes up to his knees in water, and in the evening, is happy to eat a little spoonful of rice, and drink the insipid water in which it was boiled." This is said to be all they have in general. It is computed by Malthus, that the population of China is to that of France, according to their respective superficies, as 333 to 208, or a little more than three to two." According to this ratio, the State of New York would contain more than eight millions of inhabitants, or about one person to every three and an half acres of land; and upon the same relative calculation, the people within the territory of the United States would amount to the incredible number of 362 millions. Taking the population of France at 28 millions, which is somewhat short of the present enumeration, and the State of New-York in order to sustain an equal number, in proportion to their respective square miles, would contain 5,930,000, or nearly six millions of inhabitants. And should the ratio of increase continue the same it has been since the settlement of this country, for forty years more, the State of New-York will, at the end of that period, contain six millions of inhabitants. Give the State of New-York a population equal to that of Ireland, in proportion to their respective square miles, and it would contain upwards of 3,500,000 souls, which falls short of the numbers that the late Governor Clinton computed this State could sustain, about 700,000. This would give 213 to each square mile, or about one inhabitant to every three acres of land.

These facts and examples show, in a striking manner, the paramount utility of horticultural pursuits. These pursuits lead directly to a critical examination of the soils, of their adaption to the growth of particular vegetables and fruits, and to a knowledge of the nature and quality of these productions, and of the best mode of tilling, manuring and irrigating lands, in order to obtain the greatest possible quantity of the finest flavored fruits, and most nutritious vegetables.—Thus the necessities of man are constantly urging him to make further progress in science and the arts, and to draw from their illimitable domains, treasures rich and exhaustless, which in their turn, minister to the sustentation and enjoyment of human life.

The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed by their Creator, is perhaps, no unfitting emblem of the condition which the earth will ultimately assume, in order to meet the wants of the countless myriads of human beings who are crowding upon the stage of life and who are constantly multiplying wherever the means of subsistence can be obtained.

The most prosperous and happy condition of human society will be found, I apprehend, where the population is of a medium density, as in the States of New England, and where a certain and sufficient supply of the necessaries and comforts of life can be obtained, by the regular industry of the great mass of the inhabitants. Man is not a mere passive being. His pleasures flow from active principles in his nature. Inaction is the death-sleep of intellectual improvement and social enjoyment. A constant succession of labors, of some kind, is indispensable to his highest happiness, and when all other motives fail, it is kindly provided for his good, that that his natural wants oblige him to make reasonable exertion of his corporeal and intellectual powers. Without steady exertion and vigilant culture, man's moral and intellectual nature becomes a barren waste, or like

"——— an unweeded garden,

That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,

Possess it merely."

The paramount object of this Society, is to cultivate, improve and extend the taste for horticulture, as a useful art; for as such, it claims priority to any other. Objects of immediate and practical utility, in the present condition of horticulture among us, have the first claims upon our attention. The cultivation of green house plants, and ornamental shrubbery, and the improving and ornamenting of pleasure grounds, should be by no means neglected; but these, in the natural order of improvement, and in the scale of utility, are certainly, of secondary consideration. As a Society, we should not overlook what is necessary and useful, in order to obtain that which is merely elegant.

Among the esculent vegetables which claim and receive the fostering care of the Society, the potato, *solanum tuberosum*, is the most important, as it respects its wholesome nutritious qualities, its general acknowledged utility, and the universality of its culture.— It belongs to the natural family of the *Luridae*, several of which are deleterious, and all of which are forbidding in their aspect. It is a native of America, and was found by the first Spanish emigrants, growing wild and uncultivated. It was also found by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584, in Virginia, who returned to England carrying with them the potato, in 1586. It was the middle of the eighteenth century, before the excellent qualities of this vegetable, were generally known, even in England. It is now considered, universally, the most useful esculent that is cultivated, and its use has become general, throughout Europe and America. In its qualities, it approaches nearer to the nature of the flower, or farina of grain, than any other vegetable root production. Sir Humphrey Davy considers, that one fourth part of the weight of potatoes is nutritious matter. According to the experiments and analysis of this vegetable by Einhoff, "7630 parts of potatoes afford

ed 1153 parts of starch—fibrous matter a analogous to starch 540 parts—albumen 107 parts—mucilage 312 parts." The sum of these products amounts to about one third of the potatoes subject to the experiment.— Dr. Ives, professor of materia medica and botany, in Yale College, in an essay, on the comparative quantity of nutritious matter which may be obtained from an acre of land when cultivated with potatoes, or wheat, upon an average crop, says, "that the nutritious matter of the crop of potatoes to that of wheat, is, as 5000 to 1500," or about as three and three-fourths to one. Potatoes may be reduced to starch which can be preserved for any length of time, and used as a substitute for wheaten flour. New varieties are obtained by planting the seeds of the potato ball. Jefferson states, that the best round potatoes he ever saw, he found at Dijon, in France. The Pink-eye is one of the best varieties known for the table. This vegetable, on account of the ease of its culture, the certainty of its products, and the great comparative amount of its nutritious matter, will always occupy a place in the cottage and kitchen garden. And, I would beg leave, respectfully, to suggest for consideration, the propriety of offering a suitable premium, for the best potato, to be raised from the seed, and presented to the Society at the autumnal meeting in 1838, as it requires two seasons to mature the tubers.

The plum, the apricot and the nectarine, and, indeed, most of the smooth skin fruits, suffer much, throughout this region of country, from the attacks of the curculio. The ravages of this insect occasions incalculable injury to these fruits, and renders the cultivation of them, in some seasons, almost worthless. Trees, of the description above enumerated, thrive well in this part of New-York, and generally bear an abundance of fruit, until it is stung by this insect, when it withers and falls to the ground. It is thought, by some, not to be an extravagant assertion, that ten thousand dollars would scarcely repair the injury done annually by the curculio, within the bounds of this Society. It probably falls short of the real damage sustained. Various modes of protecting the fruit, and destroying this insect, have been suggested, none of which, so far as my knowledge extends, have been attended with complete success. Would not more experiments, on this interesting subject, to be made under the direction and patronage of the Society, the results of which should be communicated at some future meeting, be productive of salutary effects?

The culture of the vine is worthy the highest regard of the Horticulturist, on account of the delicacy, beauty, and richness of its fruits, and the generous flavor of its vinous products. Experimental culture was successfully applied to the grape, by the ancient Greeks and Romans, as well as by modern cultivators, in order to multiply and improve its varieties, and perfect its fruits. A detailed account of the manner of cultivating and pruning the vine, adopted by the ancient Greeks, is given in the travels of Anacharsis, the younger, as explained by Euthymenes. It furnishes signal examples of the ingenuity of this highly polished nation when applied to this kind of culture.

"To obtain grapes without stones," he observes, "you must take a vine-shoot and cut it lightly in the part which is to be set in the ground; take out the pith from this part, u-

nite the two sides separated by the incision, cover them with wet paper, and plant them in the earth. The experiment will succeed better, if the lower part, thus prepared, be put in a sea-onion before it is planted.— Would you wish to have on the same vine both black and white grapes, or clusters, the berries of which shall be some black and others white; take a shoot of each kind, bruise them in the upper part so that they may closely unite and incorporate, tie them together and plant them."

The Greeks adopted the low stock training which has been approved and followed in France. The Romans cultivated the tall stock, or running vine supported on trees or palisades. The Greeks were familiar with the process of propagating fruit by grafting. The difference of sex was admitted by them in trees and plants. Salt was one of the dressings used by them as a manure for their gardens. They were excessively fond of rustic employments, and enamored with the delights of a country life.

"See there the olive grove of Academe,

Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird

Thrills her thick-warbled notes the summer long;

There flowery hill Hymettus, with the sound
Of bees' industrious murmur, oft invites

To studious musing—

To sage philosophy next lend thine ear,

From Heaven descended to the low-roof'd
house

Of Socrates; see there his tenement,

Whom well inspired the oracle pronounc'd

Wisest of men; from whose mouth issued
forth

Mellifluous streams, that watered all the
schools

Of Academe's old and new.

(Remain for next week.)

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. VII
Education, continue—with rather an awkward attempt at Philosophizing.

MR. FLETCHER.—Practice, it is said, makes perfect. How I shall succeed, in philosophizing on paper, is very questionable, and so I set out with the above caution. The true business of Education, should be, I think, to form the character, diversified, of course, according to the various circumstances of individual cases, in which learning should be considered a part, not the whole. In this view of the subject, we may duly estimate the importance of sound good sense, in those employed as Teachers, not merely in literature, but in every thing connected with the formation of character, in the boy or girl. Work, then, and familiarity with work becomes a very important part of Education, not only for those who are to get a living by honest industry, in some way, but as a means of bringing into actual development, by use, those faculties, and powers, and energies, of body and mind, which are designed for future usefulness in the various duties and functions of life. He who can do nothing, is good for nothing, however much learning he may have. A "very learned schoolmaster," therefore, full of the gibberish of the "higher schools," as they are called, his latin, and "unknown tongue" wisdom, should never be entrusted with the Education of Farmers' children. There is

contagion in his example. With such men, learning is every thing, and that very every thing is mere literature. With a vacant mind, but a stuffed memory, such men are full of learned nonsense, but have no actual knowledge of any of the business of life. Their day, with that of 'legitimacy,' and the 'divine rights' of hereditary usurpers, has gone by: the Palace of Power, is now the Temple of Industry. Men must do something, as well as know something, and not merely be books, or guide posts! The drones of literature, the very soft heads of the underlings that come from College into the 'learned professions,' and from these into our Common Schools, as Teachers, are exactly the wrong sort of men for that office, in all that concerns the well being of the Farming interest.

How, then, are our Farming neighborhood Common Schools, which are very numerous, to be supplied with Teachers? I answer, select from among the Farmers' sons, of the same district, some young man of good sense, of good disposition, distinguished for his good qualities, and love of learning, and let him be your winter schoolmaster. He is a Common School man, and a common sense man, to whom one or two winters of experience, in teaching, may be of no small use, much to the satisfaction of the whole district. Try it once, in this way, and you will probably discover that the art of Teaching consists principally in the art of governing, and this in gaining the attention, by means of the affections, and by having something to impart, as food for the mind. I have tried this plan, both as a Teacher, as a Trustee of schools, and in sending to them, as a parent, and with the most perfectly convincing evidence of success.

Much has been said, within a few years, about Educating young men, as Teachers of Common Schools, and plans have been suggested for Schools designed solely for this purpose. It has been partially tried, and those very young men make it a road to other pursuits, and thus leave Common Schools to take care of themselves. We do not want men devoted to this business. Wherever there is a school district, and a school house, and school, there are also scholars, and of suitable age and qualifications, to serve in turn in the office of Teacher; and so it will always be, unless the British 'Rotten Borough' system, shall come into practice in our school districts, of which there is not much danger. The Teachers of Common Schools, should have received their learning in Common Schools, and by pursuing this plan, for a few years, more will have been effected towards 'raising their character,' of which much has been lately said, than by even a College, for supplying Teachers, or an Academy, for the same purpose in every county of the state. This is my opinion, Mr. Editor, and the result of as much experience as falls to the lot of most men, with ample opportunities for observation, as well in reading men, and things,—the schools, of all orders, and those who direct their operations,—as in reading books, and ruminating a little, occasionally. But of all mistakes, so common, that of employing young men who are fitting for College, to act as Teachers in Common Schools, is certainly one of the most pernicious, as respects the interests of those who patronize such schools. I would rather take a

Teacher, by casting lots, from the boys of the district, because his whole mind, whatever it might be, would all be in the school, and his efforts would be directed to the common good. He must be a rare bird, that has spare food for others, while on the wing to catch flies for his own journey, a bird of passage, only, whose example gives a wrong direction to the minds of Farmers' sons.

Some people, not absolutely devoid of good sense, however much they may seem to lack, in some of their conclusions, appear to act as if they thought affability, and good breeding, belonged only to fine clothes. They will be very polite when 'dressed up' as they call it, but most slovenly in their manners, at all other times. This is what I call a false exterior, an assumed character, in dress, but the real, in dishabille, undress, common dress, your every-day apparel.—That man, or that boy, or woman, or girl, who is not such, independently of fine clothes, is not fit to be a Farmer, or a Farmer's son, or wife, or daughter. The consciousness of self respect, must rest on something very different from mere dress, or even personal appearance, as to being finely or coarsely clad, fashionably or unfashionably, in full dress for a ball room, or in the garb of business. He who is suitably clad, for his avocation, is most honorably clad, and need not blush, at the presence of others, any more than the bee should, when seen by a butterfly.

Our cousins, in town, are town-people, citizens,—citizens of some note, in a city of some note,—and we are country Farmers, plain, homespun folks, as Farmers should be. When they visit us, it is all 'cousin this one,' and 'cousin that one,' hail-fellows-well-met, and so, indeed, it is, when we visit them, to do them justice,—for they really are good kind of folks,—and yet—I must speak plainly—they hardly ever 'cousin' us, in town, before some of their most wealthy and genteel acquaintances! Unless, indeed, as sometimes happens, the girls have all just been pinketed up, in city mode, when they, perchance, may have the honor of such presentation! Now, sir, for my philosophizing. The true philosophy, in my opinion, is, for Farmers to be Farmers, at home and abroad, and always to act like themselves, in dress in their own way. Let town people continue to call us 'rusticated,' while we call them pinketed, and there let these matters rest, cousin or no cousin. If country Farmers would all come to these conclusions, and live up to them, we should hear no more about the blushing of the working bees, caught in their working dress by the eye of the butterfly, sporting away its brief hours of life in a more showy raiment. We could then visit our town acquaintances, without new wardrobes, and return with more money than band-boxes, so as to keep our Farm clear of mortgages, and the marketing produce would become a very pleasant, instead of a painful business. I know many a Farmer, who dreads going to town, even with the produce of his Farm, and no mean quantity, as he would go to a horse-race, because of the many attendants, and so many wants. If these people could see the fashion only to laugh at them, as town people do ours, real Farmer fashions, their occasional visits to town would do them no harm. But the mischief is, that some people want to be what they are not, or to appear to be, and hence comes the misery.—The 'imports' of fashion are never entitled

to 'drawback,' for there are no exports.—With the fashion, goes also the pride, like the down of the thistle, always carrying the seed with it.

September 5, 1831.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

The disease of the pear tree, termed *blight*, has been less prevalent this year than during years past. But it seems to have assumed a new character, or changed its mode of attack. In the early part of the season I discovered that the epidermis on the bodies of several trees, of two to four inches in diameter had become brown in spots, and was cracked and separating from the true bark; and in some instances, I found the disease had extended to the wood. I immediately had them washed with a weak solution of chloride of lime, which seems to have restored them to health. I applied the chloride the preceding year to the stumps of some amputated branches, in some of which cases the disease had extended down upon one side of the bole of the tree. In every case the disease was checked, and the live parts have protruded beyond the dead wood. Although Mr. Lowell, whom I highly respect, and whom I am ambitious to propitiate, detests all theories, I am nevertheless induced to hazard my theory in this case. It is this, that the disease is owing to a minute insect, which preys upon the bark, and vitiate and poisons the elaborated sap; and that the chlorine destroys the insect and becomes an antidote to the poison.—From partial experiments, I am induced to believe, that the chloride will prove an efficient preventative to the mildew on grapes also. These suggestions are hazarded in the hope that they may lead others to make more satisfactory experiments. J. BUEL.

Oct. 20.

The Horse.—The Horse commonly lives to the age of 20 or 25 years, but from the cruelty of men, and art misapplied, his days are very much diminished, by the early application of over exertion and the unremitting continuance of it. His race is frequently begun before he is three years old. In the brake, lunge, or riding school at four years. At five and six, his utmost speed is exerted in the summer, on the trotting course, as a hackney, against time; and in winter, slipping and sliding about before a sleigh, when forced without feeling or fear, by an inhuman driver. At seven, he is either blind, foundered or spavined.—At eight, he gallantly shires in a stage coach, mail-stage, or Broadway Omnibus. At nine, he is seen to falter and stumble before the oyster or clam cart. At ten completely worn out with disease and inattention. And lastly, he falls a victim to the instrument of a veterinary surgeon, and old age gains him an honorable, exit at the Corporation Dock!!!—N. Y. Farmer.

To PRESERVE FEATHERS.—Some our fair o readers may not deem it uninteresting to learn the following very simple process for preserving ornamental feathers, &c, from the injury by insects. The articles must be spunged with weak lime water, and then dried. They should be kept in a very dry place, and when about to be used should be slightly beaten and shaken in the air.—[Boston Transcript]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the best things in a city or thriving village, is an intelligent, vigorous fire department.—The engines should be in perfect preservation: the firemen taken from among the mechanics and such business men as are active. None of your "pursey or sleepy"—no, they won't do. There is one thing to have them well trained: every one to know his business and his place. The fireman's hat and box coat, if in winter, should be at hand—every one knows this.

When the alarm is sounded, if there be good engines and fire officers of competent talents, every one goes at the hurrying, hazardous work, calmly and collected. It is like going into battle. It is so. You are fighting a foe, tyrannical as death. Men meet and repel dangers, when their arms and discipline are good.

Instead of writing an essay—we intended to introduce to the notice of our townsmen, some remarks on "The fire engine establishment at Edinburgh," which we hope will engage the attention of the respectable body of firemen of this place. It is from the London Mechanic's Magazine, of Aug. 27, 1831:—

For some months after this fire-establishment was organized, the men were regularly drilled once a-week, at four o'clock in the morning; but now, only once a-month at the same hour. Among many other good reasons for selecting this early hour, is, that it does not interfere with the daily occupation of the firemen. The chance of collecting a crowd is also avoided, as there are then comparatively few people in the streets; this is a matter of some importance, as a crowd of people not only impede the movements of the firemen, but, from small quantities of water spilt on the bystanders, quarrels are generated, and a prejudice excited against the corps, to avoid which every exertion should be used to keep the firemen on good terms with the populace.

The mornings too, at this early hour, are dark for more than half the year, and the firemen are thus accustomed to work by torch-light, and sometimes without any light whatever, except the few public lamps which are then burning. And, as most fires happen in the night, the advantage of drilling in the dark must be sufficiently obvious.

The inhabitants have sometimes complained of being disturbed with the noise of engines at so early an hour; but when the object has been explained, they have generally submitted, with a good grace, to this slight evil. A different part of the city being always chosen for each successive drill, the annoyances occasioned to any one district is very trifling, and of very unfrequent occurrence.

On the Tuesday evening preceding the drill, the captains are informed when and where the men are to assemble. These orders they communicate to the individual firemen. A point of rendezvous being thus given to the whole body, every man, who is not on the spot at the hour appointed, fully equipped, with his clothes and accoutrements in good order, is subjected to

a fine. Arrived on the ground, the men are divided into two parties, each party consisting of two companies, that being the number required to work each large engine, without any assistance from the populace. The whole are then examined as to the condition of their clothing and equipments.

The captains, serjeants, and pioneers of each company, alternately take the duty of directing the engine, attaching the hose, &c., while the whole of each party not engaged in these duties take the levers as firemen.

The call being given to move forward, the men set off with the engine at a quick walking pace, and, on the same call being repeated, they get into a smart trot. When the call to stop is given, with orders to attach one or more lengths of hose to the engine and fire cock, it is done in the following manner: No. 1 takes out the director or branch, and runs out as far as he thinks the hose ordered to be attached will reach, and there remains; No. 2 takes a length of hose out of the engine, and uncoils it towards No. 1; and No. 3 attaches the hose to the engine. If more than one length is required, No. 4 takes out another, couples it to the former length, and then uncoils it. If a third length is wanted, No. 3 comes up with it, after having attached the first length to the engine. If more lengths are still wanted, No. 2 goes back to the engine for another; Nos. 3 and 4 follow, and so on until the requisite length is obtained; No. 1 then screws on the director at the farther extremity of the last length. While Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are attaching the hose to the engine, No. 5 opens the fire-cock door, screws on the distributor, and attaches the length of hose, which No. 6 uncoils; Nos. 7 and 8 assist, if more than one length of hose is wanted.

Immediately on the call being given to attach the hose, the serjeant locks the fore-carriage of the engine, and unlocks the levers. The fire-cock being opened by no. 5 (who remains by it as long as it is being used), the serjeant holds the end of the hose which supplies the engine, and at the same time superintends the men who work the levers. The call being given to work the engine, the whole of the men, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the captain and serjeant excepted, work at the levers along with the men of the other company.

Although these operations may appear complicated, they are all completed, and the engine in full work, with three lengths, or 120 feet of hose, in one minute and ten seconds, including the time required for the water to fill the engine so as to allow it to work.

In order to excite a spirit of emulation, as well as to teach the men dexterity in working the engines, a competition is frequently caused amongst them. They are ordered to attach one or more lengths of hose to each of two engines, and to work them as quickly as possible, the first engine which throws water being considered

the winner. They are sometimes also placed at an equal distance from each of two separate fire-cocks; on the call being given to move forward, each party starts for the fire-cock to which it is ordered, and the first which gets into work is, of course, held to have beat the other. The call to stop is then given, and both parties return to their former station, with their hose called up, and every thing in proper travelling order; the first which arrives being understood to have the advantage.

We regret our limits will not allow our copying more largely from this interesting paper. In a schedule of fires and their consequences, from 1st Oct. 1825, to 1st Oct. 1829, there were 529 "turn-outs," of which 21 were total losses—69 considerable losses—199 trifling damages—211 foul chimnies—29 false alarms. This table shows the system good, and worthy to be worked after.

ST. RAPS.

A wise house holder, secures his house, his rooms, his fires, and takes care to leave his garments in such position, that he may be able to dress himself in the dark, at a moment's warning.

Who would purchase the gifts of power or fortune, by the loss of mental superiority?

He who would reproach a criminal in the hands of the executioner, would have the heroism to spurn a carcass.

Rulers, when surrounded with courtiers, without they possess minds of more than common stamina, see things through a mist, and bound their vision by a narrow compass. Some of the European monarchs disguise themselves as peasants and mix with the multitude to learn facts which they never could ascertain at the Palace.

The Philadelphia Exchange, as appears by one of the plans, published in the papers of that city, will be 100 feet by 146, including portico,—and only three stories high. The revenue calculated is \$14,000.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Gentleman, residing in the country, practically engaged in husbandry and having some knowledge of science, literature and politics, wishes to engage with some publishers of our Periodical Works, in supplying articles and papers for the public press. He has been for many years, a pretty liberal contributor, but always voluntary and gratuitous, in which he has probably done his part. He now asks a reasonable compensation for the fruits of his leisure and experience.—Reference, N. Goodsell, Editor Gen. Farmer

REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES

State of New-York, Comptroller's Office.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Sec. 76 of Title 3, of Chap. 13, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, that unless the lands sold for taxes, at the general tax sale, held at the capitol in the city of Albany, in the months of April and May, 1830, shall be redeemed, by the payment into the treasury of the state on or before the fifth day of May next, after the date hereof, the amount for which each parcel of the said lands was sold, and the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the date of the sale, to the date of the payment, the lands so sold, and remaining unredeemed, will be conveyed to the purchasers thereof. Dated Albany, 12th Oct., 1831.

oct 25 SILAS WRIGHT, Jr. Comptroller.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

TO FARMERS.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Farmers, the close of the year is approaching, and we sincerely hope that you will all be aware of the importance of closing your farming business and accounts with it. Not that there should actually be a suspension of business at that time, but that you may say to yourself, I have finished the year's labor; I have settled all my accounts, and I know exactly what the profits of the last year have been. Under such circumstances, a man can commence a New Year with more hopes than when his accounts are unsettled, and he at a loss whether his last year's labor has been attended with gain or not. To those who have hitherto neglected to keep accurate accounts of their farming operations, we would earnestly recommend that they immediately make preparations for so doing, the coming year; and as an inducement, we offer one year's numbers of the Genesee Farmer, to the one who shall keep his farming accounts in the plainest and most accurate manner; keeping Dr. and Cr. with each important crop, and giving the full amount of capital employed in lands, stock, utensils, &c. &c.; and transmitting to us at the end of the year, a duplicate or copy of such account, which we will publish, if requested. Were a few such accounts kept by our practical farmers and published, the public would be in possession of facts from which they could draw conclusions as to the interest which might be expected from capital invested in agricultural business, which information they are deficient in at this time.

It has been said that farming is a hard laborious business, and is attended with but small profit; and with these impressions, parents who have sons to provide for, have selected professions in preference to agriculture; but we think that were the accounts of the farmers as accurately kept as those of merchants and mechanics, and they as industrious, that the balance of profit would be in their favor. Other reasons are advanced in favor of professions, as inducements for young men to engage in them, many, which we think are ridiculous and absurd; but many of them are rendered so by the farmer's own consent, and of course they ought not to complain. One powerful reason advanced is that "the farmers have little or no influence in public business;" this we grant is correct, and why? It is not because they have not as much interest at stake as other classes of society;—neither is it because there is a want of intellect among them: but because they underrate their own consequence, both as to numbers and capital; and if they abandon their own interest, who can they expect will take care of it. If any society is formed of which the farmers compose the majority, and officers are to be appointed, who do they elect?—any but a farmer. If town officers are to be chosen, who do they vote for?—any but farmers. If for the county? sometimes a mechanic is taken, out of compliment;

but rarely a farmer. If for a State or Congressional representation, who do farmers make choice of, or rather who do they vote for, (for they are not allowed to select; this is done by the office-hunters themselves)? Not for farmers. Why is all this Egyptian bondage, that farmers must serve task-masters whose interests are separate and contrary from their own? Is it because the retirement of an agricultural life has a tendency to render those who pursue it modest and retiring, that they allow themselves to be brow beaten by a class of people who consider *brass* a more useful metal for many purposes than *gold*; or because from their constant occupation, they have not time to collect together and form compacts for self-aggrandizement? What class of men were the pride and boast of Rome, during her days of prosperity and glory? Her Farmers. Who was it that led our armies, which repelled the despotic power of England, and gained for us our Liberty and Independence? It was Washington; a name which will stand first upon the roll of fame when all the tyrants of the old world shall be forgotten; and he, be it remembered, was a *Farmer*. Now let us conjure you to have that respect for yourselves, which you are entitled to—Spend now and then an evening making calculations upon your numerical strength and importance; then upon your capital compared with that of all other classes, in which, remember there are but two kinds of capital,—landed property and labor—all other kinds of property being representations of these two; then reflect upon what proportion of influence belongs to you in national affairs, and whether you do justice to yourselves and families by delegating it to others. Finally, qualify yourselves for any business, and so consider your own that you may think it worth reducing to order, which will be sure to convince you, that when so followed, it is attended with as fair a profit, and as much peace of mind as any other; and that many of the greatest as well as the best of men of all enlightened nations, have been FARMERS.

NOTHING NEW.

"There is no new thing under the sun," said Solomon, and surely he was a wise man. Some of our readers may feel disappointed at not finding something new in every paper—some discovery of plants or animals which were never heard of before, or some new invention for making sugar out of potato tops, or fattening hogs with saw-dust, or some short way of procuring riches without labor. Now all these would be very pleasant, and we will keep a good look out for them; and should any such improvement be made, we will be sure to give our readers the earliest information: but in the mean time, we would remind them of an old decree, which we believe is yet in full force, which is that we "must eat our bread in the sweat of our brow." The march of improvement is slow: wise and cunning men have been engaged in agriculture for many centuries, and it requires much study to learn what has been done before us; otherwise, we might rack our brains to invent something new to ourselves, which when we had perfected, we should find had already been done by those of old; and we should subscribe to the declaration of the wise

man—To learn what has been, and take the advantage of known principles by suiting them to existing circumstances, is as useful as to be searching for the Philosopher's Stone, which is to convert all our iron into gold.

CALVES.

It will be found particularly useful before the weather becomes severe, to pay attention to calves, as they are tender stock the first winter. They should be learned to eat provender, Indian meal, &c.; and this should be done before they begin to lose flesh, which they will do before Christmas, unless they are strictly attended to. Those calves which were not allowed to suck the cows, will be learned to eat more readily than others, but all should be attended to until they eat readily, after which, it is an easy matter to winter them in such condition as you choose, but according to the old maxim, "it is bad policy to keep a calf all winter and allow him to die in the spring;" which sometimes happens, unless they are early learned to mess.

FENCES.

We have noticed what we consider to be an evil in farming operations, and one which is very common; that is, *allowing fences to get out of repair in the fall of the year.*

There appears to be an inclination in cattle to congregate; and they seem much more disposed to ramble, than at other seasons; therefore, unless fences are in repair, they contract unruly habits, which it may be difficult to break them of, the coming year. Fences which have stood through the summer, are not as strong after the fall rains have commenced, as they were during the dry weather: posts and stakes are more easily pushed down, and rails, when wet, slide more easily than when dry; therefore, those who would keep their stock in order, should give a little attention to their fences. Besides contracting bad habits, cattle do much damage when they are allowed to range over the whole farm. Trees are browsed off—grass grounds which are soft are trodden up, and the surface rendered uneven, stack yards are broken; and hay consumed before it is necessary. Instead of allowing fences to go out of repair, this is a proper season for repairing them. The weakness of rails is quite as easily discovered when wet, as when dry, and such as are unfit for any other use, should be taken to the wood house before covered with snow. Stakes and posts are more easily driven in the ground, than at midsummer; and by doing repairing in the fall, much will be gained in the spring. Besides these reasons for repairing farms in the fall, when we see the fences down, and the whole farm laid to the common, we are apt to form unfavorable opinions of the occupant. Now some of our readers will say this is nothing *new*. No; its being *common*, is the reason why we have mentioned it.

LAYING DOWN PLANTS.

There are many tender plants that do not endure the winters of this latitude without protection; which, nevertheless, are sufficiently hardy to prevent the necessity of taking up the roots, and

only need the tops so covered as to prevent being too often frozen and thawed: such are some of the tender kinds of European Grapes, Figs, Hydrangeas, &c.; a very convenient and safe way of protecting such are, to bend them down and secure them with hooks, and cover them with green sward or sods, laid upon them grass downward, as in removing them in the spring, the operator is not as apt to injure the plants as when covered with mould.

THE SEASON.

We have been informed by a gentleman from Grand River, U. C., that there has been more rain during the months of September and October past, than is remembered to have fallen during the same months in any former year, by the oldest inhabitants. In much of the country, the farming operations have been greatly retarded, and much ground prepared for winter wheat, remains unsown. Our informant gave it as his opinion, that there was not more than half the quantity of winter grain sown, that there would have been, had the weather been as favorable as usual. If this is true, it will be detrimental to the farming interest of U. C., as the country upon the north side of Lake Ontario, is the only part of the province where a surplus produce of wheat is grown. In a communication from N. Herbermont, to the editor of the American Farmer, published the 21st October, dated Columbia, S. C. Sept. 24th, he says, "with us, all this summer has been an almost uninterrupted series of rains; such, I believe, as was never witnessed by our oldest inhabitants." This gentleman is engaged in the cultivation of grapes, and making wine; and observes that in consequence of the continued rains, the *must* or juice of his grapes did not contain so much saccharine matter as usual, and that three quarters of a pound of sugar to the gallon is necessary to bring it to the same specific gravity, as that of last year. Many of his grapes burst, and he estimates that he lost 100 gallons of wine in consequence, upon one sixth of an acre; yet, notwithstanding, he made 260 gallons, or at the rate of 1500 gallons per acre.

The following challenge is from the National Intelligencer: and although we have not been so particular as to weigh, yet did not omit to count the potatoes produced from one hill presented to us, which numbered 80 great and small, and measured about half a bushel; but we are not sure they were of the "true Irish breed;" but think they were *American*, as we were assured they were natives of the state of New-York:

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—The following certificate, from two respectable citizens, shows what the land in this neighborhood is capable of, under good cultivation. We have seen these potatoes; they are of the true Irish breed.—*Nat. Intel.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 31, 1831.—We certify that we were present when twelve potatoes (raised on the farm of Mr. Adam Lindsey near the Navy Yard,) were weighed, and that the same weighed seventeen and one half pounds good weight, averaging nearly one and one-half pounds each.

GEORGE B. McKNIGHT,
WM. SPEIDEN.

3275 squirrels were shot in a hunt, at Norwalk, O., on the 30th October, averaging 15 to each hunter.

CHINESE MULBERRY. (*Morus Multicaulis*.)

In answer to the inquiries of J. B., respecting this plant, we would inform him that we are not aware of there being more than two or three plants, which have been wintered in this county, all of which withstood the severity of the climate, without any material injury. A few years will determine whether it will supersede the common White Mulberry, for feeding silk worms, as there has been several imported into this county this fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD.

It appears to be the opinion of many, that America possesses greater mines of wealth, than any other nation in the world. This we believe to be the fact, and that we have also some of the best mining instruments ever invented; among which, *cast iron ploughs* and hinge drags should be placed in the (fore) ground, by those who would gather the precious metals.

Review of the Cincinnati Markets.—The following is from the Western Tiller, of October 29th, 1831:

Flour, superfine, per bbl.	\$4,50
Wheat, per bush.	,75
Hemp, per ton,	120,00
Lard, per lb.	,08
Pork, mess, per bbl.	12,00
Linseed Oil, per gall.	1,00

Should these prices continue, the farming interests of the state will increase beyond precedent.

The following prices of forced fruits and vegetables, in Covent Garden Market, is from London's Gardener's Magazine for 1826, and is quoted to show the encouragement which gardeners receive in England, for producing early or rare specimens:

Feb. 7.—Asparagus 10 to 12s. per 100.
" Apples 16 to 20s. per bushel.
" Cucumbers 21s. per brace.
March 21.—Colman Peas 21s. per doz. and thought cheap.
" Strawberries 3s. per ounce.
" Sweet Water Grapes 2l 2s. and upwards per lb.
April 24.—Grapes 21 to 30s. per lb.
" Strawberries 2s. per oz.
" Apples 21s. per bushel.
May 16.—Cherries 12 to 16s. per lb.

At those prices, we think our gardeners would furnish as fine articles as could be found in Covent Garden Market.

The following note is appended to a communication on *American Grapes*, in a late number of the American Farmer, and we publish it for the information of the writer, who is one of our most esteemed correspondents.

[The writer of the above will accept our thanks for his excellent article, and we solicit a continuance of his correspondence, feeling well assured that a portion of our columns cannot be better occupied than with the productions of such a pen. The article he speaks of in a private note, which was received last spring, remains for the ultimate decision of the committee in January next. We regretted the necessity that called for this delay, and the more so, as it post-

poned the pleasure we shall derive from the appearance of that article in our columns.—Will the author favor us with his address that we may be enabled, as a small mark of the high estimation in which we hold his writings, to send him our journal?]

Several communications have been received since the portion of our paper allotted to them, was filled, which will appear next week.—We make room for the following in this place:

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

A late number of the New-York Farmer contains the "valedictory" of "I Guess." Finding himself unqualified for argument, he has closed his career with prevarication.

The Editor of the New-York Farmer is also inclined to withdraw. He appears to have just found out that it is *small business* for the conductor of a respectable paper to endorse the buffoneries of his correspondent; and I congratulate him on the discovery. Q.

THE FARMER.

The farmers have a fine season to gather their late crops; to make up their apples into cider: to bring their wheat to market; and lay in their winter stores.

There are some men who pretend to be farmers;—who plough, and hoe, and sow, and harvest;—all these things are done well enough. But, when Old winter is sifting his snow flakes at their ears, spend their time in sleigh riding—at taverns—shooting matches, and make a dozen christmases and New-Years, during the winter. What is the consequence? Their flocks and herds are attended by boys, or not at all; the *top-rails* of their fences are burnt off until the boys reach the ground; their orchards; garden; nursery; are browsed and destroyed; their low wet meadow land, trodden up by cattle, and rooted up by swine. About the first of April such a farmer finds his cattle just able to rise alone: his sheep dying with disease; his barn empty; his cribs empty; his granary ———. The man seems to come to himself,—he goes to work like a slave, to put his grounds under fence,—and to prepare his lands for the plough.

Such a man is not a farmer.

If the picture is a true one of any farmer in Monroe county, we hope the *Temperance Society* will give him an *Almanac*.

Convention of Tanners.—About a month since our townsman, Jacob Graves, in consequence of not being able to obtain the insurance of his large and extensive Tannery, from a positive refusal of the Insurance Companies in this State, to insure Tanneries,—proposes to the tanners in the State to hold a Convention of tanners in each county, for the purpose of concentrating and making a schedule of the number, value and business of the tanneries in the several towns, with a view of applying to the Legislature, for an act incorporating the Tanner's Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. G. estimates the capital invested in tanneries, at about \$5000,000.

We notice in a Utica paper, that Thomas Williams of Vernon, and Hubbel & Curran, and S. Lightbody, of Utica, concur in Mr. Grave's recommendation, and have called a meeting of the tanners of the county of Oneida, on the 30th November instant.

More effects of whiskey.—Richard Sinkey, was lately put on his trial, for the manslaughter of Samuel Mayfield, of Johnstown, O.; it appearing however, that the cause of the death of Mayfield, was owing to the interference of Sinkey, in preventing a quarrel between two other persons, who had assembled with others to drink at his own house, after a log-rolling.

It is well known to be a very common practice in new countries, to invite all the neighbors to logging-bees, (or busys) raising-bees, &c. There appears to be some necessity for these mutual assistances, where a neighbor is empty-handed, and no harm would arise, if they would banish whiskey from the loggings, and the raisings.

But, experience has proved that in all new settlements, the *worm of the still*, creeps along, and raises its ugly head, ere a meeting house, or a school house, and in some instances, as soon as a grist mill, and long before a saw mill is built or in operation.

We have therefore to raise our voice against these practices or precedents; but we will not do so without suggesting a remedy.

If a farmer has not the means to hire men to aid him in rolling his logs together, let him exchange works, himself and team; two good teams and four able bodied men will log off an acre sooner than ten of your dissipated, lank fellows who lank about from *busy to busy*; their work is done better; teams are not strained or abused by whiskied drivers; and, log-rollers, depend on it you would be the gainers. And, after the frolic of work is over, the danger from the frolic of play, is dispensed with entirely.

At raisings too, of log as well as frame houses, it has been common to congregate from 30 to 40 men, boys, including all the sots and lazy fellows of the neighborhood. Now, it is rarely the case, when ten good hands are not able to put up almost any frame; and these ten generally do all the lifting at the raisings, as the sots and lazy fellows do little more than to take hold of the timber or log without lifting a pound, and are only in the way. It is as well known, that these drunkards and sloths are unfit, and are never trusted to go aloft, and are of no use.

Therefore, should any man having such jobs to do, hire his hands, and get good ones, by the day, and banish whiskey, he would be the gainer.

Whoever has been at a raising or a busy, who has not seen, after the frame is up, the wrestling ring formed; next a rough-and-tumble or fighting ring is formed. Men transformed into beasts, for the time being, to triumph by the force of strength over his brother animal, either in wrestling or fighting. How many broken limbs,—sprained limbs,—dislocated limbs,—and homicides, are the consequence?

Therefore, farmers, give up all bees, or busys; they are *unprofitable*; they are the precursors of broken limbs, maimings, and death.

Daniel Zane, living on an island in the Ohio River, near Wheeling, planted a pumpkin seed, which produced a vine, covering an area of 60 feet square; bearing 45 pumpkins, averaging 27 lbs. each, in all 1215 lbs.

Jonas Abby, of Middletown, Va. has invented a machine, by which any one can cut from one to 20 pairs of boots at a single stroke of the machine. He asks \$20 for the right of a shop.

CANAL COMMERCE.

FLOUR.—There has been shipped east on the canal, for the last 31 days ending on the 15th inst. sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-seven barrels of flour—(67,477.)

There has also been collected at the Collector's Office, at this place, thirty-two thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and eighty-four cents.—(\$32,311 84.)

For the last month, boats have been crowded with down freight, and, from the appearance of the weather, for three weeks to come, to canal will remain open.

Bruff's Elevating Power Engine and Compressing Machine.—We were invited to call and view a model of the above mentioned Machine, at the house of Dr. Ezra Strong, who is the proprietor of a patent right of the same, near the Globe Building, in this village. The model is not very perfect, but sufficiently so, to represent the great power and utility of this discovery of a new principle in the application of the *double lever, double windlass, and capstan*; it is the *union* of these powers, that is now patented.

The machine can be applied in raising vessels, steam and canal boats; weighing anchors; discharging cargoes; elevating goods into the lofts of warehouses and stores; elevating stone and other heavy materials in building churches, mills, &c.; elevating stone from quarries, canal beds, coal from pits, or ore from mines; loading rail road cars, with heavy articles; elevating or removing buildings; hauling ships or boats on marine rail ways; pressing cider, cotton, cheese, tobacco, &c.

It is unnecessary to give a technical description of this machine. The simplicity of its construction, will enable any ingenious carpenter to complete the wood work, and the parts necessarily composed of iron, are easily obtained. The use of the capstan is to lower the articles which have been raised, when necessary to do so; or that can be used to lower goods into cellars, boats, vessels, &c. They may be constructed of any size required; from that to raise a steam boat, as well as to press a cheese. It is the ease and facility of accomplishing the object which may be desired, which recommends them to the attention of merchants, and others.

We understand that rights for States, Territories, counties, cities, towns, and single rights, will be for sale, as soon as several models can be completed.

We respectfully invite merchants, and others, to call and see it.

From the Lowell Journal. SILK MANUFACTURE. NO. IV.

Cottons and woollens may justly be considered, in a great measure, as articles of necessity, and hence it is not to be wondered at, that many should be of opinion that the United States should not be dependent for them in their commerce with foreign nations, liable to be interrupted by wars, and by various other circumstances. But silk can never be considered in that point of view: it is an article of mere luxury, which governments have sometimes found it prudent to prohibit altogether.

It is certain that the American ladies would be as handsome and as lovely in their muslins and chintzes as they were some years ago, or as when clad in the lutestrings,

florentines, and Gros de Naples of Italy and France. The men use but little silk in their vestments, and for articles of furniture, silk might be easily superseded by other stuffs not less elegant. It is therefore greatly to be lamented, that America should annually incur an enormous debt for an article of merchandize, that might be so easily dispensed with. But as that cannot be avoided, there is no other remedy than to find the means of discharging it. It is always alarming when there is a great excess of importations from foreign countries over exportations; an excess which must be paid for, either in articles of value, or bankruptcies. The latter mode of payment never takes place till the former is exhausted; and it cannot be denied that it is as ruinous to nations as to individuals. It destroys credit, which of all articles of commerce is the most valuable.

If a rich and growing article of exportation may be pointed out as an annual set-off to the excess of importations, a real service will be rendered to the United States. This article is at hand, and is American silk.

It appears by the report made to Congress by their Committee on Agriculture, on the 22d May, 1826, that in 1821 the importations of manufactured silks into the United States amounted to \$4,486,424; of which \$1,057,233 were exported; and by a gradual increase in the course of four years, the importation amounted to \$10,271,577; of which only \$2,565,742 were exported, leaving a balance of \$7,705,735 to be paid for. It has gradually increased, and the consumption of the present year may be fairly estimated at \$10,000,000.

Fortunately for the United States the nations that supply us with manufactured silks are as much in want of the raw article, as their customers are of their fabrics. France imports annually to the amount of thirty millions of francs, of raw silks; which Great Britain purchases annually to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. These two sums exceed fourteen millions of American dollars.

Here then are two rich and increasing markets offered to the industry of the American people for the sale of their raw silk.—They must expect to meet competition with other nations: but the superiority of the American silk will insure them a preference.

The Bengal silk, which England imports to the amount of one half of her whole stock, is defective in its preparation. But for that object, it is probable England would supply herself entirely from that quarter, as Bengal is a part of her dominions; of course her Bengal silk can only be employed in the coarser manufactures, while those of Italy are used for the finer and more delicate stuffs.

I conclude from these premises, that the United States have a fair prospect of enriching themselves by the sale of raw silk, if they will raise it in sufficient quantities, and prepare it in the manner required by the European manufacturers. V.

Squashes.—The editor of the Camden (S. C.) Journal, says, that a place in that state, called Hanging Rock Creek, can *outsquash* any other place in the state. A gentleman raised the past season one weighing *one hundred and twenty-two pounds*. This *outsquashes* the whole tribe of story tellers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

THE MAN ROOT.

The "Man root" is without doubt the *Convolvulus panduratus*. It is cultivated in several gardens in this vicinity; and I have a variety with double flowers, an offset of which I should be glad to send to the Editor of the Genessee Farmer. It has been in bloom a long time during this season.

THE SWEET POTATO.

The sweet potato was successfully cultivated perhaps more than thirty years ago by Samuel Falkenburg, of Romulus, Seneca county. The only difficulty he found was in preserving the "slips" through the winter; and when these perished, in procuring others from the south, in time for planting. Since those days, however, the facilities of intercourse with distant places, have greatly increased.

I had long wished to cultivate this plant, but had failed in some attempts to procure the "seed." Most unexpectedly last spring, G. T., of Owasco, generously sent me a supply. Without delay, I placed them in a hot-bed; and by the time the warm season was confirmed, I had sprouts in plenty for my purpose. My success has been very encouraging. On opening a hill at the request of a friend, he exclaimed, "This sight is worth five dollars! I am now satisfied that we can raise our own sweet potatoes." One weighed twenty ounces.

The soil in which these grew is not such as I prefer; and I have been much gratified with the still better success of my friend, Dr. S. Musher, of Union Springs. In his garden, one slip produced eleven pounds. The largest potato weighed two pounds ten ounces, and another two pounds six ounces. The soil is a sandy loam, which was dressed with well rotted manure in the spring.

Muck from the woods, mixed with common earth, in equal portions, forms a very light rich soil; but in this, the sweet potatoes though numerous and well shaped, were small. Unquestionably, a sandy soil is the best.

The red sweet potato is the kind we have both cultivated; but I observe that H. G. Spafford in No. 6 of this journal says, "The white are the earliest and the best for our climate." Again in No. 18, he adds, "Two years experience satisfies me that the white sweet potato is preferable for this climate and my soil.—The crop here is double in quantity, and the potato no way inferior in quality." Dr. M'Chesney prefers the red and yellow to the white; but the climate of his residence varies considerably from ours. D. T.

P. S. The editor of the New England Farmer, says, "No economical method of preserving the slips for seed during the winter in New England, has yet been discovered to our knowledge." Last winter Dr. Musher kept the slips which produced the potatoes above mentioned, in dry sand, in a warm place. Small slender potatoes of the thickness of one's finger, or even less, are preferred. Those have less surface exposed than large potatoes, and a far less quantity of succulent matter, liable to damage and decay.

1,360,850,407,163 gallons are yearly evaporated from the earth and sea. Of course, that quantity of rain, snow, sleet, and hail, must fall.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

In addition to the list of ornamental trees contained in your 93d page, allow me to recommend the Cucumber Tree. It is a species of Magnolia, known in Botany as the *M. acuminata*. It is very common about Cleveland, and in many other parts of the Reserve. It resembles the white wood or poplar (*Liriodendron*) more than any other tree; is as tall, not quite so large, with a smoother bark, and is found in a similar soil. The flower is not so conspicuous, but its abundant scarlet fruit, of the size and form of a small cucumber, is highly ornamental, as are also its very large shining leaves. There is no cleaner tree, and its stately form and beautiful foliage recommend it in my view as the finest native tree of this climate, for lawns and avenues. E. Y.

Cleveland.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

PROTECTION OF GARDENS.

If some of your legal friends will furnish you for publication a brief abstract of your laws under the revised system, for the protection of your gardens and orchards, he might render an essential service for the direction of your New-York readers, and for the instruction of legislators in other states. In Ohio, the law gives us practically no protection. To plunder gardens, orchards, corn-fields, or woodland, is not a penal offence. The sufferer may commence an action of trespass, and in nine cases out of ten, he will have the costs to pay. So great is the evil in many villages, as to render it useless to attempt the cultivation of the finer fruits. Imprisonment for debt is virtually abolished. By our law, any person in custody upon mesne or final process in any civil action, shall be forthwith discharged on taking an oath that he has no property liable to execution. The business is done in five minutes. The greater part of the population of any village may every day and hour go with impunity, into a neighbor's land, and take, at pleasure, fruit, corn, or timber, and set the owner at defiance. The only remedy is, an appeal to Lynch's law, or the law of force. Z.

Ohio.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

MILITARY TRAININGS, No. 3.

The question in regard to the injustice of the military tax, we stated in our last number, depended entirely upon the utility of the militia system. It was conceded that the only point was whether the public good required the continuance of that system. In discussing this branch of the subject, we shall in the first place, contend that there is no longer any necessity or occasion for the exaction of Military duty, with reference to the internal condition, and to the external relations of our country. The reasons which led at first to the establishment of the militia system, no longer exist—our government was then in its infancy. We were surrounded by numerous hostile tribes of Indians, and were liable to be engaged in war with several of the European nations. A seven years war had reduced us to poverty, and involved us in debt.—Our population was tein, and scattered over a vast extent of territory—and it became a matter of necessity to provide for the common defence by familiarizing our citizens to arms and military disci-

pline. Anterior to our revolution, the frequent inroads of the Indians upon our settlements, and the barbarous cruelties committed by them, compelled the inhabitants to be constantly armed, and to perform alternately the duties of a soldier and a husbandman. Hence, it was supposed by the founders of the Federal Government, that it was necessary to establish a general militia system for mutual protection and defence—and indeed the exigences of the times demanded some such provision for the security of our new inland settlements.

But the case is now greatly altered. We have become a populous, wealthy and powerful nation. We have a small standing army, and a respectable and growing navy. We have fortifications and garrisons at all important posts. We have arsenals in all parts of the country filled with arms and military stores. We have military schools fitting young men for the command of our armies, whenever we shall need their services. We are at peace with all the world. Our local advantages and internal resources are such that there is no nation that will be anxious to make war upon us, and there is none near us hardy enough to attempt it. The Indian tribes we have either civilized entirely out of the way, or are rapidly accomplishing the work. The policy of our nation is to be at peace with all mankind, and there is not the most distant probability that our friendly relations with other nations will be interrupted perhaps for centuries. The current public sentiment throughout the civilized world is opposed to war—and the cultivation of a martial spirit is very generally condemned and reprobated by all enlightened Christian nations. S.

MR. CHAPIN'S ADDRESS.

Concluded from page 35*

The soil and climate of the United States, experiment has abundantly proved, are well adapted to the culture of the vine, and the efforts now making to establish vineyards in the different sections of the country, will result, in a few years it is confidently expected, in affording a competent supply of wholesome wines for domestic consumption. Among the indigenous vines of the United States, from which good wines have already been made, are, the Senpennong, Isabella, Schuylkill and Catawba. A single vine of the Senpennong, a native of North Carolina, has been known to produce a ton of grapes in one year, which yielded eight barrels of wine. Wine made from the Schuylkill grape, at a vineyard in the District of Columbia, President Jefferson pronounced "worthy the best vineyards of France."—The opinion of this keen observer of nature, and patron of science, is, upon this subject, entitled to the highest regard, from the fact, that added to the other sources of his information and large experience, in the summer of 1787, while Ambassador at the Court of St. Cloud, he made a tour of observation through the departments of France, and the north of Italy, devoted to the culture of the vine and the olive. Champaigne wine has been made from the Manier grape, at a vineyard near Georgetown, which was pronounced, by French gentlemen, the best they had drunk out of France.

A competent supply of native wine would relieve this country from a heavy annual expenditure for the foreign article. The United States ought, in all respects, to be inde-

pendent of foreign nations, for a supply of every necessary and luxury of life, which can be produced, from our own soil, by the persevering enterprise and skilful labor of the inhabitants. Besides, national wealth and prosperity are closely connected with, and dependent upon, the successful application of national industry to the production of every thing, that is found to be useful, or necessary. In addition to these considerations, it is believed, that a permanent supply of wholesome domestic wines, will, in a great measure, banish the use of ardent spirits, and, in this way, accomplish more toward correcting the habit of intemperance which now prevails to an alarming extent, than all the associations of individuals that have been, or can be formed, for that laudable object. If these cheering and auspicious results follow the successful culture of the vine, it may be safe to calculate, that one of the greatest of national blessings, will, in a few years, assuredly result, from the direction public opinion and individual enterprise seem to have taken in reference to this subject.

It may be expected, at least, that the highly refreshing and nutritive fruit of the vine will be added to the catalogue of fruits in common use, and be generally cultivated in the kitchen gardens of this country.

To obtain new varieties of esteemed grapes, the process must commence when the vines are in flower, by bringing the different sorts so near together, that the pollen of the anthers of one kind, will communicate with the stigma of the other, and the seed obtained from the fruit, thus raised, will yield a subvariety, differing from either, yet partaking somewhat of the characteristics of both the original stocks. The most valuable additions to the modern varieties of grapes, in Great Britain, have been obtained by sowing the seeds. Among these, are the Red Hamburgh, and Miller's Burgundy, which last takes its name from the original cultivator, and is sometimes called the Black Cluster. This grape, I am happy to add, is found in the gardens of many members of this Society. Several excellent varieties of the Sweetwater, Chasselas and Hamburgh grapes, have been raised from the seed by English nurserymen. It is asserted, that the much esteemed Isabella grape which is a native of the United States, was produced by seed from one of the indigenous grapes, crossed by an exotic. Fine specimens of the Isabella grape, have been on this occasion, presented by several members of the Society; and it may not be unworthy of remark, that one vine in this village, has produced from eight to ten bushels of grapes during the present season. Foreign grapes are apt, in this climate, to mildew, and are subject to a multiplicity of diseases which discourage and retard their cultivation. New varieties of every kind of fruit and esculent plants, may be obtained by means of artificial impregnation, or crossing. This fact is observed by all who raise different sorts of melons on the same piece of ground. In a short time they become intermixed, or crossed, by the bees and other insects conveying the pollen of the flowers of one kind, to those of another. Some sorts deteriorate, while others improve, and by planting the seeds, thus raised, for several successive years, you obtain a melon which is a new subvariety, entirely distinct from either of the sorts with which you commencent.

I would submit, with deference, for the consideration of the Society, whether it would not be an object well worthy their attention, to encourage, in some suitable manner, the raising of vines from the seeds, and more especially, from the seeds of indigenous grapes, crossed by the most esteemed varieties of wine and table grapes, brought from foreign countries. The results might prove the most auspicious for the interests of American horticulture. What lover of rural employment and horticultural improvement, would not delight to witness, in his own garden and pleasure grounds, the offspring of his own culture, resulting from the intermarriage of the vine brought from the genial climate and classic plains of Attica, with the blushing bride of the American forest, "but blooms and bears the clustering 'honors thick upon' her, until there comes 'a killing frost,' when they drop, one after another, upon the desert earth, untasted and unknown. Why may not our own cultivated woodlands, at no distant day, be devoted, like the grove of Orontes, to scenes of rural festivity and harmless gaiety, where flowing goblets of *native wine* will cheer the song and the dance, and their verdant bowers and summer shade be dedicated to innocence and love! Such scenes in ancient days were the favorite retreats of poetry and philosophy, of religion and patriotism.

"There in perpetual summer shade,
Apollo's prophets sit,
Amid the flowers, that never fade,
But flourish like their wit:
To whom the nymphs, upon their lyres,
Tune many a curious lay,
And with their most melodious quires,
Make short, the longest day."

It is one of the most gratifying achievements of science and the arts, that modern horticulture is so far in the advance of that of the most polished nations of antiquity.—Modern experiments have proved, that the fruit of the vine, and the peach, may be enlarged by making an incision, at the proper season, around a fruit bearing branch, and removing a strip of the bark. And buds, for the purpose of inoculation taken from a branch of the peach, thus treated, it is found, will yield larger fruit. Similar experiments upon other fruits, would, perhaps, lead to the like results. Celery has been recently raised to the height of five feet, perfectly blanched by keeping the plants constantly watered. Many common fruits, that no gardener at the present day omits to cultivate, as the currant, the gooseberry, and the raspberry, were unknown to the Romans; and an almost endless variety of esteemed pears, plums, apples, cherries and peaches, has been, in modern times, produced, by planting the seeds and kernels raised by the intermixture and crossing of the different varieties of the same species, and in this manner, the catalogue of delicious fruits has been much enlarged.—Even the far-famed gardens of the Hesperides, situate near Mount Atlas, which contained the golden apples that Juno gave to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials, have been rivalled and surpassed, in modern times, by the British royal gardens of Kensington and Hampton Court. Is it presuming too much, to predict, that before the present generation shall pass away, Western New-York will rival the best days of Roman greatness, in the richness, variety and excellence of its vegetable productions, as it does

already, in the surpassing fertility of its soil, and that then it will be more than the glory of Roman citizenship, to say of a man, *he is a Genesic Farmer?*

Those extensive gardens, that unite the wildest scenery with the most picturesque beauty; that present to the eye the lovely lawn enamelled with flowers, and the silver stream gliding over golden sands; that contain greenhouse plants of tender exotics, and ever blooming flowers; that sustain the costly machinery of forcing houses, in which the pine apple, the orange, the date and the fig are raised with certainty and success; that are planted with trees, and shrubs, and herbs filling the air with balmy odors and aromatic fragrance; that captivate the soul with the delightful melody of rare singing birds; that refresh the senses with a perpetual succession of the most delicious fruits, can be established and maintained only by royal munificence. Be it ours to improve and adorn the humbler walks of horticulture, in which, *practical utility* shall be the foremost aim: and when our gardens are supplied with an abundant variety of nutritious esculent vegetables and delicious fruits, let the works of art and imagination come in aid of the objects of our Society, and give the crowning effort to the whole. But the attainment of these objects, be they ever so interesting or desirable, can be accomplished only by scientific experiment and research and the patient untiring effort of skilful industry. Industry is the magic wand that converts every thing into gold: it smites the earth, and it gushes forth with a profusion of delights: it unfurls the sail, and the delicious fruits of the tropics and the balmy spices of India, are wafted to our shores: it scatters blessings over every land, and contentment, and joy, and renovated hope gladden the face and pervade the hearts of men.

The culture of greenhouse plants and flowers, the fit emblems of vestal purity, seems to fall, appropriately, within the province of the ladies. These constitute, if I may so speak, the poetry of nature. They paint the landscape with variegated and beautiful colors, and fill the air with the most delightful fragrance. Transplanted at the proper season, they become, in the depth of winter, the cherished and admired inmates of the drawing-room; and their verdure and beauty form a pleasing contrast with the leafless forest, and ice-bound earth. And, while we award to the ladies exclusive dominion over this elegant department of horticulture, it would be inexcusable, in us, on this occasion, not to acknowledge the obligation this Society is under to them, for the kind regards they have shown to it, by attending the meetings, and entering the lists of competition, for the rewards it confers.—Cheered with the smiles of beauty, and animated by the presence of those whom we most love and delight to honor, we have a pledge of ultimate success, which cannot fail to minister to the refinement of social intercourse, and advance the more specific objects of the Association.

It is not among the least of the benefits of horticultural associations, that their moral influences are all on the side of virtue. The grace and beauty of external objects, exert a silent, yet certain and pervading influence over the human character and affections.—The simple and spotless nature of children, delights in all the manifestations of goodness, which the kind Parent of the Universe

has, so profusely, scattered around them.—Associations, like the vernal flowers beneath their feet, are constantly springing up in their tender minds, and influencing their thoughts and volitions, which, in the aggregate, form their essential character. Perceiving, in the gardens and pleasure grounds, the miniature world which surrounds them, that the flowers precede the fruits, they learn, that their good actions, the best fruits of their lives, should be attended with the graces.

In these United States, a genial climate, a fertile soil, the nature of our civil institutions, and the character of the inhabitants—all, invite to the peaceful and profitable employments of rural life. It is here, if any where under the broad canopy of Heaven, that horticulture will revive and flourish: it is here, that man, prompted by a lofty and generous philanthropy, will exert the unbought energies of his body and soul to promote the greatest sum of human enjoyment: it is here, that the triumphs of art will draw from the bosom of the earth, copious, gushing streams of blessings, which will flow over and enrich the land: it is here, in the latter day glory, that justice, and mercy, and temperance, and all the virtues, shall proclaim in songs of praise, the goodness of God, and the manifold beauty of his works.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. VIII. *The true dignity of Manners and Deportment.*

MR. FLEET.—Having spoken rather contemptuously of what are called the 'accomplishments of a fashionable education, let me say a little about what I consider desirable, as to personal manners, as well for us Farmers, country people, as for all others.—Self-respect, is a first requisite of good manners, the consciousness of which leads directly to self-possession, on which all true dignity of personal deportment so essentially depends. With a mind at ease, the manners are easy, and graceful. He who is constantly on the tenter hooks, seeking superiority of extension, greatness, in the eyes of others, is not only not at ease, himself, but is a sort of disquieter to all those around him—True dignity, with all the gracefulness of manner that results from it, is the offspring of nature, not of art. He who will always be himself, at home, abroad, and in all sorts of company, may, if he have mind and intelligence, always be at ease, and every where be received with all the attention that is due to him. The man of affectation, on the contrary, is never at ease, because acting in an assumed character. There is, a consciousness of rectitude, that which does more toward making the manners agreeable, than most persons seem to be aware of, as well as in a constant habit of being ourselves, every where, and acting like ourselves. Liars, they say, should have good memories; and so also should players not merely those of the stage, but all who personate characters not truly their own. In order to apply all these remarks, it is necessary to consider that the very essence of true politeness, is nothing more nor less than actual civility. He who would always do to others exactly as he would have others do by him, and act so, cherishing self respect, and respectful regard for others, may go where he will, and be every where a man of good manners. The forms of society, however,

are not all the same; and much that we find, in circles where manners are made the most artificial by excess of studied 'accomplishments,' has very little to do with mere civility, and even less with the gospel maxim above quoted. Under the idea of politeness, we meet with a redundancy of unmeaning forms, and so much goodness of exterior, as to make us country folks believe the interior must be bad, where there is so much that seems to us overwrought. The presumption, rather, I should say, is, that all is not right, where there is so much that we deem artificial. 'This is what so 'beflutters' our young, country bred people, on first going to town, and what makes them so slow in learning to be as *polite* as our city cousins.

In real dignity of character, and in all that ease, and gracefulness of manner, that gives to personal appearance and deportment such a charm. I have seen as fine models, among country Farmers, as in any of the walks of life. In the higher circles, as to mind, we meet with much less of mere ceremony, in all countries, than in the subordinate ranks. There was less in the house of our Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jay, Morris, and the late Chancellor Livingston, than in the houses of most small men, on setting up for gentility. In the circles of those men, country people were perfectly at their ease, and without any occasion to blush for their simplicity of manners. There was much less extravagance, also, in their dress, and in that of the circles in which they moved.—General Washington used often to say, that of all men he knew, the most polite men were those who had the least politeness, as a model of which he would name certain Farmers, whose names are well known to the public. They were good men, and great men but it always appeared to me that the whole sum and substance of their every agreeable manners, consisted in mere civility, and the abiding influence of the golden rule of the gospel. They had such manners as are formed in the families of intelligent and sensible people on their Farms, in the country, with which they may travel agreeably, every where, among people of mind, each as regardless of the others etiquette, as of his dress. In order to be always perfectly at home, in our manners, we have only to be perfectly ourselves, at home, and abroad; and to consider civility as all that there is, of any importance, in what passes, every where, so far as good sense is concerned, as good breeding.

Having introduced my readers to some of the *Sugar-Works Parties*, of my youth, they will excuse me for a passing notice of some others, pertinent to the present subject. In the autumn of 1814, during the late war, I had occasion to transact some business with Mr. Madison, now a Farmer, and a magistrate, then President of the United States. He, as is well known, was one of our *Men of the Revolution*, a fine model, associated with as fine a model for Women, in the late Mrs. Madison. Mr. Madison was unwell, confined to his bed, and I was invited to the house, the House of the Nation, the 'Palace,' for the time being, of our Presidents. There was a spare bed for me, with social affability in the family, and I soon found myself as much at home, in my manners, as if at my own home. Here were 'Parties,' often enough, but no affectation of any thing better than civility, in manners, and there was so

little of mere ceremony, idle etiquette, that, though I had found much fault with the conduct of the administration, through the war, I began to suspect there had been too much of prejudice, in my estimate of the men, and so, in fact, I have found it. I there met with the principal men of the government, and had them, in my way, in a close and intimate inspection. One afternoon, just after a Cabinet Council Meeting, while the rooms were filled with company, a stout, portly, and athletic old man, in the habit of a Farmer, came up and shook hands very cordially with Mr. Madison. It struck me at the time, that his manner was such as to say, though with perfect modesty, I, also, am a man.—There was about him an air of conscious dignity, such as we have been wont to conceive of an old Roman Senator, that could exchange civilities with any body, but eringe to nobody. He had a daughter with him, a Farmer's daughter, and her manners were worthy of the sire, and the Farm. When I was introduced to them, we shook hands like old acquaintances. No man in the room was more perfectly at his ease, or treated with more attention, by all the company, than this Farmer. As the company dropped off, and the evening advanced, the circle became more and more domestic, gathered around the fire, and engaged in conversation. The topics were diversified, partly of public business and passing events, recent and past, and much was said of the days of the Revolution, and of Washington: for this Farmer had been one of his most confidential friends and counsellors. He was still a Farmer, as in the days of Washington, and loved and honored husbandry, upon which no small share of our evening's conversation turned, and in which I heard much of Washington's ardent attachment to Farming, and Farmers—no small praise of our business. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Dallas, and Mrs. Madison, with some others, of that evening circle, have gone to a better world; but should Mr. Madison, or Mr. Rush, chance to see these numbers, they will please accept a passing tribute to exalted worth, and may learn with regret, that the justice, then demanded of the government, is still withheld from THE COUNTRY FARMER.

September 6, 1831.

From the American Farmer.

PRINCES' NURSERY AT FLUSHING, N. Y.

Having recently visited the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries of Wm. Prince & Sons, at Flushing, we deem it of sufficient public interest to give the result of our observations. This we must premise as wholly uninfluenced by partiality or by the slightest hint of its being desired by the proprietors, who will receive the first intimation of our intention from this article itself. This is proper too, on another account; notices of many of the Philadelphia establishments by a visiting committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and of those in our own vicinity, as well as several others near New-York and Boston, have within a short time appeared in our columns. But even in the absence of all these reasons, the real merits of the establishment itself, and its importance to the Horticultural interests of our country, would render this notice of it a matter of duty on our part. We spent six days in examining the grounds and houses, and whatever we may heretofore have

thought of them, we are constrained to say that they exceeded all our anticipations by one hundred per cent. We gave them no careless glance or casual observation; but, with their catalogues in hand, we went to work industriously, examining every thing, tree, shrub and herb, fruit bearing and ornamental, indigenous and exotic, hardy and green-house plant; and the result was, that not only every thing in their catalogues is really in the establishment, but there are many hundreds of trees and plants not yet entered in their lists. There are, it is true, some few plants in the catalogues that cannot at this time be had, in consequence of all but the stock plants having been sold, and it being necessary to retain them for propagation; but these are very rare, and we think it difficult for an order of five hundred different species of plants to be made out that could not be filled within ten plants.

As all belonging to the establishment were closely engaged in supplying orders, and with the business of the establishment, we were allowed to range alone, and at will through the grounds. We availed of this privilege to its fullest extent, and managed to be present at the selection and packing of trees and plants in filling orders. We noticed one rule which was strictly observed, and which we resolved our readers should have the advantage of. That is, that the finest trees and plants are always selected to fill the order in hand; the effect of which is that the first order received gets the best; the next, the next best, and so on to the end of the season. This offers an inducement for persons intending to order trees, &c. from that establishment, to send them early. In selecting trees, &c. one of the three proprietors always attends personally, and selects and marks them himself; so that there is nothing left to hazard or the mismanagement of persons not directly interested in the good name of the establishment. The packing of trees and plants is also always done under the eye of one of the proprietors or the clerk, (to the intelligence and fidelity of whom, we are also able to bear testimony,) and no matter to what distance they are to be sent, the rule is to put them up in such a manner that they will bear transportation to Europe.

We paid close attention to the system pursued in obtaining and marking the different varieties of fruit trees, that we might satisfy ourselves as to the degree of probability there might be of correctness as to varieties. In the first place, one of the proprietors always selects and takes off the buds or grafts, and inserts them with his own hand, or sees it done by a skilful assistant. Tallies are then attached to the trees, and duplicate marks made on stake tallies driven in the ground. The variety is then entered in duplicate, and often triplicate nursery books, with numbers and names corresponding to the tallies. The whole grounds are laid off into squares, which have permanent names or marks, as square A, square B, &c. The rows in each square are numbered, and when there is more than one variety in a row, the trees of the row are numbered. So that to find a tree by this system, reference is made to the nursery book, and the answer is, for example, as follows: "In square H, third row, beginning with the tenth tree." So that there appears scarcely a probability of mistake.

The varieties of fruit trees are much more

numerous than we had any idea of, notwithstanding we have been familiar with their catalogues for years. The proprietors have the catalogues of all the nurseries in Europe of any note, and their arrangements are such that as soon as a new variety is obtained there, it is immediately added to their collection, without regard to cost. By this means all the new pears recently added to the French and English collections, as well as other fruit and ornamental trees and plants, are already under cultivation at this establishment, and many of them are already for sale, even before many of the European nurseries had got them.

The trees and plants are in fine health and vigor; and whenever a peach or other fruit tree is discovered to be diseased, it is immediately taken up and destroyed.

It is of course impossible to enter into detail as to the varieties of fruit and ornamental trees and plants in this immense collection. After examining numerous catalogues of European establishments, we feel no hesitation in saying, that it is superior to any of them. It must be recollected that in Europe the division of occupation causes attention to be paid to departments exclusively. One establishment is devoted mainly to fruit trees, another to herbaceous plants, another to ornamental trees, and another to green and hot house plants; but here all these are combined and either branch would be considered a respectable establishment in itself even in Europe.

There are some ornamental trees and plants scarcely known among us that we think worthy of especial notice. The *Abele*, or silver leaved poplar, is a most beautiful tree, and would add much to the beauty of a lawn or walk. The *ailanthus*, or Japan tree of heaven, is another tree worthy of a place in all collections. The collection of evergreens is rich and full. There is, also, a very large collection of the true royal oak of England, which retains its rich foliage until almost every vestige of verdure has disappeared from other trees. There were few plants in flower at the season of our visit; the *DAHLIAS*, however, were in full perfection. The Miller's George the IV., the Goliath, the bright double yellow, the Purple Prince, and many others, exhibited a splendor beyond any thing we had conceived.—We measured several flowers of the first named, and found them from six to seven inches in diameter. The colors are exceedingly brilliant, and the appearance of them beautiful beyond conception. The collection of *Chrysanthemums* we regretted to find not in bloom, as we had heard them spoken of as exceedingly beautiful and very numerous. We could of course judge of the number of varieties, and the appearance of the plants, but no further. The *pæonies*, both tree and herbaceous, are very numerous, and of the richest and rarest varieties. We made a small selection of ten varieties for the accommodation of our friends.

The green and hot house collection is equally rich. We did not suppose there were as many *camellias* in the country as we saw there—and all fine plants, and generally in bud for flowering the approaching season.—The *Passiflora alata*, (wing leaved passion flower,) which is a green house plant, was in full flower, and is one of the most splendid plants we ever saw. Indeed there is no conception of the beauty of this plant in flower, from any description that can be given of

it. We took a sprig of it with several flowers, and had the good fortune to preserve it in perfection for several days after our return. But it would be an endless task to particularize all the rare and beautiful plants that fell under our notice, and we must conclude by observing, that the establishment of the Messrs. Prince, is creditable to our country, as well as an honor to its enterprising and spirited proprietors.

This establishment, it is pretty well known, was commenced by the father of the present senior proprietor; the latter gentleman continued it with success and credit till his two sons became qualified to take an active part; and it is now principally managed by the sons, the venerable old gentleman taking the exclusive charge of the orangery, &c. and giving counsel and advice in the management of the concern. The elder son, Wm. R. Prince, one of the most active and intelligent young gentlemen we have been acquainted with, occupies his leisure moments, at seasons when his attention is not required in the nursery, in writing descriptions of fruit, ornamental trees and plants, and their modes of culture, &c., and has produced several valuable works, among which may be mentioned, the "Treatise on the Vine," which should be in every vine-dresser's hands, and the "Pomological Manual," the first volume of which has been just issued from the press, and from which we have already given several extracts.

The Last Words said to be spoken by Cromwell, are invaluable as a key to his whole career. He had, during the progress of his illness, boldly predicted that he should recover. Some of his immediate counselors, who saw the inevitable result of the disorder, ventured at last to recommend that he should speak less confidently on the subject, to save his character for prediction. But the Lord Protector judged on principles fitted to act upon the multitude. He refused to qualify his words: "If I recover," said he, "the fools will think me a prophet; and, if I die, what matter then if they call me imposter."

CANALS AND RAIL ROADS.

The Liverpool Albion states, that a bill has passed Parliament, and received the Royal Assent, for converting the Canal from Manchester to Bury, into a Rail Road, by placing rails on its bed; discharging its waters of course. This may be an important piece of information, inasmuch as there are some Canals in this country not always well supplied with water.

Speculators, bear this in mind.

REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

State of New-York, Comptroller's Office.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Sec. 76 of Title 3, of Chap. 13, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, that unless the lands sold for taxes, at the general tax sale, held at the capitol in the city of Albany, in the months of April and May, 1830, shall be redeemed, by the payment into the treasury of the state, on or before the fifth day of May next, after the date hereof of the amount for which each parcel of the said lands was sold, and the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the date of the sale, to the date of the payment, the lands so sold, and remaining unredeemed, will be conveyed to the purchasers thereof. Dated Albany, 12th Oct., 1831.

oct 25 SILAS WRIGHT, Jr. Comptroller

ORCADIAN SKETCHES.

There are few regions which exhibit such variety of scenery within a small space as the Orkney Islands. Scattered over the ocean, they occupy upon its surface an extent of about seventy miles, and present a continual alternation of land and water—isle and islet—hill and valley—moor and pasture ground—flat shores and high headlands. There the mountains and the main—the grandest objects and greatest contrasts in nature, are, from their immediate vicinity, rendered doubly striking—there the rocks of ages, fixed as the foundations of the earth, and unmoved by the storms of a thousand years—and the old and endless sea, agitated by every breeze, and fluctuating as the breath of heaven, present the most powerful images of steadfastness and mutability. The ocean, elsewhere so monotonous, loses its character of sameness among these Islands. In some places stretching far into the land, winding up among the hills, and forming lake-like bays—in others rushing through the narrow channels which separate the islands, and boiling like an everlasting cauldron.

During the dark days of winter, with a howling wind and a roaring sea, and the unmitigated gloom of their heathy hills, the islands are wild and dreary enough. There is a sublime delight in musing upon the stupendous rocks of these remote islands, as on the last shores of the world. One of these wild precipices in the island of Westray was once the scene of a most appalling shipwreck, of which the following description was given by an eye-witness:—

“During a heavy gale blowing on shore and accompanied with fog, a Norwegian ship, laden with timber, suddenly hove in sight close off the cliff, towards which (having lost her rudder, and being quite unmanageable,) she was rolling on before wind and sea with fatal rapidity. A great crowd of people had assembled on the top of the cliff, provided with ropes, in the vain hope of being able to assist the unfortunate mariners. From the summit of the rocks, at a fearful depth below, they beheld the vessel plunging among the waves which forced her onward to her doom. Among the crew was seen a gigantic Norseman, who, by signs and gestures, expressed thanks to the people above, but intimated that all human aid was vain.—The vessel meantime was reeling towards the rocks. On she came with accelerated rapidity—the fatal crisis had now arrived—it was a moment of speechless agony—the crew stood fixed in the icy spell of despair—and the crowd on high in breathless horror—when a mighty and remorseless wave reared her, keel uppermost, right out of the sea, and her striking upon the rocks, shot up through her hull, when her whole fabric giving way, the tall Norwegian trees with which she was laden, were seen spouting through her sides. A wild and heart-rending shriek arose, at one moment, from the drowning wretches below, and the multitude above; and the next, all was hushed in the roar of

the raging waters, over which the ill-fated ship was strewed in a thousand fragments.”

In speaking of Orcadian scenes and the perils of insular life, I must not omit those of bird-catching. The bird-catchers usually fastened a rope to some rock at the top of the cliff, from which they intended to descend, by which they let themselves down along precipices of terrific height over the ocean. There, when the rocks reddened in the evening ray, they might be seen, from distant ships, like “motes in the sun-beam.” As soon as they obtained a footing among the jutting rocks of the precipice, they let go their hold of the rope, and commenced their search for eggs and young birds, with which having filled their baskets, they again ascended, working themselves up strength of arm, and escorted by swarms of sea fowl screaming for their young, and by eagles hovering round their heads, rendering their situation doubly perilous. It may well be supposed that fatal accidents were the frequent occurrence among bird catchers. Of the many I have heard narrated, I give the two following:—

An old man and his son, who practised the perilous calling, proceeded to a high cliff on the mainland or principal island, where the father, having seated himself on the ground, and placed his feet firmly against a rock at the top of the precipice, held the rope by which his son descended over the sea. In a few minutes the old man, by feeling himself relieved from the weight, was aware that his son had got foot among the rocks, upon which he quitted his hold for the moment, to take a pinch of snuff. His son, meanwhile, not finding any eggs on the landing place, again caught hold of the rope, which being loose, instantly gave way to his weight, and he was thus precipitated into the sea.

The other accident, of a still more distressing nature, occurred in the Shetland Islands, and was narrated to me by a friend who resided there for several years. It was as follows: a bird catcher and his two sons descended altogether on a rope made fast at the top of a cliff; and after having secured their booty, began to ascend in the same manner, the father being the lowest on the rope. The son who was highest, when near the top of the precipice, happening to look upwards, observed that the rope was almost cut through in consequence of its friction on the sharp edge of the cliff, and instantly called out to his brother, who was next to him; to cut off their father, otherwise they must all perish together, as the rope was about to break. His brother refused to do so, whatever might be the consequence.—Upon which he exclaimed, “then give your souls to God,” and having managed to get at his knife, cut them both off, and reached the top of the cliff just as the rope was giving way!”

This is a distressing instance of the power of the instinct of self-preservation. Although it must be owned that of all the

modes of destruction, perhaps the most appalling is that of falling from an immense height into the void—of the horrors of which some idea may be formed from our feelings in dreams—yet I have seen persons of such nerve that they would stand with one foot upon the extreme verge of a precipice, six or eight hundred feet high, and stretch the other over the abyss, while the looker on would shudder and feel his flesh creep—and, such are the different modifications of courage, that while the simple islander, who would probably tremble in a battle, swings over the most frightful rocks without fear—the soldier, who has faced charges of cavalry, and stormed batteries of cannon, would shrink from the edge of doom, and feel his brain reel and his heart sicken in essaying the trade of the bird catcher.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

Solar Phenomena.—Genoa has recently been the scene of some extraordinary appearances connected with the sun.—From the 4th to the 12th of August the heavens were illuminated with a zodiacal light, which added a full hour of light to each day; and on the 9th of that month, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a light stratum of vapour suddenly spread over the horizon and veiled the sun, which presented at first the appearance of an immense globe of crystal: soon afterwards it assumed a soft rosy tint, and ultimately a clear and delicate violet hue, which it retained until it disappeared. Five or six spots of a deep black color were discernable on its surface with the naked eye.

We understand that an important improvement has been made in the process of tanning, by which considerable labor is saved to the manufacturer, and what is of infinite more consequence to the consumer, the quality of the leather greatly enhanced. It consists in preparing the hides for the reception of the bark, without the aid of lime, which has hitherto been deemed an indispensable concomitant. This is effected by what is technically termed “The Cold Sweating Process,” which is said to be less liable to injure the leather than the old mode, weighs heavier and wears much longer. The patentees are Messrs. Shove and Hunt.—*Catskill Messenger.*

In France a new Civil list has been prepared, more moderate than the last, containing items for the express support of the Royal Household only. The list, which filled five or six pages in the Royal Almanac of the last year, is now reduced to half a page; and the salaries of Ambassadors and Consuls are reduced almost to the American scale.

The Jews tell us that during the sojournment in paradise, heaven sent down twelve baskets of Talk, and while Adam was eating three of them, Eve snatched up the other nine.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

TENACITY OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

"Mr. Houlton produced a bulbous root to the Medico Botanical Society which was discovered in the hand of an Egyptian Mummy: in which it had probably remained for two thousand years. It germinated on exposure to the atmosphere; when placed in earth it grew with great rapidity."—*Silliman's Journal*.

We can hardly conceive that any thing comprising or belonging to the vegetable kingdom, could resist decomposition, and retain the principle of life and revivification for such a length of time; but, yet, it may be possible. The sarcophagus or coffins, which contain these mummies of antiquity, are generally made from the Plane-tree or Button-wood, of the forests; and when exhumed from their resting places, together with the paintings of flowers and hieroglyphics, are as fresh and plain as if endowed with incorruptibility, and appear to have been completed but yesterday. There is no doubt but an egg, if hermetically sealed by involving it in a cake of wax, perfectly impervious to the air, and kept at a temperature that would ensure torpidity to its awakening energies, would at an equally distant period, be capable of hatching and producing a perfect animal; and we see no good reason why a frozen fish, or any of the torpid hibernating animals, if kept at the requisite degree of cold, would not become as immortal as time itself. It is no uncommon occurrence to find frogs, toads and lizards, enclosed in solid rocks, which, on being released from their prison houses, retain perfect life, and all its energies; a situation they must have taken at a time coeval with the formation of our secondary rock, and prior to the formation of man; or, at any rate, immediately after the general deluge, and before the great waters had found their beds, and left the surface of the earth in the state we now find it. From this, we may conceive that a nut, or the seeds of plants, if properly secured, and under proper circumstances, might vegetate, even if taken from the primeval Garden of Eden; then why may not a bulb, which is the germ of the future plant, be endowed with the same vital powers, although taken from the catacombs of Thebes, which was destroyed more than two thousand years ago. Let us suppose a more familiar subject: an onion, which is a perfect bulbous root, retains its life without the aid of roots, leaves, light, air or moisture during the fall and winter months; and would no doubt continue its vitality forever, if it could be kept dry and at a temperature that should delay and imprison its resuscitating powers: and to refine the subject to a more familiar point still, and to show the indestructibility of the vegetable fibre, we have no doubt that a simple rod of any sound timber, kept dry and from the inroads of insects, would resist the all-devouring tooth of time, and in endmance, outdo the pyramids of Egypt, or the temple of Jupiter Ammon. Its existence would only cease with the great globe itself.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

At this season of the year, many complaints are made about smoky chimneys, and from the long use of an old adage, that "smoky chimneys make scolding wives," few things are more dreaded. Now we grant it is very difficult to give any rule to enable masons at all times so to construct chimneys, as to conduct off all the smoke, whether the fire is large or small, made high or low from the hearth: yet, at the same time there may be great improvements. This subject has been extensively written upon, by men more learned than ourselves; and yet, if we can communicate any thing which will have the least tendency to lessen this evil, which is said to be the cause of the other still greater, we shall feel satisfied that our time has been well spent. It will be found that the more ignorant any class of mechanics are, the more difficult it will be to persuade them that they are wrong; therefore, the surest way to improve chimneys, is, to encourage information among the operative mechanics. Although we often meet with smoky chimneys in America, yet, generally, they are of much better construction than they are in France, where the celebrated Rumford has attempted to distribute the results of his researches; as the mechanics are ignorant, the fire places are the worst we ever saw; and as wood in Paris, is worth from \$12 to \$18 per cord, we should suppose the inducement would be great to have them of the most perfect construction; and no other reason can be given for their imperfections, but the want of information among those who construct them. The following is the measurement of a fire place which was in one of the rooms we occupied in Paris, and seemed to be after the common construction, viz: Depth of jambs, two feet, and at right angles from the back; breadth, three feet three inches; height, two feet nine inches; size of throat, three feet three inches by one foot eight inches. From the size of the chimney above, and at the throat, it would appear that there was plenty of room for the smoke from a small fire to pass off; and yet, in the case referred to, much of it found its way into the room. To have room enough for the smoke to pass off, is essential; but to have too much is a fault, and many smoky chimneys can be altered by contracting them at one or both ends.

We have heard masons talk much about the draught of their chimneys—how they could construct them that would carry up shavings before any fire was made in them. Now, we have never been so fortunate as to witness any such operations, and only mention them to show that such mechanics, are ignorant of the principle which should govern them in building chimneys. We consider the reason why smoke ascends into the chimney, to be the difference in the specific gravity of it, and the surrounding atmosphere; and the grand desideratum is so to proportion the chimney, as to have it pass off with the least obstruction.

Two causes may be given why the air above a fire should ascend: First, it is known that heat expands all bodies, and according to its expansion, so will its specific gravity alter, or it will become lighter. Hence, a body of heated air in-

clines upward until it arrives at that point at which the weight of the atmosphere is the same. Another cause for the ascent of such air, is, that coming in contact with the process of combustion, much of the oxygen is separated from it, leaving the hydrogen which is the lighter part, to find its equilibrium; hence, the more heated the air which passes into the chimney, the more rapid will be the ascent, if it meets with no obstructions.—From this it would appear, that if the mantle was made sufficiently low, there would be no danger of a chimney's smoking; and so is the fact. But here economy interferes. The object is to have the smoke ascend with the least quantity of heat; and in order to have the ascent even, there should be a corresponding quantity. Now this would be very difficult in the common method of making fire places, as sometimes there will be a greater quantity of fire than at others, and the greater the fire, the more heat would pass into the chimney. Again, it happens that most chimneys have more than one fire place, which, whether they have fire in them or not, have a sensible effect upon the ascending current, as when double the quantity of air enters the chimney, it is evident that it requires double the orifice to let it out. As most of our chimneys are built of bricks which are but imperfect or slow conductors of caloric, nearly as much passes out of the top, as enters at the fire place; hence, there should be a correspondence in the size of the apertures. Now as the quantity of heat entering chimneys is continually changing by having more or less fires burning at the same time, and more or less wood upon them at different times, it appears to us, that were chimneys so constructed, that their apertures might be opened or closed according to existing circumstances, much of the inconvenience now experienced might be avoided. This, we think, might be done by affixing in each fire place at the throat, a sheet iron valve, turning upon pivots which would open or close the space or aperture according to circumstances. These would, if closed when there was no fire in the place, act as safety valves to prevent fire from falling into empty rooms, by which many houses have been burnt. It is known to most people who have attended to the subject, that the tops of chimneys are larger than necessary for the emission of smoke; these might also be constructed in the same way, and the valve might be governed by wires passing down the body of the chimney. To confirm us in our theory, we would mention a case which came under our observation, within a few days. A chimney smoked very bad—two thirds of the throat was closed, when it ceased to smoke; and, as might be expected, the women stopped scolding.

DOMESTICS.—Export of Domestic Cotton Goods from the United States, for

1826, amounting to	\$1,138,125
1827, do	1,159,414
1828, do	1,010,232
1829, do	1,259,457
1830, do	1,343,183

—besides the goods which have been consumed in the Mexican trade, and those smuggled into Canada.

ON FALL PLOUGHING.

There is something pleasant to most people, when they receive the approbation of men whom they respect, and whom they have reason to believe, are held in estimation by the public.

The practice of fall ploughing, has been a favorite one with us, but we have sometimes been rather mortified, when after recommending it to our brother farmers, and giving our decided opinion in favor of it, we have been told "that it was a bad practice, and was very injurious to the soil." On this subject, we publish in this number a communication from one of the most respectable farmers of Western New-York, which we hope will go far toward convincing our readers that it is not only free from injurious consequences, but is one of the most profitable autumnal operations which our farmers can attend to. We are sorry to say that we are not personally acquainted with the writer, but know him publicly, and tender him our thanks for his valuable communication. We are aware of the importance of inducing such men to become interested in our journal, and of their contributing to its columns. When practical farmers write, inquiring farmers will read with more satisfaction, than when they know the piece is the production of some theorist in his closet, who, perhaps, would make as awkward work with the plough, as most of our farmers would with a quadrant. The writer in a note accompanying the piece, wishes us to accept it "as a drop preceding a plentiful shower;" and should he continue his observations, we anticipate our journal will contain interesting matter, whether farmers avail themselves of the opportunity of reading or not.

NEW-YORK MARKET, Nov. 19.

FLOUR—The receipts of western have only about equalled the demand for the eastern markets, &c. and as some of the receivers decline selling at present, and are storing for winter sales, a slight advance has been obtained. Sales were made last week of common western at \$5 75 to 5 81, early this week at 5 87, and now at 5 94 to \$6, and sales of the fancy brands at 6½. Common descriptions of southern flour have been in fair demand at 5½, and the dealers and bakers have purchased good brands of Georgetown, at 5 5-8 and 5½ for the best marks. The stock of all kinds of flour is unusually light.

REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For the year ending 5th July, 1830,

	\$233,925,445
" " 5th July, 1831,	225,807,270
Shewing a <i>diminution</i> of	\$8,118,175
The interest on the public debt for the year ending 5th July 1830,	\$42,174,910
The customs for 1830, were	81,925,445
Excise,	65,415,750
Stamps,	8,130,505
Post-Offices,	6,685,000
Taxes,	24,692,905
Miscellaneous,	27,085,840
	\$233,925,445

ANOTHER STORM.

Swept over Barbadoes on the 23d of September, which threw down many tottering walls, "religues" of the tornado of August last. Two vessels were wrecked. The condition of the poor in many of the W. L Islands is said to be miserable in the extreme.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In Dudley, Mass.

Near French River, Messrs. Tuffits have one mill for Cotton and one for Woolens. The cotton is just getting into operation. They make up 80,000 lbs. of wool in a year, employ 60 hands, have 16 broadcloth and 10 cassimere looms, and finish 33,000 yds. of broadcloth.

Near the same River are the works of the Dudley Man. Co. They run 1550 spindles, 14 broadcloth and 14 cassimere looms, employ 125 hands, and work 100,000 lbs. of wool. They make from 60 to 70,000 yards of cloth and cassimere.

On the same River, half a mile, is Preston's cotton factory—1200 spindles—10 hands—uses 60,000 lbs. cotton, and weaves 180,000 yds. sheetings.

On the same River is Peny's Sattinet factory—720 spindles—22 looms—35 hands—works 51,000 lbs. wool—finishes 70,000 yds. of sattinets.

In Thompson, Con.

On the same River, half a mile below, is Willson's Sattinet Factory—340 spindles—14 looms—20 hands—works 40,000 lbs. wool—produces 65,000 yds. sattinet.

On the same River, 3 miles below, Andrews & Fisher have a Cotton Factory, 2200 spindles—52 looms—70 hands—work 72,000 lbs. cotton and make 350,000 yds. of cotton for printing calicoes.

At Macoville.

On the same River, half a mile below, are several mills, to wit—

1. Mason & Thatcher's—2436 spindles—60 looms—80 hands—work 60,000 lbs. cotton—make 250,000 yds. sheetings.

2. Mason's—1700 spindles—36 looms—75 hands—work 90,000 lbs. cotton—make 250,000 yds. sheetings.

There are several others of less magnitude—which are not described.

On Five Mile River, which is connected with French River Quinebog, there is the factory of Randall & Co. which runs 900 spindles—18 looms—10 hands—work 45,000 lbs. cotton, and make 150,000 yds. or shirtings in a year.

There is a difference in these factories—some not appearing to deliver as much work, capacity considered, as others—that is owing to width and fineness. These accounts are compiled from data in the American Advocate.

TEA DUTY.—The Ladies, and not a few of the Gentlemen, will be pleased to learn that on the 1st of January next, the duties on Teas, are to be reduced as following:

Bohea, from	12 cts. lb. to	4 cts.
Souchong	25 "	10 "
Hyson Skin,	28 "	12 "
Hyson,	40 "	15 "
Imperial and } Gunpowder }	50 "	25 "

AND

On the 1st of January 1833, the day of *Tea Jubilee* will come, when the entire duty is to be wiped away. Then, it is to be expected that all Tea Drinkers, of whatever genus or style, will assemble over the delightful beverage, and sip to the memory of Tschou-chang and Hong-chou.

PRECAUTION IN PLANTING POTATOES.

It appears from experiments made in Holland, that when potatoes are planted, germs of which

are developed, as happens occasionally in late operations, or after mild winters, that the produce differs in quantity by more than a third of what it would be, if potatoes not advanced had been used; and further, that besides this diminution of product the quality is inferior.—*Silliman's Journal*.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. IX.
Boards of Agriculture, common faults of, and the proper remedy.

MR. FLEET.—It is a common remark, 'that no man should point out faults, without proposing a remedy;' which is about as much as to say, that none but doctors may warn a neighbor of his exposure to disease, and none but lawyers of his liability to a law suit. We Farmers are no great hands for nice distinctions in such matters, and yet we sometimes think there are foolish things in very wise sayings, or rather, that there is less wisdom in them, than they pass for. There is certainly commendable pride, or there would be no laudable ambition, as there is also reprehensible, and illaudable. There is a pride of wisdom, and a pride of folly.—When foolishness sets up itself for what is wise, either in literature, or science, or in any of the arts, as in Agriculture, the folly should be exposed, either with or without suggesting a remedy. So, when our late BOARD OF AGRICULTURE was in operation, and County Societies of Agriculture, under State patronage, a radical error in the plan of operations, or rather upon the principle upon which premiums were adjudged, went far towards souring the public mind, and the State patronage was withdrawn. Had the planners of that scheme listened, in season, to advice, or would they have received instruction from experience, and consented so to modify that plan as to obviate those objections, the whole might have been in operation until this time. This is what I call foolish pride. Not learn from experience! How, else do wise men learn?

The principle was, to grant premiums to the most extraordinary production, without any regard to the cost, by which foolish, or rich men, could, and did take the premiums, because the prudent, and the poor, and even our middling kind of men, many of them our very best Farmers, were looking at profit, as they should be. The true principle, that upon which the whole system should have been founded, would have been to grant premiums to the best productions, attended with the most profit. The poor, then, and the men in moderate circumstances, and the prudent, economical Farmers, could and would have been competitors, and successful ones; and the details of such success, collected and published, would have been highly useful and instructive. This was what was wanted, by the great mass of the Farmers, throughout the state, or such was the public opinion. The managing men, however, either had other views, or were too opinionated to receive instruction, and the plan went down, I hope not forever, because, with all its fault, it was, though indirectly, productive of some good.

There was another fault, Mr. Editor, perhaps a natural and necessary consequence of the first, or perhaps the first cause of that, which was, that practical men had but little to do in supplying what was published, in those days, in relation to Agriculture. The real Farmers, wrote much less than they

would have done, if satisfied with the principle of the plan, and our Farming, at least as it appeared on paper, was almost all theory, 'literary Farming,' as I have heard it characterized, somewhere. So, that which produced the disgust, accelerated the downfall of the plan. If ever it is to be revived, the lessons of experience, it is to be hoped, will not be lost upon those who are to be its managers.

A State Board of Agriculture, properly organized, composed principally of practical men, duly impressed with the importance of actual labor, as a part of the business of Farming, without which a thorough knowledge of it cannot be acquired, would, under the direction of men of sense, be productive of immense benefit. It should be, however, and must be, in order to be useful, a Board of working bees, not of drones, nor of the butterflies of parties in power, nor of the men who are always ready to mount the hobbies of the day, and ride them, all for patriotism! Such patriots there are, riders of hobbies, always ready to pocket the dollars of the people, good souls, solely for the public good! The days of their glory may have gone by, as to one set of them, but others will come forth, on the spur of every occasion, and even some of the old class may be resuscitated, to fill the papers with their own praise. Will ye reject the counsels of your old leaders?

When the late war broke out, all eyes were turned upon men who had seen something of the war of the Revolution, or who had a name in its annals, if only upon its muster-rolls. There was a halo of glory around the heads of some men of those days, and the public mind, suddenly startled into alarm, seemed to think—oay, it was told—that those were the *only men*, to stand at the helm, and direct the storm of war. Hull was sent out, did wonders, astonished every body, fell, at Detroit, and with him an army, of young and vigorous Republicans! Still the delusion was kept up, because the fire was not slackened, the fire of the goose quill, of the pen and the press, potent engines, in such wars as republics are always engaged in, the *Wars of Elections*. Others of those men were called for, and Hampton, and Wilkinson, and Dearborn, and Lewis, and Armstrong, entered the lists, led on in arms, but still not to victory. By-and-by the Working Men came into command, and then came the tug of war, but with hard work, the harder for past misfortunes—and the cause of the country revived. The Soldiers were working men, and so are the Farmers; but, to do work, and do it well, they must have working men for officers. There is no such thing as standing before an army with bayonets, without bayonets, or leading Farmers in a career of Agriculture, without Farmers for leaders.

These long stories, Mr. Editor, about many things, may seem to you rather protracted; but there is somewhat of instruction in every thing of experience, none of which ought to be lost. I may entirely err, in my estimate of the reception of these Numbers; for I confess to you a belief, that, if copied into all the newspapers of the country, they will be attentively read, by such of my brother Farmers, as have a few hours time for reading. They will even be laid aside for long winter evenings, our way of managing such things, when some one will read, and the rest listen, perhaps while their fingers are

employed upon some kind of work. Such was the practice of my grand-fathers' family, my father's, and such is of mine. Such, also, was the practice of Washington, and of that Patriarch of our order, the Virginia Farmer, the neighbor, friend, and counsellor, of the counsellor of this nation, the Father of American Liberty. It is a trait, sir, in the character of the intelligent Farmer, one of the modes of the Farm House, by which its Education is conducted. I should count it a high honor, to be usefully employed in such company, and so, I trust, would every one of your readers. It is ambition, of this sort, is a sin, or if my estimate of ability to be useful, is grounded in pride, or folly, still I avow my purpose, and will be content to abide the impartial decision of my compeers. The honor of usefulness, is all the eminence worth seeking, and real merit is never ostentatious. Writing, without thought, is worse than useless. One object in writing these papers, is, to call out the Farmers, by showing that they are the men who can best guide others, in the business of Farming, of which the conductors of the press seem hardly to be apprized.

From the New-England Farmer.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

MR. EDITOR—In a late journey to the eastward I called on Mr. Enoch Boynton, innkeeper, of Newbury, and had some conversation with him relative to the growth and manufacture of silk.

He informed me that he had made the silk business a study for forty years, and was convinced of the utility and practicability of its being pursued as a lucrative branch of business.

He stated that the inhabitants of the United States, can be clothed with silk goods with less land and less labor than with flax, wool, or cotton, and that it can be made impervious to water, for outside garments, while cotton, wool, and flax can be made useful for inside.

I perfectly coincided with him relative to converting the cocoons into silk goods with less expense and labor than cotton, wool, or flax are manufactured; for in converting cotton into goods it has to be cleaned from seeds &c.; it is then broken and finished ready for drawing, and has to pass through a card called a breaker, and another called a finisher—then through the drawing, roping, process, and then spun and woven. The machinery for breaking, finishing, drawing and roping &c., is very expensive,—all of which is not necessary for the operation of silk.

Silk is first drawn from the cocoons by a reel, say like those of D'Homergue's or Du Ponceau's of Philadelphia, or J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, or E. Boynton's, of Newbury. It could then be taken, spooled, and twisted and doubled for such kind of goods as are intended for manufacture. Then washed and woven by water or steam power as well as cotton, wool, &c., and with much less labor than the afore-mentioned materials. He informed me he had upwards of fifty thousand white mulberry trees of 2, 3, and 4 year's growth, a part of which he would sell at extremely low prices, and of such ages and quantities as to suit purchasers.

The trees will do to take up and set out till the ground is frozen and as early next spring, as the frost is out till the month of May. He stated that he pruned a part of

the aforesaid tree this year, and gave the pupings to the silk worms which produced upwards of seventy pounds of cocoons, which were stifled in an oven with a temperature of 140 down to 120 degrees by the thermometer. He took the prunings without separating the leaves, and placed them among the worms to feed on, and thought they did better than if the leaves were stripped off, as the worms would climb and rest themselves on the branches, as intended by their beneficent Creator.

The improvement he has made on his silk mill, will no doubt be of utility. He run from said mill 200 yards of different sized thread, reeled and spooled from the cocoons, and laid on spools or bobbins in such a manner as to be put into a bobbing nest for doubling and twisting for any fabric wanted.

He declines exhibiting said mill at present, for various reasons; one of which is the great hindrance it would make him, to gratify the idle curiosity of people who might call on him.

BONO P. ALICO.

Remarks by the Editor.—We esteem the above valuable information, and would take this occasion to recommend the introduction or at least the more general trial of the Chinese Mulberry, (*Morus multicaulis*) as a substitute for the white mulberry. Its properties are said to be the following. It continues low and bushy, so that the leaves can always be gathered without a ladder, and the leaves are of large size, very tender, grow in abundance, are eaten with avidity by the worms, and the silk they produce is of the first quality. This species of mulberry may be obtained by application at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 50½ North Market street, price \$1 each.

Agriculture.—The following is stated in the New England Farmer as the product of one acre for 3 successive years.—The land belongs to B. Norris, Esq. of Bristol R. I.

1829.

12178 bunches of onions, as 60 bushels to the thousand bunches, a common average would be

730 bushels of Onions.
70 " Potatoes.
50 " Carrots.
30 " Round Turnips.
30 " Beets.
¼ " Beans.
3200 pounds Winter Squashes.
150 Cabbage heads.

1830.

10560 bunches of onions, equal to
638 bushels of Onions.
80 " Potatoes.
30 " Carrots.
31 " Round Turnips.
26 " Beets.
3 pecks of Beans.
2500 pounds Winter Squashes.
150 Cabbage heads.

1831.

10363 bunches of onions, equivalent to
628 bushels of Onions.
130 " Potatoes
23 " Round Turnips.
30 " Beets.
2 pecks of Beans
2000 pounds Winter Squashes.
20 heads of Cabbage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

I believe no person has done so much in spreading the Natural Sciences amongst us as Professor *Eaton*. His Manual of Botany is in the hands of almost every one who wishes to become acquainted with the plants of the Northern and Middle States; and every year he has sent forth a new class into different parts of the country, whose hands as well as minds have been called into action, and whose attention has been pointed to the various phenomena of Nature.

These remarks may seem abrupt, but the commendation is well merited; and so long a time has elapsed since Professor *Eaton* entered his dissent (1) from my opinion on the duration of vegetable life, that I wish my silence may not be construed into any want of respect. I had hopes for a while that he would render the matter in difference, more tangible. His Address before the Rensselaer Horticultural Society proved that he still considered the subject of great importance; and I have patiently waited for the further elucidation of his views. In the mean time, I discovered new testimony in favor of my own; and two extracts (2) from authors of great respectability have been presented to the readers of this journal.

Let not this subject be considered of trivial import: the theoretical opinions of a cultivator, have a continual bearing on his practice. That doctrine which I reject, led the venerable President (3) of the Horticultural Society of London to estimate grafted trees unworthy of his care, unless the original seedling was known to be in a healthy condition; and it led Professor (4) *Eaton* (A. E.) to advise that old varieties be kept in a parasitic state, and not allowed to depend on their own roots for nourishment. To this supposed debility of Old Age, the late *William Coxe* (5) ascribed the fire blight in pear trees, and *William Wilson* (6) of New-York the yellows in peach trees.—Now if this theory is unfounded, as I believe, the restrictions imposed by the two former, are unnecessary burdens: and the ascriptions of the two latter only lead the inquirer from the right track.

When A. E. replied to my paper, he offered an apology on account of haste. It shall be admitted in its fullest extent; but I hope he will accept of my assistance in revising that reply. In the following sentence one inadvertency escaped him: "Friend *Thomas* ought to give detailed directions for continuing fruit trees by grafts and buds—He may reserve his theory, and give all the practical knowledge required." I thank him for the kindness intended; but A. E. has mistaken the person to whom that advice could most properly be given. The theory is HIS, not MINE. I hold none on this point which can cause me to swerve from the practice of our ancestors; and the question between us is, whether a new theory which he upholds, started within a few years, and

totally unknown to former ages, shall be adopted or rejected.

He must permit me to suggest that the case of the turnep can have no particular application to the subject in discussion; and as it might divert the attention of some readers from the weightier matters of the argument, it will be best to omit it. He may tie a strong wire round the limb of a tree, and destroy its vitality also; but though this case is less remote than the other, it will not even tend to prove that old age acts in this manner on our fruit trees.

A. E. says that "life is unquestionably a forced state;" but I know not in what way this proposition can favor his theory. He has shown none of the causes that limit the duration of a forced state. The same element that forced the acorn to germinate, will act with unimpaired vigor when the oak which sprung from it, shall become the giant of the woods; and "the *liber* which is formed on the tree of centuries old, enjoys the vegetative power in as full force as the *liber* which is formed on the sapling." (7)

According to A. E. "the living principle and chemical attraction, are forever at war in vegetable nature." I know not whether I understand this expression, because I cannot perceive that it proves any thing in his favor. In this war it is certain, however, that chemical attraction must be very generally worsted, for its enemy quarters on it; and rarely indeed can it inflict any injury in return. The triumphs of chemical attraction are deferred till the living principle is extinct; and I regret that A. E.'s references to both dead and living organized substances without discrimination, should have rendered these distinctions less clear.

I will not put A. E. to the trouble to "insist"—every satisfaction in my power shall be given on his simple intimation. I am in search after truth; and if he can give better reasons for adopting his theory, than I can give for rejecting it, he will soon have me on his side of the question. In the mean time, it may be necessary in some cases to speak plainly; but if any expression of mine should lead him to suspect me of being unfriendly or unfair, he may rest in the certain assurance that I have been misunderstood.

The reason of my citing the great age of those trees must be evident to A. E. on a second inspection of my paper. He has coupled with these instances of longevity, however, the name of *Methuselah*, as if human life and vegetable life were in strict analogy—as if a new limb could be made to sprout forth on an old man in place of a limb rendered useless by disease—as if when his trunk,—including head, heart, and viscera,—was decayed, he could sprout up with new vigor from the soil—as if he could exist after the total destruction of every part which constituted his entire body* in former years. But A. E. shall be excused on account of haste.

The history of this new theory merits our attention. The better fruit trees of England are scarcely acclimated; and where climate and locality have both conspired against them, many of these appear to have received constitutional injuries.—Such deteriorations were observed by *Marshall* and his enadjutors in rural improvements. To draw a general conclusion from limited observations, is a very common propensity; and in this

case the result was a confirmed belief that every variety "must die of Old Age at a limited period."

It is discouraging when a theory has been built up with much labor, to find the foundations unstable—to find the assumed facts which it rests, controverted and denied. Yet such is the condition of the theory before us. In my former article I mentioned many fruits, cultivated in England 114 years ago which,—though there is reason to believe these were old varieties at that time,—are still preserved even in this distant region, and selected for new nurseries and new fruit gardens. I can add my testimony that all of these within my inspection show no symptoms of decline.

No apples were on that list; but a passage in *The Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, comes more directly to the point in regard to this fruit: "Varieties which had been celebrated abroad, were spread through the kingdom by their cultivation in the gardens of the religious houses, and many of these fine old sorts still exist."—"It has been asserted that many of the fine old varieties of the apple are now going into decay. This may be owing partly to their being more generally cultivated, and consequently grown in a great variety of soils, some of which would suit them, and others not; and that this is the case may be inferred from the fact that in some places these sorts are to be found healthy enough."

I shall leave this remarkable statement without comment, and pass on to the testimony of our countryman, the late *William Coxe*, who had imbibed all these notions of the limited duration of varieties. *Coxe*, however, was a man of worth; and it is interesting to observe his attachment to theory on the one hand, and his integrity on the other hand, in faithfully recording facts directly in opposition to that theory.

"The *Styre* apple of Hereford, in England, is supposed to have long since passed the zenith of its perfection, and to be rapidly declining there; yet in the growth and vigor of at least one hundred of these trees planted in my orchards, there appears to be no deficiency; on the contrary, they attract the notice of all who see them, for the extraordinary luxuriance as well as beauty of their growth."

"The climate of America is supposed to have revived the *Red streak* which had deteriorated in its native soil from the long duration of the variety."

"*Gemmet moyle*—ranks high in England.—*Philips* in his poem on Cider, calls it 'the moyle of sweetest honeyed taste.' The tree is remarkably thrifty." Yet this is a very old variety, for that poem was first published 125 years ago.

A. E. refers to that "incurable disease Old Age." But English apple trees are cured when brought into the finer climate of our Middle States. It is therefore plain that the doctors have mistaken the disease, as Old Age is incurable; and that the decline of those apple trees must be referred to other causes. Consequently, it is evident that A. E. ought not to apply the term Old Age, indiscriminately to Men and Trees, unless he can prove this reasoning to be inconclusive; and unless he can show that persons suffering from decrepitude have been restored to the bloom and vigor of youth, like the *Styre* and the *Red streak*, on removing to a better climate.

* Which is the case with many old hollow trees.

1. *Genesee Farmer*, page 113.

2. *Pages* 228-245.

3. "So strongly did Mr. Knight become fixed in this opinion that he seriously advises orchardists never to plant an unacclimated or grafted tree, unless the parent tree is known to exist in a healthy state." p. 33.

4. *New-York Farmer*, vol. 4, p. 177.

5. *View of the cultivation of fruit trees*, p. 175.

6. *New-York Farmer*, vol. 1, p. 42.

7. *Mirbel*.

Old varieties of the potato have also been *revised* by a particular treatment; and President *Knight* has most honorably recorded this fact, though it contravenes his favorite theory.

I believe I have now examined every argument advanced by A. E. D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. II no. 10, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

ON PLOUGHING IN THE FALL.

Ploughing late in autumn is practiced to a considerable extent, and generally believed to be in perfect consistence with good farming. Not unfrequently the subject is brought into view in the *Agricultural Journals* and books treating of husbandry, and always pressed upon the farmer as having strong claims to his attention. The principal arguments, adduced in favor of autumnal ploughing, are, 1st. That it gives to the farmer an opportunity of doing in the fall, when time is less valuable, and teams are strong, a portion of his team work, which, if deferred at that time, must be done in the spring, and that too with a team much less able to perform it;—that the farmer who adopts and pursues this practice, will, in the spring, find his business in a more forward condition, than otherwise it would be, and be better able to keep it so through the season. 2d. That ploughing late in autumn, contributes to an improvement of the soil. This is supposed to be done, by giving it a greater exposure to the frosts of winter, by the agency of which the soil is more perfectly pulverized, better prepared for admixture in subsequent tillage, and consequently rendered more productive. Another consideration urged in connection with this, is, that ground ploughed in the fall, will, at the time of spring culture, be found in a better state of tillage, than it could be brought to by the same process of ploughing in the spring. 3d. That, by ploughing late in the season, many of the eggs, or deposites, of worms and other insects, are exposed to the severity of winter's frost, and by that means destroyed; and of course, ploughing at that season, contributes something towards relief from the mischievous effects of such depredators. These are the principal arguments relied on, to sustain the practice of autumnal ploughing; and to me they appear worthy of great consideration. Yet, the doctrine of ploughing late in the fall, is by some denied. There are farmers of good sense, men in the vicinity where I live, who have the impression, that ploughing late in autumn, is hurtful to the soil; and on that account, they entirely abstain from the practice. To my surprise, I lately noticed in an address, delivered before the Hartford (Ct.) Agricultural Society, an utter proscription of this practice, as an infallible means, if practiced and persisted in, of ruining the soil. Is it so? It is important that farmers should know the truth in relation to this subject. It is, indeed, admitted by many of the advocates for late ploughing, that an exception should be made as to lands, that are composed chiefly of sand, and are, of course, light, loose and porous. An exception should also be made as to all lands, lying on steep declivities. Fall ploughing, on such locations, would be likely to result in considerable injury to the soil, as valuable portions of it would be washed away by the rains, and, especially, by the freshets of spring. Granting these exceptions, proceed.

Last fall, 1830, I ploughed in November, the fourth part of a field of wheat stubble, containing 8 acres, and intended for corn as the next crop.—The soil was loam, of loose texture, and easy tillage. Another part of the same field, had been turned over immediately after wheat harvest; and still another small part remained unploughed till spring. The crop of the whole field was fine; but that of the part ploughed in November, obviously excelled; and I know not for what cause, unless it was, ploughing at that season. During the long period in which I have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, I have, not unfrequently, ploughed late in autumn; and never did I suspect, nor do I now, that any injury to my soil, resulted from it.

If ploughing late in the fall, be detrimental to the soil, it might be supposed, that digging potatoes at that season, would have the same effect. It gives to the soil nearly the same exposure to the atmospheric influence of winter. But who ever suspected that the operation of potato digging was hurtful to the soil? So far as I know, a potato crop is universally considered as an excellent preparation for any other crop that is to follow.

I have long maintained the sentiment, that ploughing late in the fall, certain soils and locations being excepted, was safe in regard to the soil, and, in many instances, a well timed, and very profitable item of husbandry. Sustained in this, as I think I am, by the general sentiment of farmers—sustained by the evidence of my own practice, extended through a series of many years, and sustained too, as I perceive I am, by the *Genesee Farmer*, I must be permitted still to believe that, on such soils as generally prevail in Western New-York, and on all soils of sufficient tenacity to be good for wheat, the farmer may plough in October, November and December, without the least danger of injuring his soil, and, often times, to his great advantage.

DAN BRADLEY.

Marecllus, 15th Nov. 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The *Genesee Farmer* states, page 184, that the poison of ivy is an acid, and by dogwood (*Piscidia*) of an alkaline nature. The plants referred to are of the same genus, and apparently possess the same properties. What is called ivy, is a species of sumach, *Rhus radicans*, and seems to be spread over all the country. The poison of dogwood is less common. It is not the *Piscidia* of botanists, which is a tree of the West Indies, and called Jamaica dogwood, or Fish-bean. Like the *Phlomis* and some other plants, it has the property of intoxicating fishes, so that they are caught by the hand. Hence the name, *piscis*, a fish, and *caedo*, to kill. The poisonous dogwood here referred to, is not a *Cornus*, so common everywhere, but it is, also, a species of sumach, *Rhus Toxicodendrum*. Its more frequent name is poison oak, but in many parts of New England it is called Dogwood. It grows two or three feet high, and its leaves are much like those of the poisonous ivy, or mercury, as it is often called. But the most poisonous plant in the United States, is the poison sumach of the swamps, *Rhus Vernix*, or Varnish Sumach. It has been a subject of earnest debate in England, whether this is the true Varnish tree of Japan; and each side of the question has enlisted the talents of able botanists.

It may be worth inquiry, whether our tree may not be usefully applied to afford a varnish.

I have known some twenty or thirty families poisoned at the same time, from the use of wood for fuel taken in clearing a swamp, where the poisonous sumachs abounded. A number of remedies are mentioned in the earlier volumes of the *New England Farmer*. The writer of this article has often been thus afflicted, and found little use in any prescription but patience and time.—Dr. Nathan Smith, one of the best surgeons and physicians our country has produced, and with whom this calamity was familiar in forty years' practice, once advised him to ungirth cathartics, and apply Indian meal, rubbing it on to allay irritation. This course proved as useful as any of the numerous remedies previously recommended.

E. Y.

Cleveland.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

HEDGING.

The log, pole, and bush, hedge of the early settlers has given way to the rail, post and rail, and board fence, and stone wall; and as stone is not found in many parts of the *Genesee Country*, suitable for wall, it is daily becoming more and more an object of importance to our farmers, to substitute some material of a more durable nature than rails or boards, for fencing, as these articles are already becoming very scarce in many places.

Several of my neighboring farmers, as well as myself, are anxious to commence a system of hedging; but, as we have no experience in the business, and our knowledge upon the subject necessarily very limited, the experience and knowledge of others, would not only save many a penny to those who are entering into the business, but be of great advantage to the agricultural community, and add much to the improvement of this section of the country.

I know of but few instances of hedging in this part of the state. In one case, where the English thorn was tried, that part of the hedge which was clipped, was mostly destroyed by a small snow white insect, with which it was in many cases literally covered. That which was not clipped, did better: none of the plants have yet been destroyed by this insect, although found upon it in several places. I have seen several kinds of the native thorn, and the crab, tried; but the experiments were so limited, that it is difficult to say much respecting their utility for hedging.

Any information upon this subject communicated through the *Genesee Farmer*, would doubtless promote our general interest. ONTARIO.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MILITARY TRAININGS, No. 4.

I am no soldier—but a man; speak not
Of soldiership—I loathe the word and those
Who pride themselves upon it.—*Byron.*

Our numbers being published with several days interval between them, it becomes necessary to recapitulate a little to make ourself intelligible.—In our last number we attempted to show that all occasion for the continuance of our militia system had long since ceased, and that the laws upon the subject ought consequently to be abrogated. But we hear among our neighbors various objections to the total abolition of the system, some of which

seen to deserve an answer. The principal objection is—that were we to give up our militia organization entirely, we should be much more exposed to aggressions from foreign nations than at present. It is said that while we have arms in our hands, and are prepared to defend ourselves, and assert our rights, other nations are obliged to respect us. We admit that every nation in time of peace ought to prepare for war, and put and keep itself in a position for defence. But we say that the people can be relieved of the burdensome tax of military duty, and the country be equally secure. We would have our frontiers fortified, and a small standing army kept up, and dispersed among our military posts. We are so distant from any nation that dare make war upon us, that if it were actually impending we should have ample time for preparation before it could commence. Our navy, increased as it ought to be, and soon will be, would command all approach to us by sea, and we are almost unapproachable in any other way. We are too strong to be attacked successfully by any nation. We cannot have the most distant fear upon the subject. And why should we keep up our militia system as a badge of weakness and of fear! It is wrong to subject our citizens to such a burden, if it can safely be dispensed with. This military duty is a species of the old feudal system. We do not indeed hold our lands by a military tenure, but our public rights as citizens—all seem in a qualified sense held and enjoyed subject to a certain fixed *servitium militare*. We do protest against this feudal vassalage in any shape. We object to holding our rights and privileges as tenants *in capite* by knight service—or by any other service, save the ordinary taxes and reciprocal duties which good citizens owe to their government. To compel respectable and peaceful citizens, adverse in their taste and inclinations and habits to every thing like soldiership—in time of peace to turn out twice or thrice a year and be drilled and marched about, subject to the command of some senseless upstart with just ambition enough to raise an epaulette, is oppressive and degrading in the extreme. And then to subject them to martial law in case of default, is still worse. This martial law is at best, a relic of barbarism. In time of war there may be some necessity or apology for it—but we do protest against subjecting America citizens to it in time of peace. S.

FOR THE GENESÉE FARMER.

MR. GOODSSELL—In your paper of Oct. 29, your Cleveland correspondent has a few remarks, that demand some notice from me. He says, "One of your correspondents has intimated that *no part of the southern shore of Lake Erie, is adapted to the vine. What direct knowledge he has I cannot say,*" intending no doubt, to be understood to say, that I had made the above assertion.

It is not always easy to prove a negative, and I know not who may, or where, have published my opinions. It would seem that, as 'one of your correspondents' is charged with having 'intimated' this opinion, it has been published in your paper. I call upon you, then, as the Editor, to say when, and to republish, in reply to 'E. Y.' of Cleveland, whatever I may have said, on this point of his charge. This request is made, as an act of

justice, due, alike, to me and the public: and is the more confidently urged, inasmuch as the reputation, for accuracy, is of some concern, to every individual. You ought not, in my opinion, to have published that article, without being satisfied of the truth of the charge.

I will now tell you what is my impression, of whatever I may have said on that subject. That the south shore of Lake Ontario, from difference of altitude, and depth of water of that Lake, had a climate better adapted to the vine culture, than the country on the south, along the shore of Lake Erie. Not that '*no part,*' as asserted by your correspondent 'of the southern shore of Lake Erie, is adapted to the vine,' quite a material difference. This is only my belief, however, for I do not refer to the Nos. of your paper, in order to ascertain, because that is your business, if willing to take as much pains, as I do, to ascertain facts. In reference to your correspondent's remark, that 'all the south side of Lake Erie,' [not southern shore, as above] 'must not be judged of by western Pennsylvania, or by Chautauque county in New-York,' I will only add, that I have travelled the whole extent of the eastern and southern shores, of both Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and the countries south of them, pretty extensively. On the south of Lake Ontario, through the whole extent of New-York, and on the south of Lake Erie, in various directions, to the Ohio river. If I have erred in my conclusions, so be it; but I would only be held responsible for my own opinions and statements. I am of the opinion, that generally, the countries on the south shore of Lake Erie, are more liable to suffer by frosts, in spring and autumn, injurious to the vine, than those on the east and south shore of Lake Ontario. Thirty years' observation, has convinced me of the truth of this opinion. Taking in all the extent of country in the northern part of Ohio, north of the summit ridge, that country, I think, suffers more by frosts, than a similar extent on the south of Lake Ontario, in New-York. If such be the facts,—and I do not hazard the opinion on slight grounds,—there are good grounds for all I have said, on this subject. I engage in no controversy, however, but invite others to observe facts, as I have done and judge for themselves.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. G. SPAFFORD.

✍ We have looked over the numbers of the Farmer, and find only one allusion by Mr. Spafford to the climate of the southern shore of Lake Erie, which occurs in a letter to the Editor, and may be found on the 20th page. It is as follows:

"The country south of Lake Ontario, in this state, certainly has a climate more congenial to the vine, than any country on the south of Lake Erie, even to the Ohio River."

FOR THE GENESÉE FARMER.

MR. GOODSSELL—Please inform your correspondent 'Y. Z.' Genesee Farmer, of Nov. 12, that his *fire*, directed at 'the New-York Gazetteer,' hits something else, as he might have known, had he wished to know the truth. To come at this, let him refer to the Genesee Farmer, No. 6, and also No. 9. If he would learn, exactly, how much of the 'errors and omissions,' which he charges to the 'New-York Gazetteer,' really belong to that work, let him consult the articles, from which the

writers have borrowed, and then judge fairly. See the article 'MASSACHUSETTS LANDS,' in the 'New-York Gazetteer,' of 1834; and also 'PROGRESSIVE POPULATION,' in that of 1813, page 48.

'Y. Z.' says, 'Mr. Spafford goes on to tell us that "in 1789," &c., as an erratum for which, you may say, for Spafford, read Hawley; and your correspondent may then settle the whole matter with another correspondent, and have the 'errors and omissions' of 'the New-York Gazetteer,' contained in the extracts,' to be settled between themselves. They are not chargeable to that work, and I may as well be fathered by those to whom they belong. Mr. Hawley, I presume, will have the candor, and the magnanimity, to exculpate 'the New-York Gazetteer,' and thus to repel the charges of inaccuracy, brought by 'Y. Z.' If not, you will please publish this Note, as an act of justice.

HISTORICUS.

Y. Z., in a note enclosing his communications, says, "If it is thought these articles contain too much criticism, it may be said by way of apology, that criticism provokes discussion, and discussion elicits truth."

SELECTIONS.

From the Lowell Journal.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

NO. V.

The manufacturing nations of Europe stand in need of the article of raw silk, which they are glad to procure, even of an inferior quality, from the most remote regions of the globe: while America could supply them with the best and finest to an unbounded extent. I have pointed out two great markets, viz. England and France open to American industry and inviting it to their shores. I shall now show the advantages to be derived from this branch of trade, when once it shall have been fairly introduced into this country.

The celebrated Count Dandolo, by whose labors the culture of silk has been so much improved and extended throughout Europe, does not hesitate to affirm, that the value of silk in Italy, considered as an article of exportation, is *twice equal to that of all other products of that country taken together*, and that there is no production of the earth in the markets of Europe, which compared to its natural value or prime cost, offers to the producer a greater net profit than the article of silk.

If then in Italy, the land of corn, wine and oil, the profits on exported raw silk be equal to double the amount of all the other productions of the Italian soil taken together, it is evident that the same if no greater advantages must result to this Country, particularly to the Northern and Middle States, whose productions are not so rich as those in the south of Europe.

Every person will easily understand that the profits on raw silk will in a certain degree be proportioned to the *extent of the means* of those engaged in its preparation, and of their establishment for that purpose. If it be on a large scale the machinery may be moved by water, or steam power, which will add greatly to the economy of the business. It is now three or four years since the Italian reel was imported into Philadelphia, and there it still lies, like a fine musical instrument waiting for the hand of the master.—Nobody has yet succeeded in making *mer-*

chantable raw silk either by means of that instrument or similar instruments which have been imported into this country. Many attempts have been made, none of which have been successful. I do not hesitate to affirm that all similar attempts, without the necessary instruction and the skill to be acquired by habits of patience, *will forever prove unsuccessful*. The great degree of skill and dexterity that is necessary for the management of the cocoons, and for producing the various qualities of silk according to their numerous degrees of fineness, may be compared to the different numbers by which the various qualities of cotton threads used for sewing are designated.

The extent of a filature is calculated from the number of reels that are employed—from ten to five hundred or more. To each reel there must be a woman to wind the silk, and a little girl to turn the crank, unless they are all turned by water or steam. The cocoons, I suppose, may be purchased for twenty-five cents the pound, and eight pounds will yield a pound of silk. The fuel, the cauldron, the pipes, the basin, and necessary apparatus to carry the water to the reels, and the wages of the people, are the internal expenses of the establishment. A good reeler, on a hand reel, can turn out three pounds of silk per day.

The current price of raw silk in England and France is about seven dollars the pound; and if it shall be well prepared in the manner required by those manufacturers, and the quality of American silk shall continue to be as much superior to the silk of other countries, as the few specimens have proved to be, which have been sent to those countries, the value may be increased. The Connecticut sowing silk after it is reeled, twisted, colored, and carried to market, sells for four dollars the pound. In consequence of their want of knowledge of the art, and the necessary machinery, they consume 16 pounds of cocoons to produce one pound of silk—with ten days' labor expended upon it. If the 16 pounds of cocoons can be sold for 25 cents per pound, they will produce the same amount, and save the labor and expense.

V.
CIRCULAR

Of the New-York State Temperance Society, to the town and county societies in the state.

ALBANY, Nov. 5th, 1831.

The executive committee have, at great labor and expense, procured to be printed and forwarded to every county in the state, their proportion of 360,000 circulars, on the subject of temperance, addressed to the citizens of the state of New-York.—The committee have aimed to furnish every county with a sufficient number to supply each family with a copy; and they have no doubt but that the officers of the county societies, to whom they have been sent, will take immediate measures to accomplish this object, and have each town society furnished with its proportion, with as little delay as possible, and that energetic measures will be taken by the officers of all town societies, to complete the distribution, so that in a short time, each family in the state may be supplied. The executive committee have already received returns from towns, where the docu-

ments have been distributed, and the results have been most encouraging, particularly in lessening opposition, and bringing out a majority of the people on the side of temperance. They have also been induced to delay the publication of the third annual report, until the 15th of February next, that time may be given for the distribution of the circulars, and to obtain knowledge of the results, through the reports of the town to the county societies, and the county to the state society, which may be laid before the public in their annual report.

The committee respectfully request, that the county societies will take the necessary measures to obtain the reports of the town societies, and that the county reports may not be delayed so as to reach Albany later than the 15th day of February next, and as much earlier as convenient.

The committee have incurred a considerable debt in printing the circular, and they look to the town and county societies for remuneration, where they feel inclined to grant it. Some of the counties have remitted their proportion, for which the committee are obliged.

The executive committee have been convinced from the commencement of their labors, that an intelligent community only required information on the subject of the great reform now in progress, to give it their unanimous support, and have therefore made great efforts to disseminate information by circulars, tracts, temperance papers, and their annual reports. They have recently forwarded to each town in the state, a number of the Temperance Advocate, printed at Sandy Hill, Washington county. The engagement with the editor has now expired, but the committee know no method of furnishing information more economical, than by the circulation of this paper. The committee therefore give notice to all officers of temperance societies now formed, or that may hereafter be formed in the state during the present year, that a copy of said paper will be continued to each society if ordered, (post paid,) without expense to the societies.

H. H. WALWORTH, President,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
JOHN F. BACON,
JOHN T. NORTON,
H. TROWBRIDGE,
RICHARD V. DE WITT,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
JOSHUA BURKE,

Executive Committee.

The Phil. Inquirer states, that a stranger called on a monied Lady in that city in the evening, in the absence of her husband, and stated that her mother-in-law lay at the point of death, and offered his services. The Lady however, declined, as she momentarily expected her husband. He again offered his assistance, but his services were altogether declined. He withdrew. The husband arrived, and it was soon ascertained that there was not a word of truth in the story.

Such a scoundrel deserves the pillory.

Boston had the first printing press, the first canal, the first rail road, and the first fighting for independence in America.

PATENT ZINC HOLLOW-WARE,
MANUFACTURED by John Westfield & Co., No. 163, Mott street, New-York.
ROSSITER & KNOX, No. 3, Buffalo street, Rochester, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above ware, are now receiving an additional supply, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers' price.

This ware will be found not materially to exceed in price Tin and Iron; yet as durable as Iron, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, not containing in itself, nor forming with the materials cooked in it, any deleterious properties, as do Copper, Brass or Lead.

Zinc Kettles, for cooking Rice, Hominy, and all kinds Sweet Meats, will be found well adapted, neither discoloring, nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; for these purposes, and to avoid the corrosions of Copper, Brass and Lead, it will long be substituted for these metals.

Zinc Pans for the Dairy, will be found an object worthy of attention from the following considerations; that Milk in Zinc Pans of the same size, will produce from 20 to 25 per cent more cream or butter, and that of superior flavor; will keep milk sweet longer by a number of hours, affording the cream more time, besides its chymical effect, to separate from the milk, (for this reason, cream from those pans will not admit of being churned as soon as that from other pans, in as much as no cream should be churned till it is soured,) and greatly outlast any pans in use.

Zinc Jars and Firkins for preserving butter sweet for family use, possess equally superior advantage for butter, as do the pans for milk. Experiment and results safely warrant the above statement; and the orders of wholesale and retailing merchants as well as those of families and large dairies daily supplying from different parts of the country, are the consequence of successful results in the use of this ware.

Zinc ware is cleansed with Brick Dust, with Soap and Sand, or with Hot Ashes.

NOTICE.—Letters patent for manufacturing these articles exclusively by the subscribers having been obtained, we would advise the Public against any encroachment of the Patent Right;—and the person who shall give information of any violation of this Patent Right, will be liberally rewarded, by JOHN WESTFIELD & CO.

The following recommendation from the proprietor of one of the largest houses of Refreshment in the United States, must be perfectly satisfactory as respects the utility and advantage of using the Zinc Hollow Ware

To J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—I have for some time past, in my establishment, made use of your Hollow Ware, manufactured from Zinc, and have no hesitation in saying that they completely answer my expectations, being fully as durable as iron or copper, and not as easily corroded by rust, giving the articles cooked in them no unpleasant taste, and being more beautiful in appearance, and much more easily cleaned than utensils manufactured from any other metal at present made use of in cooking apparatus. I with pleasure recommend them for general use, and have no doubt that whoever will give them a fair trial will find that they fully answer his expectations.

STEPHEN HOLT,

We have also received the following recommendation from Dr. A. G. Hull.

J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—With great pleasure I can assure you of my entire satisfaction, as to the superiority of your Zinc Hollow Ware, for the purposes of the Dairy and Kitchen.

The perfect preservation of Milk in my Dairy during the warmest days of the past season, induces me to give you a decided preference to any others previously used, and recommend them as a happy combination of neatness and durability.

Yours, &c. A. G. HULL, 132 Fulton street, New-York

nov 23

AUTUMN.

The following beautiful lines upon Autumn, are from "Love," a poem by the author of "The Cornlaws," just published in London.

Dost thou mourn with me
The year's autumnal spring?
Sigh'st thou this second wreath to see,
Of Woodbines blossoming?
So late, so pale, with scentless breath,
Like lingering Hope, that smiles in death,
And e'en when life is o'er,
Leaves on misfortune's ice-cold face
The sweetness of its last embrace,
To fade, and be no more!
Lo, June's divested primrose sports
A silken coil again:
And, like late-smiling sickness, courts
The coy morn—but in vain!
Lo, half the elm's rich robe is gone!
The ash, a living skeleton,
Deplores his yellow hair;
Yet, while the beech-leaf rustles red,
And while the maple bows her head
In mournful honors fair—
Methinks the armed gorse appears
More golden than when May
Left April dying in her tears
Beneath the plummy spray;
And, for her lover's triumph won,
Danced with her blue-bell anklets on,
And bless'd his burning eye.
Come, Laura, come! and hear the thrush,
O'er autumn's gorse, from budding bush
Pour vernal melody!
Come! and beneath the fresh green leaf
That mocks the aged year,
Thy bard, who loves the joy of grief,
Shall weave a chaplet here:
Not pluck'd from summer's wither'd bowers,
Not form'd of autumn's hopeless flowers—
Yet sad and wan as they:
Here, still some flowers of Eden blow;
But deadly pale and stain'd with wo,
Like guilt, they shun the day.
While folly treads beneath his feet
The daisy of the vale;
Love's rose, though sick at heart, is sweet—
Joy's leaf is fair, though pale.
And worth admires, resigned and meek,
The tear-drop on the violet's cheek,
And hope shall death survive.

A very ancient heathen writer, speaking of the Jews, says, they neither killed, nor ate the flesh of the hog, it being an animal held in reverence by them, because they had learnt from it the art of ploughing the ground. During their residence in Egypt, they observed, he says, that the rooting of the hog in the soft alluvial soil on the banks of the Nile prepared the ground for planting; and improving the hint thus furnished, they invented the plough.

At the present day we do not profess to look to the hog for instructions in any agricultural art, but a great number of men appear to take lessons in manners and morals from that animal; and it is a matter of regret that so much as one of our most valuable agricultural products should be diverted from its proper use, and made to increase the number of the bipeds who

adopt the quadrupeds we are speaking of as models for imitation.

During the past year, upwards of 30,000 barrels of whiskey have been brought to this market by the canal alone, and probably a much greater quantity has been brought in by wagons. Now we have no doubt that the immense quantity of corn which was consumed in making this whiskey, might much better have been employed in making, and improving the condition of, real, four-footed hogs, than in making an article used only to increase the number of their two-legged imitators: for the real, original, article is always found to be better than any imitation of it, in all cases, and would be peculiarly so in this case.—The advantage to our country which would result from having all its swine go upon four legs, would be very great, for it would cause very large additions to the 80, or 100,000 hogs annually brought to this market, and would materially lessen our export of convicts to Columbus. This part of our export trade producing no return of wealth, may very beneficially be dispensed with; and as the increase of our export of pork would be in proportion to the diminution of that of our whiskey and its victims, there would be no cause for alarm on the part of any political economist from the variation in the course of trade that would be caused by it. We hope this subject may be taken into consideration; and as in this country, we are, none of us, afraid of innovations, when any advantage is to be derived from them, it is to be hoped that there may not be so much fear of the consequences that might result from a change in the disposition of our products, as to prevent an experiment from which we have reason to expect great advantages.—*Western Tiller.*

Overflowing of American Rivers.—The following graphic description of the overflowing of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers is from the pen of the intelligent Audubon.

Sudden is the calamity, that every individual, whether man or beast, has to exert his utmost ingenuity to enable him to escape from the dreadful element. The Indian quickly removes to the hills of the interior; the cattle and game swim to the diluvial strips of land that remain uncovered in midst of the flood, or attempt to force their way through the waters, until they perish from fatigue. Along the banks of the river, the inhabitants have rafts ready made, on which they fasten themselves, their cattle, and their provisions, and which they fasten with ropes or grape vines to the larger trees, while they contemplate the melancholy spectacle presented by the current, as it carries off their houses and their wood yards, piece by piece. Some, who have nothing to lose, and are usually known by the name of squatters, take this opportunity of traversing the woods in canoes, for the purpose of procuring game, and particularly the skins of animals, such as deer and bear, which may be converted

into money. They resort to the low ridges surrounded by the waters, and destroy thousands of deer, merely for the skins, leaving the flesh to putrify. The river itself, rolling its swollen waters along, presents a spectacle of the most imposing nature. Although no large vessel, unless propelled by steam, can now make its way against the current, it is seen covered by boats laden with produce, which, running out from all the streams, float silently towards the city of New-Orleans, their owners meanwhile not very well assured of finding a landing place even there. The water is covered with yellow foam and punice, the latter having floated from the Rocky Mountains of the northwest. The eddies are large and more powerful than ever. Here and there tracts of forests are observed undermined, the trees gradually giving way, and falling into the stream.

Cattle, horses, bears and deers are seen at times attempting to swim across the impetuous mass of foaming and boiling water; whilst here and there a vulture or an eagle is observed perched upon a bloated carcass, tearing it up in pieces, as regardless of the flood, as on former occasions it would have been of the numerous sawyers or planters (logs) with which the surface of the water is covered when the water is low. Even the steamer is frequently distressed. The numberless trees and logs that float along, break its paddles and retard its progress. Besides it is, on such occasions, difficult to procure fuel to maintain its fires; and it is only at very distant intervals, that a wood yard can be found which the water has not carried off. Bears, congars, lynxes, and all other quadrupeds that can ascend trees, are observed crouched among their top branches; hungry in the midst of abundance; although they see floating around them the animals upon which they usually prey, they dare not swim to them. On occasions like this, all these animals are shot by the hundreds.

Extraordinary Crop.—A field of oats extending to eight acres, belonging to Mr. Henderson, Nether Libberton, was cut down on Thursday, and found to measure generally, about six feet in height. The shearers appeared like pigmies at its roots, and in some situations were not visible at all, so that the standing corn was seen to wave from the right as if at the command of a warlock! Upwards of two hundred pickles could be counted on almost every head. The production of one pile was brought to our office, from which nine stalks had sprung, the middle one measuring 6 feet 4 1-2 inches high, and the average number of pickles on each stalk amounting to 200 each, gives an increase on the seed pickle of *eighteen hundred fold!*—*Edinburg Paper.*

Lake Superior. A meeting has been held at Detroit, to memorialize the Congress of the United States, to unite Lake Superior with Lake Huron, by a Canal at the Sault de Ste. Marie; and for the completion of the Fort Gratiot, Chicago, and Saganaw Roads.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

THE DURATION OF VEGETABLE SPECIES.

Much has been written on this subject, and various are the speculations of the best Philologists who have turned their attention to it, and so far from being settled, it remains as much a moot point, as the cause of the production of chess among wheat, or the blight in the pear tree. We have not the effrontery to suppose we shall settle it, but like one of old,—will also speak our mind.

We shall take the ground, that the duration of species by engrafting, or by slips or cuttings, is indefinite, and may be continued from a solitary species, without the intervention of seed, as long as the sun shines and showers descend.

Forest trees, fruit trees, and shrubs, have their periods of growth, their maximum of perfection, and their decay and death from natural causes, and not from any fixed period of duration, which is innate in their physical construction or constitution. One great cause of their decay, is the increase of heart wood, which is a dead, inert and redundant mass, receiving but little of the circulating sap, which as it exercises no functions of vegetable life, in time sours, rots and contaminates the fountains of life, the roots; the winds of heaven shake them to the centre, and they are gone. Various other natural causes are constantly in operation, which it is needless at this point to enumerate.

The vine it is said never dies, if located in proper situations, and where no adventitious circumstances operate to its injury. It is differently constituted from most other shrubs or trees. It has no heart wood, but is all alburnum, or sap wood, and if cut down to the earth, if the roots are not destroyed, will continue to spring up for centuries, as is the case with those planted by the Romans, and the early monasteries in England. There are vines in some of the departments in France, that are positively known to be two, three, and four hundred years old; cuttings from them grow as well, and produce as luxuriant and fruitful vines, as from the most recent varieties.

There are several varieties of the grape which do not produce seed, (some of which are growing in this vicinity) one of them was known and cultivated in the days of Homer. Now we ask, has this variety been continued? or has it not yet come of age?

The Syinian vine, which produces the largest clusters of any known, and which the scriptures speak of as being brought on a staff by two men, who were sent as spies into the land of Canaan, is now growing in this village, having been continued in all the most celebrated nurseries, where it is propagated by slips, cuttings, and layers, and has been continued no doubt, from the original stock from the valley of the Eschol.

The common red currant, from the ease with which it strikes root, is propagated almost invariably from cuttings or suckers, from old roots; and al-

though it is perfectly practicable, we have never heard of an instance, where a garden was stocked with plants grown from seed; and it would not be stretching probabilities to suppose, that nine-tenths of the gardens in this country are planted with currants which are continuations from the oriental stocks, planted by our puritanical forefathers at Plymouth rock.

The common garden goose-berry, the various kinds of raspberries, and roses, &c. &c., are all propagated in the same manner, and without the intervention of seeds: and, although many curious cultivators are engaged in raising new varieties from seed, yet, the uniform similarity of character in the predominating bulk of vegetable productions, referred to, warrant the above conclusion.

The Jerusalem artichoke of the gardens is another striking illustration of the correctness of our opinion, as to the duration of species of vegetables. It is a plant that never perfects its seed in this country, nor in England, for want of sufficient length of season, and is only continued from its tubers; and we venture to say, that no one in either country was ever heard to complain of its *running out*.

Whatever many farmers may say to the contrary, we have no idea that the potato, Indian corn, wheat, or any other of the plants cultivated by them, would run out, if they did not let *their land run out first*.

We have several varieties of the peach, and some of the pears, which are spoken of and exactly described by the writers of that country, in 1554; and are no doubt the veritable chips of the old block, and our suppositions are, that they may be continued as long as a scion shall be engrafted in a thriving stock, to the end of *time and trees, and all things material*. We are not advised of any instance of the sudden failure of a young tree, engrafted from an old and decayed one, except in case of some peculiar and local disease. As the continuation of a species of vegetable is a simple operation of nature, unconnected with sensibility or volition on the part of the plant, we see no reason why, under ordinary circumstances, a species may not be continued as long as those natural causes exist; and we confess that we have not been able to discover any thing which indicated limitation to the duration of species of plants, more than to the heaving of the ocean, or the revolution of the planetary system.

CELLARS.

We hear many complaints during the most severe parts of winter, of the loss of vegetables by frost in cellars, most of which might have been prevented with very little labor, had it been properly applied at a proper season. "One ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," is an old maxim: also, "a stitch in time, saves nine;" and, although this last has a little smack of Esq. Dog-erel's poetry in it, nevertheless, if properly attended to, will be found very useful. There is a strange propensity in man, to put "far off the evil day;" and, although we know for a certainty that cold winter is coming, many are apt to neglect suitable preparations for it. For the sake of

durability and neatness, woodbuilt houses are frequently elevated so as to bring the first floor one, two, or three feet above the surface of the ground. As cellar walls are more commonly built with stone, which are more ready conductors of heat than bricks, such cellars are much exposed to the effects of frost, unless they are banked up with something which is a slower conductor of heat than stone. For this purpose, tan-bark and saw-dust are the most cleanly and convenient substances; next to these, are joiner's chips and straw, both of which when used, should have a covering of earth to make them more compact, and prevent their being blown away. Manure from the stable is frequently used, but this is unsightly, and can always be turned to better account. Vegetable mould is an imperfect conductor of heat, and may in many instances be conveniently applied to this use. For filling up windows, bundles of straw will be found useful, as they prevent the glass being soiled, as would be the case if soil was directly applied; in short, there is no lack of substances suitable for securing cellars against frost, in this latitude, if house-keepers are in season, in applying them. When we hear a farmer complain that his vegetables have frozen in his cellar, we are apt to think that he spends too much of his time at the grog shops, and neglects those little things which add to one's comfort and prosperity.

MANUFACTORIES.

The correspondent of the American Advocate, writes, from Douglass, Ms. and states, that the Douglass Manufacturing Company have 2 mills, 4000 spindles, 118 looms, 200 hands—use 275,000 lbs. of cotton, and make 1,000,000 yds. printing goods, for calicoes.

SLATERVILLE,

Embraces a part of Dudley and South Oxford, where resides Samuel Slater, who is the patriarch of factories, and the inventor of cotton sewing thread. Himself and Sons wield more capital in manufacturing, than any single individual in the U. States. They have 7 mills, 5 on French river, and two on the outlet of Chagoggagunkanog pond. They run 7,000 spindles, 90 looms, 90 hands, and work 1000 bales of cotton a week, which produces 16,000 yds. a week, besides large quantities of sattinet warps, and sewing thread. They use 600 lbs. of wool per day, in the manufacture of broad-cloths, cassimeres and sattinets.

Samuel Slater has been in America more than 36 years, and has suggested many improvements in the manufacture of cotton. Had he remained in England, and prospered, as he has here, he might have looked for an order of Knighthood. It is questionable, however, with that distinction, in England, he would be more respected than he now is, at the head of the Factories in New England, and, one of the principal proprietors of the village which bears his name, &c.

The Grand Jury of New-York, at their late session, were engaged two days in investigating the subject of the New-York Lotteries, and came to the conclusion, that the managers had already drawn more lotteries than the law allowed them, and that the present drawings are illegal.

THE GRAPE.

Many persons, who are truly the friends of temperance, we think are over fastidious, and are doing injury to the cause they would support, by showing an enmity to the introduction of the vine, because it produces wine, and wine, if used to excess, creates drunkenness; the same objection might with equal force be urged against all the grains, and bread stuffs, the potato, apple, and every aliment of the human body. Our own experience and observation of its effects in those countries where wine prevails as the common and universal beverage, are entirely at opposites with such a supposition, as is all the testimony of writers and travellers in those countries. We were led to these remarks by lately hearing a prominent individual throw out some observations unfavorable to the introduction of the grape into his region, where it succeeds so well; and from some remarks in the amusing and ably written travels of a young American, entitled, "A Year in Spain," which we extract:

"Val-de-Penias is likewise famous for the delightful wine of the Burgundy kind, which grows in its neighborhood. There is, perhaps, no pleasanter table wine than this; for it adds the strength of port, to the rich and pleasant flavor of the original stock; and yet, it is so plenty, and so cheap, that you may buy a bottle for two or three cents. This is quite a fortunate circumstance, for the water in La Mancha is generally very bad, and here, is hardly drinkable. The people of La Mancha drink freely of their generous wines from necessity; as is done in other parts of the country from choice; and yet, there is no intoxication.

"Indeed, drunkenness is so rare in Spain, that it may be said to be unknown. The French are deservedly praised for their temperance; but this praise, both for eating and drinking, is due in a greater degree to the Spaniards. During nearly a year that I remained in Spain, I do not remember to have seen one man reeling drunk;—whereas, in my own favored country, the land to which the world looks to for fair examples, one can never go forth into the public streets, without seeing on the face of many, the sure indications of habitual intemperance, or being staggered against and breathed upon by those walking nuisances. The comparison is unpleasant; I blush while I make it; nor can I avoid thinking any measure, however strong, that would tend to the substitution of wines for stronger drinks, would confer a moral benefit on our country, of infinitely more value than the supposed economical one—of being independent of other nations."

If such are the benefits to result from the introduction of the grape, let influential individuals beware of false premises, for they may inflict an injury where they meant a benefit. To say nothing of the successful introduction of the vine, to that degree as to be able to supply the country with wine; yet, it is one of the most pleasant, safe and agreeable fruits the earth produces; it is delicious in taste and harmless in its effects, and may be eaten by the invalid, the child and the healthful, with the same impunity, and is produced under a proper culture, with as little trouble as pole beans, or marrowfat peas. We heartily coincide with a writer in an eastern paper, that a man ought to be set down as a sluggard, and an enemy to his fellow men, who has in his power ten square feet of

ground, whether on rent, or his own, who does not stick into the earth as insignificant and uncultivated a thing as a cutting of a good American vine; an annual of which any one can have, by asking any person who has them, as nine tenths of the growth of every year is pruned off: if it should prove no benefit to him, it would to his successor, and in much shorter time than any of the fruit trees.

HORTICULTURAL.

There appears to be a general excitement throughout the country at this time, on the subject of horticulture. This is well. There is a time for all things, and the present prosperous state of our nation, will justify the refinement upon the former modes of cultivating orchards, fruit, gardens, &c. In the early settlement of our country, it was thought sufficient if a Farmer planted an orchard of a few hundred uncultivated apple trees. As we increased in means, others planted orchards in part with cultivated varieties; but at present, no good farmer thinks of planting an orchard without procuring the choicest varieties, both for the table and cider. It has been one misfortune which we have labored under, that we have had no standard works by which those persons unacquainted with the different varieties of fruit, could be guided in their selections. Circumstances have changed. We have now not only standard works on gardening and orchards, but vineyards also; and we anticipate that within half a century, the state of New-York will not only manufacture wine sufficient for its own consumption, but for exportation. In order to prevent confusion, there is one point which we hope every friend of horticulture will keep steadily in mind. Scattered as the population of the United States are, over a vast extent of country, all favorable more or less for the cultivation of different kinds of fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, &c., all of which are continually reproduced from seeds, and are yearly producing fruit in their natural state—considering the extent of country and the quantity of fruit grown, it would not be thought extravagant to suppose, that there are as many new varieties of choice fruit produced in America, as in Europe. Now it becomes an object to have each valuable kind known by name, in order that they may be compared with others, and their relative qualities ascertained, that the most valuable may be retained, and those less so rejected. According to the present custom among botanists and horticulturists, any person discovering a new variety of plants or fruits, and bringing the same into notice, has the privilege of giving to it such name as is thought most advisable. Now the point referred to, is to avoid a kind of plagiarism in naming plants. This has already produced much comparison, and will be the cause of more, unless more care is used in naming.—For instance, a choice apple was discovered many years since, and called a *Spitzenburg*, which soon became a celebrated apple; since which time, more than twenty different ones have been called *Spitzenburgs*, until at this time, every grocer that has an apple to sell will tell you it is a *Spitzenburg*. The same observation will apply to most of our valuable varieties. This confusion causes many disappointments to those who are setting out orchards, or fruit gardens. This error does not arise for want of ingenuity among the Yan-

kees, sufficient to discover names suitable, but from a habit of aping or using great names. As a specimen of inventing names, one of those Yankee looking fellows, called a few days since, and asked if we would buy some apples? We asked what kind? Grafted fruit, he replied; by what name.—he did not know: we replied, we did not wish to purchase that which was not worth naming: upon which his ingenuity was taxed—he quickly replied, they call them *Palisadoes*. This name, though applied for the occasion, was better than to have a fine apple without a name, or to call it after some other celebrated one.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the members of the Franklin Institute, at their hall on Friday evening, 18th Nov. 1831, the following gentlemen were elected officers, and form the Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

Jacob Graves, President.

Lyman B. Lanworthy, 1st Vice Pres

W. W. Reid, 2d do do

Joseph Penney, Corresponding Sec'y

John A. Sprague, Recording do

Sidney S. Alcott, Treasurer.

N. Goodsell, Librarian.

L. B. Langworthy, Cabinet keeper

J. D. Cummins, Controller.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER. No. X.

Of the proper extent of Farms, and of the advance of knowledge in husbandry.

MR. FLEET—Farming operations, like many others, are often attempted on too large a scale for the means of the operator. There is no fault more common than this.—Our Farms are almost all too large, and yet it is useless, perhaps, to speak of it, except to remind those who have small Farms of the fact, and that they can, if they manage their business well, make more clear profit than is made by those who own too much land. It is all idle to pretend to lay down exact rules for the number of acres, in each Farm; but this may be assumed, that no Farmer should occupy more land than he can cultivate, thoroughly, and these keep in a constant state of improvement, as to capacity for crops. Its extent, will then depend on the ability of each occupant, not only as to physical force, but this combined with other considerations, such as every Farmer can estimate for himself. In other cases, he would do this safely; but as to quantity of land, each one desires more! I have known many a Farmer made absolutely poor, by owning too large a Farm; and others to become rich, by owning too small a Farm! If it were not for giving offence, instances, of both kinds, might be cited here. To avoid this, let me invite every one to task his own recollection a little, and produce instances from his own observation. When he shall have done so, let each be a lesson to him. A thrifty Farmer, generally persuades himself that he must be buying more land, a piece from this neighbor, and from that; and readily persuades himself that those who sell, must be unthrift. Both positions may be true, and both may be false. The very idea, to most farmers, of selling off pieces of their land, is of the extremely repulsive kind, a sort of damper, mortally dreaded. Yet I have known men who have had the courage to do it, because they thought it best, and who have never

had occasion to regret having done so. In all neighborhoods, there are some men over-much-wise, as to the business of their neighbors. Such men grow fat upon it, whenever a Farmer sells off some of his land, never once doubting, that he who does so, must be growing poor. Such are some of the reasons why our Farms are almost all too large, and will be, till diminished in size by pure necessity. Small Farms, lead to improving Husbandry.

The prevalent fault of our Agriculture, is, perhaps, a disposition to run over too much land. Dung may be spread so thin, as to lose all good effects from it. So also may labor, by which it costs more than it comes to. A guinea, in the pocket of a Farmer, is not only a solid substance, but will exchange for any other he may chance to want, as will gold, in coin or in bullion, because the representative of value of substantial things, connected with the real wants and comforts of life. When beaten out to gold leaf, however, though still gold, spread amazingly thin, it passes into an article for use in the fine arts, the value of which depends not so much on the real, as the imaginary wants of life, and its value is very uncertain. I often see inexperienced persons, calling themselves Farmers, perhaps 'great Farmers,' because the owners of great Farms, beating their gold into 'leaf,' to be wafted away by the winds! Though such men often set themselves up for teachers of others, as writers for the Journals, Mr. Editor, yet we real Farmers have none the less pity for their mistakes, of which nothing but experience can convince them. Full of theory, but very empty of practice, such heads succeed best in Farming on paper, with paper pigs, as mentioned before, and their immense crops of turnips, and wool, all vastly profitable, with other things, 'grown' on the Farm, all paper, and a paper Farm! If there were less reality, in this grouping, it would be still less ludicrous, for it is 'too true to make a jest of,' as every one knows who has kept pace with our 'march of mind,' on paper, in Agriculture. The improvement, however, has been steadily progressing, and the general state of this 'art-of-all-arts,' as the Painters call theirs, is vastly superior to what it was, some 50 years ago, and is even improving every year. Yet not so much by 'fits and starts,' as many people seem to imagine, but by steady effort, solids acting on solids, minds on minds, grave, sedate, calculating, seeking certain profits, such as we Farmers are principally concerned about.—Speculations will not do for us, your 'slow and surp' men, the real back-bone of social, civil and moral order.

From the American Farmer.

CLOVER MILL—SUNFLOWER OIL.

The clover mill at Spring Dale, (the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. some account of which we gave in our last,) is worthy of particular notice. It is one of the many improvements in agricultural economy effected by the publication of the American Farmer, as Mr. Barnitz had it made from a drawing and description published in the 6th volume of our journal. On examining the mill we determined to republish the article, which we do in the present number. We are induced to this by the consideration that we have a great many subscribers who did not take the Farmer when the article was first published, as well as for the purpose of

bringing it again to the attention of old subscribers. The machinery is very simple, and occupies about the space of a common threshing machine, and costs about the same. It is fully described in another part of this number. Its advantages over the common mill are very great: it gets out the seed cleaner, and does not bruise it. Since Mr. Barnitz has had one in operation, all the other mills in the neighborhood have been stopped,—none being able to compete with it.—This is the best possible proof of its excellence. Mr. B. has erected three machines, all turned by a band from the water wheel of a small grist mill. The clover mill is equally well adapted to getting out lucerne seed.

In the same building with the clover mill, is an oil mill for the extraction of linseed and sunflower oil. There is nothing peculiar in the extraction of linseed oil, except in the press. This is on the *wedge principle*.—A long trough receives the crushed seed, which is pressed longitudinally by wedges driven perpendicularly by machinery. The advantage of this mode is derived from the continual alteration of the surface exposed to pressure.

The sunflower oil is extracted in the same manner as linseed, except that the seed is *killed* by passing it through a machine for the purpose. Mr. Barnitz informed us that the production of linseed oil is declining rapidly, and that sunflower oil would soon supersede it altogether, as it is much more profitable to the farmer. The sunflower oil has been tried in paint, and found to be admirably adapted to it, as it dries with great facility. For lamps it answers a good purpose, and in some respects is superior to sperm, especially in its perfect freedom from all offensive smell. For the table we think it will certainly supersede olive oil, as it is much cheaper, and to many of a more agreeable flavor. For the last purpose we have used a great deal of it, and while we can get it shall certainly never use olive oil. By Mr. Barnitz's mode of extracting it he gets a gallon from every bushel of seed.—This fact we have asserted in another place in the present number, and repeat it here to correct erroneous impressions that we perceive have been made on the public mind.—Many persons suppose that they have only to take their seed to a common oil mill, and get a gallon of oil from a bushel; but this is a mistake; the seed must be freed from its hull, and to do this a machine of the structure of which Mr. B. will give every information must be used. Mr. Barnitz has made a large quantity of this oil this fall, and showed it to us in all its stages. He at present gives 50 cents a bushel for sunflower seed, and gets a dollar a gallon for the oil. When the business gets established the price of seed will be considerably more or that of the oil less, as at the present prices a mill steadily at work would be very profitable; the oil cake nearly pays for the extraction of the oil, it being an excellent article of food for horses and cattle.

The chaff from the clover mill supplies an immense quantity of the finest manure for the farm. It is thrown into a large pile by the side of the mill, to rot, and is carried upon the land in the same manner as stable manure—to which it is very superior. We should suppose that the addition of lime to this manure would be very useful.

SUNFLOWER OIL.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, Mr. Joseph Mann, gives an account of the experiment of making sunflower oil which was a complete failure; or rather an unprofitable job; and he thence concludes that the value of the article "has been over-rated by at least one half." We beg Mr. Mann to be assured the fault to which the failure in his case is properly attributable was not in the sunflower, but in himself.—He merely resorted to the old method of extracting the oil, by which every body knows only about two quarts of oil can be obtained from a bushel of seed. As long ago as 1758 sunflower oil was made on this plan and with this result, and Mr. Mann had no reason to expect a better product from the same process. The process he used was grinding and pressing the seed, by both cold and hot pressure, and the most he could obtain was two quarts. Now we can put him in the way of extracting FOUR QUARTS of oil from a bushel of seed, and with the hope of inducing him to make another trial we will do so. The new process for extracting this oil, the credit of which belongs to Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. of York, Pa. is to clear the seed of the Hull or shell and press the kernel by itself. The hull may be taken off readily by running the seed through a buckwheat hulling machine, or any other mill the stones of which can be kept so far apart as merely to crack the hull as the seed passes through them. The great obstacle heretofore met with, in extracting this oil was the absorbing quality of the large quantity of hull. This is removed in the new process of Mr. Barnitz, and if Mr. Mann will try it he will find that his own "wrong impressions" stood most in need of correction.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.

A German agricultural work, published at Halle in 1824, lately fallen into our hands, and we take this occasion to translate the following paragraphs from an article on the culture of the Sunflower.

Sunflower seed yields an excellent oil, richer than olive oil and yet equally bland and mild; it is also purer and more transparent, tinged with a slight shade of yellow. It is destitute of smell, and in taste somewhat resembles that of almonds. In Upper Saxony it is much used instead of olive oil. It is thought to be equally good and much more economical, as two gills of it will suffice where three gills of the other would be required. As a lamp oil it burns with a beautiful flame, producing no smoke and diffusing no disagreeable smell. Carriers have found it particularly useful in dressing leather, as it aids in imparting a permanent and clear black ebony.

The leaves of the Sunflower, among other uses to which they may be applied, are serviceable in the art of colouring. They are to be dried in the shade, by spreading them thin on a table or a clean floor and turning them frequently. A small handful of these dried leaves boiled in a pint of soft water in a well glazed earthen vessel, with half a teaspoonful of alum added, is said to produce a beautiful and permanent yellow dye, but whether adapted to dyeing linen, cotton, or woollen goods, is not stated.

Sir Matthew J. Tierney, of London, states that the Cajeput oil, is a sure remedy for the Cholera, whether Indian or the common kind.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
QUINCE TREES.

Last summer two of my quince trees died. I discovered no insects, but suspecting that some hidden deprelator had occasioned my loss, I had the trees taken up by the roots and burnt. Two days ago, on digging round some small trees of this kind, I saw a brownish powder on the bark and on probing with a knife, I found the trees had suffered great damage from worms of an unknown kind. These larvae resemble the peach worm (*Egeria exitiosa*) though rather larger than that worm is commonly found at this season.— They appear to commence near the surface of the ground; and in a great majority of cases, have worked upward, sometimes to the height of one foot, gradually slanting through the solid wood, as if they were retiring inward on the approach of winter. From one tree I took fifteen worms. It is rare to find two within the same cavity; but the holes are so contiguous that to cut them out would inevitably destroy the tree. I have therefore drawn them out with a barbed wire made sharp.

In a few cases, the worms had worked downward slanting inward; and in other cases, they remained under the bark without having penetrated the wood. Instead of throwing out their filth like the peach worm, they pack it behind them, completely closing the orifice. On breaking through the bark into one of these tracks, the direction of the worm may be determined by the color of the filth the old part being brown and the more recent, orange colored.

I now suspect that the loss of an English Mulberry which had been two years in a bearing state in my fruit garden, ought to be ascribed to these worms.

Under a microscope they are found to differ from the Peach worm in several external particulars, and also in their internal structure. In their manners, the difference is striking: for though the peach worm is occasionally discovered two or more feet from the ground, I have not observed it to work upward from the surface; neither does it penetrate the solid wood. It is supposed not to continue in the larvæ state quite a year; but some circumstances rather indicate that the Quince worm may continue longer.

The name of this pernicious insect; and the best method of preventing its ravages, are wanted.

SUGAR FROM POTATOES.

The conversion of starch into sugar has long been known to chemists; and hopes were entertained that some new method of procuring the latter might render the cane, the beet, and the maple of less importance; but years have passed over without any successful attempt in the large way, unless that which is mentioned in the following very interesting account from the last number of *Silliman's Journal* should prove to be such. It was written by *Samuel Guthrie* of Sackets Harbor.

"I have been for some time persuaded, taking the data furnished by chemists as correct, that sugar might be advantageously made in towns remote from the Atlantic coast, from the potato; and one year ago, Capt. E. G. Palet, at my instance, with great ingenuity devised and constructed ma-

chinery, and apparatus for prosecuting the business. As this is the first attempt within my knowledge, to make sugar from that on any considerable scale, I propose giving you a full account of the business as far as it has proceeded. He has used in the manufacture three thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes. A fair sample of the sugar, or rather molasses, for no crystallized pure sugar could be obtained, is now sent to you."

To this account Professor *Silliman* adds "The molasses forwarded by Mr. Guthrie is very rich, and apparently pure syrup, and has only a slight peculiarity of taste, a little like that of an oil, that could enable one to distinguish it from the best cane molasses. The syrup is nearly as rich as that from the sugar maple: and not improbably may yet afford a crystallized sugar." D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.
SWEET POTATOES.

MR. GOODSSELL—As there is a good deal of inquiry as to the success of raising the Sweet potatoe I venture to give through the medium of your useful paper, my little experience on the subject.

Last fall, now a year ago, I selected from a barrel of the white sweet potato from Virginia, a quantity of the fairest and soundest; a part was buried in a dry place below the reach of frost, the other half put into a box with dry sand, *stratum super stratum*, and put into a dry cellar; they both failed, and were completely rotten in the spring. A friend who was in New-York in May, succeeded in procuring a few fresh from the south; which were put into a hot bed on the 15th, and on the first June were planted out; they grew well, and made fine looking vines.

The manner in which they form the tubers is, by shooting out numerous roots, about the size of a pipe stem, and less; after which, they commence swelling in the middle, and so on enlarging till they are ripe.

On digging my crop on the 1st Nov., after the vines were killed by frost, I found I had from the sprouts from the three that were planted, about half a bushel of tolerably good sized ones, and a great quantity of fibres just commenced swelling, which with one month more summer would have been of a medium size. The only trouble of making them a very tolerable crop for this climate, is the difficulty of keeping them through the winter. I have put some of all my sizes into a box with charcoal dust, and stowed them in an oven which we omit to use after the putting up of stoves.

Some others I have passed a thread through and hung them up where they will neither dry, entirely nor freeze; if these experiments fail, my pipe is out, and I shall abandon the trade. Mr. Midler, on the ridge road, who has been a successful cultivator of the article, and occasionally brought them to market, informs me that he formerly kept them in a box of dry sand, standing in the chimney corner; but latterly has had built a recess in the jamb of his chimney, like the shut hole under an oven; where he has no trouble in keeping them safe.

One thing is quite certain, that they are preserved with ease in the Southern States, as it is so common, and so important an article with them, and if any gentleman in that region (whose patriotic feelings were paramount to his nullification

sentiments, as applied to us poor tariff men in the north) would inform us of their ways and means of managing the sweet potato, I guess he would confer a favor on not a few. H. Y*.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

ON PLANTING.

MR. GOODSSELL—There seems to be a great diversity of opinion on the subject, whether the spring or fall is the best period for setting fruit trees: the advocates for fall setting, offer as one of the principal benefits accruing for setting out at that period, the firmness and compactness that the earth takes about the roots by the fall and spring rains, &c.; a process which I humbly think is in direct opposition to what it ought to be; for if the roots of any tree are so deep, and so hardly packed that they cannot obtain aid, they languish and die. Another is that the roots expand themselves and carry on a slow and constant circulation of the sap during winter, which to my mind is a very doubtful assertion.

Apples and pears do tolerably well set in the fall; but as far as my experience goes, the spring does better, especially if done early, and they have not to be carried a great distance. If set out in the fall the buds are subject to be frozen, dried up, and killed, and the tree in its removed and mutilated state, has not vigor enough to send out new ones through the bark. A tree set late in the fall has its roots frozen in the earth, and is in but a very little better situation, than if dug up and left lying on the ground exposed to the weather. Trees brought from New-York in the spring usually half die; but the cause is, that the season is forwarder than ours, and before the canal is open, and the trees reach this region, they are in full leaf, and many of them in blossoms; on opening the packages, exposing them to the sun, and planting out, the leaves wither and die, and there are no new buds for the feeble energies of the root to develop, and they consequently fail. Many trees are lost by planting too deep; the best luck I ever had with trees was in a situation where I intended to raise the surface; I consequently set the trees on the top of the earth, and piled earth on the roots; I did not lose one, and the growth was truly surprising. I once knew a large removed tree to succeed well, when the roots were set on the grass of a natural green sward, and covered with earth.

I received ten valuable peach trees last fall from the east, and as my soil was rather light and loose, trees during rains and winds were liable to be blown over or badly leaned. I therefore set them pretty deep; they mostly came out in the spring very tardily, and four of them, although the bark was quite green and fresh, showed no signs of vegetating at mid-summer; a friend suggested that they might be planted too deep; I consequently took them up, washed the roots, shortened the tops, and re-set them much shallower; the result was, three of them immediately put forth, and grew well, while one has never showed the least signs of life, except the bark is green, and fresh in every part, and has been planted out now more than a year. By what process in nature it can resist the heat of the sun, and the drying nature of the winds, and the constant evaporation of its fluids, is unaccountable to me, except there is a process of circulation going on, independent of leaves or buds.

I would in all cases, where trees are not to be removed very far, invariably set them in the spring, particularly cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, grapes, raspberries, &c.; and all tender and luxuriant growing trees and shrubs—shorten the tops to comport with the loss of root, and not set too deep nor pack the earth too hard, preferring to protect them against winds to stake them.

Yours, &c. W. O.

Brighton, Nov. 1831

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. GOODSELL.—Will you or some of your correspondents, have the goodness to explain to us the difference between a Squash and a Pumpkin. Formerly they were distinct vines, and we had no difficulty in determining which was a Squash, and which was a Pumpkin; but in these latter days, we have "Crook neck Squashes," "Spanish squashes," "Winter squashes," "Acorn squashes," "Coconut squashes," and many more which look like Pumpkins, and taste like Pumpkins, and yet are christened Squashes. Have the goodness to enlighten us on this subject, and let us know what is really the difference between a Squash and a Pumpkin.

A. B.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MILITARY TRAINING, NO. 5.

"The reviews of peaceable tradesmen are no more than the solemn foppery of a pantomime acted in the open air instead of the Theatre."

AMES.

In this country, there is no call for soldiers—We have no battles to fight now or in prospective. But were soldiers actually needed, our Militia would be good for nothing. What do they know of the duties of a soldier? Have they Military science? Are they acquainted with Military discipline? Not at all. They are no better qualified for actual service than mere school boys. This may not be true with respect to our independent companies. These are better organized—more frequently drilled, and take some pride in appearing to advantage; but it is very different with the infantry companies. They embrace every straggler and ragamuffin in town. They train with reluctance. They have no desire, and take no pains to learn the military exercises. They are all free citizens, and have no idea of subordination. It is idle to think of fitting men for soldiers in this way. Who that has witnessed a militia training, ever imagined that it was of any use? Who indeed, has not rather thought it a fitter subject for "farce than tragedy?" The persons of the drama—"black spirits and white—red spirits and gray," have no thoughts but for sport. They feel that it is an idle affair, and seek to pass it off in as jolly a manner as possible. They obey their officers occasionally, because they know the law has made them their superiors for the day, and has given them their authority to punish flagrant misconduct. It is absurd to suppose that such men are fit to be led to battle. They have scarce courage enough to face each other in a sham fight. They would flee from their own shadow. Men cannot be soldiers till discipline and actual service has forced them into subordination, and produced a complete change of character, inclination and habits. They may fancy that they are soldiers, but let them march into the field and hear the roar of a hostile cannon, and they would quickly find themselves deceived.

So idle a thing have our militia trainings become, that no respectable man is willing to be seen in the ranks. It is so much more a matter of burlesque than a serious act of obedience to the laws of the country, that by far the greater portion of our substantial citizens, particularly in large towns, prefer to suffer the penalty of the law, rather than perform the duty. Hence a large number of fines are yearly imposed by Courts Martial, and a large amount of money extorted from our citizens, for what purpose, it is difficult to imagine. It is generally understood that this money is squandered by the officers. One thing is true, that the people pay it and receive no benefit from it.

S.

MR. TUCKER:

I notice your correspondent S. has made a very judicious attack upon our Militia System. I wish him success, for in my opinion, never did a more uncalled for *Humbug* exist, than this.

Were we in the immediate vicinity of a superior or hostile nation, that would serve as an excuse; but even in that case, it is doubtful whether our present is the better system. The last war was sufficient, if we would profit by the past, to convince us that something more is necessary in order to reduce our enemy, than a collection of drafted militia. We know also, that every citizen of the United States, (with the exception of some at Washington) will defend his home and his fire-side, against an invading enemy who shall presume to penetrate into our country. And rash indeed would be that enemy who should attempt it, while the states remain united, even if they had the numbers of Nicholas, or the ferocity of the Turks. The only danger which can threaten the states united, is that of an invading naval power, which with sufficient force, might lay our seaport towns under contribution, or at least, do them material injury. Under these circumstances, what would be the proper method of defence? We should have to rely upon our fortifications, and their effect would depend altogether upon the knowledge of engineering, which those in charge of them possessed. It is true that our militia men would many of them dig in entrenchments lustily; but could they construct a fortification upon the most approved plan? We presume not. Give them cannon and ammunition, and they could *load and fire* and make a prodigious noise; but would they be able to elevate a gun upon scientific principles, so as to be sure of doing execution? Let the records of the first years of the last war answer!

It may be asked, did we not beat the enemy at Sackets harbor? And was it not done by militia? We grant it, and we gained the honor of *recoiling* our shame & defeating an enemy by cowardice and undisciplined conduct. What! will not our yeomanry fight? Yes, and as long as we are free from game-laws and allowed the use of rifles, an enemy that dares to march across the lives of our frontiers, will find winged messengers of death from every stump and tree, which would diminish their ranks faster than the Cholera of Europe and the Plague to boot; but not so with those who approach our fortifications, when manned with militia (as was the case at Sackets harbor.) Then it was difficult to tell which were in greatest danger—friends or enemies, until our guns were spiked for fear of injuring both,—at the very moment when every discharge should have strewed the field with slain.

The past should convince us that we are in want of skilful Engineers,—and these were never educated at military trainings.

Why is it that the armies of France are considered superior to any other in Europe? Because they excel in Engineering. Their school Polytechnic has given her armies strength which could not have been done by numbers. Hence, if we would render ourselves invulnerable, we should educate a sufficient number of Engineers, who should be versed in all the arts of war,—and let them be supported by government in the manner of the French schools, ready to be called into service when our country requires. A small annual tax from each individual now subject to military duty, would support a competent corps for any anticipated occasion;—and we might dismiss our military parades as calculated only to corrupt the morals of our young men by promoting disorder and intemperance.

A few schools like the one at West Point, would do more towards preparing young men for defending our country, its situation considered, than all the military trainings have ever done since the revolution.

N. G.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR:

A respectable lawyer from Stark county Ohio, passing through our village last week, gave a very singular account of a conviction for forgery, which occurred in that county a short time since. He was present at the trial and will vouch for the truth of the statement.

An individual forged an order for goods, to the amount of three or four dollars, and called on the merchant and received the goods without incurring the least suspicion. Immediately afterwards, he called upon an acquaintance, told him what he had done, and insisted that complaint should be entered against him. He was accordingly committed for trial. When he was called before the court, being asked if he had counsel, answered that he "had none and desired none." When asked whether he plead guilty, he replied, "guilty." He was sentenced to the state prison for 3 years, the shortest terms the law allows.

You are by this time prepared to ask what terrible calamity this man could have brought upon himself to render a three year's confinement in the Penitentiary, an object of desire? You will ask perhaps, whether he had an abandoned wife who was rendering himself and his family wretched? Or whether he had broken a military or some other law of honor, the penalty of which is more to be dreaded than hard labor within the walls of a prison? No, nothing like these is given as the cause of this strange and almost unexampled conduct. And yet there was a cause which operated upon the mind of this individual, sufficiently strong to produce such a result. And that cause was nothing less than a determination to conquer and attachment to strong drink. He stated to the court that he committed the crime and insisted upon the enforcement of the law, that he might be so confined as to render it utterly impossible to gratify his appetite for ardent spirits. He supposes that by imprisonment for a time, he shall so far obtain the mastery over himself as to be able to return to society and remain a sober man.

Now whether this man could not have become temperate short of this sacrifice of personal liberty,

is not for me to determine; but I certainly wish success to the experiment.

I should think it much better for him to spend three years in state prison for such a forgery, and afterwards be restored to society and to his friends, a temperate man, than to live the life and die the death of a drunkard.

X—

SELECTIONS.

From the New-England Farmer
ON LIVE FENCES.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of the 2d November I noticed a communication from Judge Buel of the Albany Nursery upon live fences. It always gives me such pleasure to obtain any information from one who so well unites the theory of horticulture with the practical results of his own experience. In many of his statements I fully agree with him. From long experience I am convinced of the superiority of live fences, both as regards efficacy and economy. I also highly approve the manner of setting out the young quicks, which he describes. I differ from him only as to the material or plant of which the hedge is made, and as to the advantage of splashing or as the English call it plashing.

For the last twenty years I have paid great attention to this subject & will give you the result of my experience. The first hedge I set out (about 500 feet in length) was of the English Hawthorn or Quickset. The result was decidedly unfavorable. The plant is not adapted to this climate—it appears better suited to the moist atmosphere of England: our long summer drought, injures, it is peculiarly subject to the attacks of the border, a species of mildew or blight almost invariably assails it early in August, by which it loses its leaves and by the middle of August or first of September assumes a wintery appearance.

My next experiment was with the three thorned acacia recommended by Judge Buel. The hedge was not more than fifty feet in length, but was placed in excellent soil and carefully attended. I had supposed that the long thorns with which the plant is armed would have made it peculiarly efficacious as a fence. The result was even more unfortunate than before. Prone and clip it as I would, I could never make it grow thick; it appears to have a decided tendency to shoot upwards rather than to spread: the thorns grow only upon or near the upper branches, and below there was nothing but the bare stem to serve as a fence. It would often, too, lose as much during a hard winter, as it had grown during the whole summer. After a fair trial of near ten years I dug up the whole and replaced it with the American Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*;) with this I have been completely successful. It has, it is true, but few thorns, but it grows naturally so thick as to be a complete protection to the land inclosed by it. It shoots early in the spring and holds its verdure till very late in the fall. If properly managed, it is so close below that a rabbit could scarcely work its way through, while above the strong branches are so wattled and interlaced, that a man could not scale it, nor a bull force his way through it.

I have now in different places at least half a mile of this hedge which I shall be very happy to show to any of your correspondents who may wish to see it.

The mode of cultivation is very simple—it is set out either in the fall or spring in the manner recommended by Judge Buel; in the fall, it is clipped the next spring within about nine inches of the ground. Next spring it is clipped again at the height of about two feet, the third spring at about three from the ground, with some side pruning. The next summer your hedge is complete and you may keep it at the height and thickness desired at the expense of a little pruning.

I have also tried plashing. In 1813 or 19 my gardener, who was an Englishman, highly recommended it and at last persuaded me to let him attempt it, and upon a young and thrifty hedge made of Crab apple. He did it as it appeared to me very skilfully, but it was a very long and tedious operation the result was the hedge was ruined. His mode of operating (which is I believe the common one) was to suffer the main stem to remain upright, while all the side ones were partially cut and bent down nearly horizontally, and so confined either by interlacing or by staking them down; they did not thrive however—they perished by degrees and I was at last forced to prune away all the horizontal branches, and lost at least four years growth.

With the Buck-thorn I have never found plashing to be any degree necessary or useful. If managed in the way I have described, in three years the hedge will be complete, requiring afterwards very little care and nearly as thick, and quite as impervious below as above.

Very sincerely yours &c.

B. HER Y DERBY.

Salem November 3, 1831.

From the New York Farmer.

CURING PORK.

MR. EDITOR—In the New-York Farmer I noticed a recipe for making "Knicker-backer pickle," for beef or pork. I will give mine, which I have used twenty-six years with uniform success, and I will tell how and where I got it. In August 1805, I lodged from Saturday to Monday with an innkeeper in Cherry Valley, N. Y., (who was also a farmer.) On the table, for Sunday's dinner, there was a fine piece of pickled pork, boiled the day before. I tasted it, and thought it the most delicious I ever ate. I requested "mine host" to give me his recipe for curing pork. He replied he would do so with pleasure, and proceeded as follows:—

"As soon as my hogs are dressed and cool enough to be cut, I pack the side pieces in a barrel or cask, with plenty of salt on all sides of each piece, and when my cask is full I immediately roll it to my pump and I pump in water until I can see the water cease to sink in the vessel, or to moisten the salt on top of the cask. I then lay a flat stone, as large as the vessel will receive, on the contents of the vessel, so as to keep the pork always under the salt or pickle. I put it in my cellar, covered so as to exclude the flies, and there it remains until a piece is wanted. Care must be taken to keep the meat under the pickle, otherwise it will rust."

Here is the whole secret of making good pickled pork for family use. I have used this method for the time above mentioned, and I want no better, easier, or economical plan. It has often happened that when I

wanted to put down new pork there remained some of the old in the bottom of the cask. In that case, I poured off the pickle, took out the undissolved salt, packed the fresh pork on the top of the old, using the salt which had been in the cask, with the addition of fresh if necessary, and then poured on the old pickle or water. In this way I have had pork three or four years in the bottom of my pork barrel, and when used it was as free from rancidity as it was three weeks after it was put down. Indeed I seldom empty my pork barrel except when it wants hooping. I believe that boiling pickle is useless if not injurious. Pork ought not, if it can be prevented, be frozen before it is put down.

Princeton, N. J.

MANURE YOUR GRASS GROUNDS.

An intelligent and scientific cultivator, who wrote a number of valuable articles, which are incorporated into Messrs Wells & Lilly's edition of "Dane's Geological Dictionary," has given the following remarks on this subject, under the head "Top Dressing," in that work.

There is scarcely any question, on which farmers are more divided than as to the policy of applying manure as a top dressing to grass lands, in the spring or fall. The reasoning seems to be in favour of spring dressing, and it is supported by many excellent names. But it ought to be known, that intelligent farmers, near the metropolis, most generally dress their lands in autumn. Besides the reason stated above, that grass lands are less injured by carting over them in the fall; it may be added, that it is a season of greater leisure; and although it is confidently asserted, that the manure is wasted by rains and snows, yet much ought to be allowed on the other side, for the protection afforded by the top dressing to the tender roots of the plants during winter, and ought we not to add something for the low temperature of the atmosphere in winter, which prevent evaporation? whatever principles of fertility exist in manure, are in winter carried down into the soil. We are fully convinced that a scorching sun, and drying air, are more pernicious to manures, spread thinly over the surface than any drenching rains can be, unless on declivities where top dressings are unquestionably of less value than on level grounds. The fact that farmers who grow rich by supplying the great towns with hay generally adopt the practice of fall dressing their grass lands deserve weight.—N. E. Farmer.

Effects of Agricultural Societies.—No one can ride through the town of Winthrop without observing the greater beauty of the farms and the higher state of cultivation, than prevails generally in the State. This has been in great measure effected by the Agricultural Society in that town; but in connexion with this there is another cause for a thrifty agriculture, viz. a cotton factory. Do not smile, reader: the factories of the Eastern States have been the impelling and most efficient causes of agricultural improvement and the increased value of land. They have furnished the ready home market for the wool, the hides, the fuel, timber, beef, pork, hay, butter, cheese, apples, cider, potatoes, and a great many other vegetables, besides eggs, lamb, veal, and many other things, most of which cannot be exported because of their perishable nature, and for none of

which there is any foreign market to be depended upon. The Agricultural Societies, agricultural publications, and the experiments and study of scientific farmers, have diffused that knowledge of husbandry which has enabled the Farmers to supply, from the same land they before tilled, the increased demand created by the manufacturing cities, towns and villages.—*Kennebec Journal.*

From the Boston Courier.
MOUNT AUBURN.

The grounds at Mount Auburn have been surveyed. Avenues and paths have been cut through the woods and bushes, and marked with the plough; so that all parts of the grounds, intended for a cemetery, are now accessible. Two hundred lots, of three hundred square feet each, have been staked out and numbered. Although it has been the intention of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, in the selection of these lots, to present situations as desirable as possible, and embracing all the varieties of locality, soil, natural growth, publicity, seclusion, &c. which that romantic spot affords, yet there are, undoubtedly, some among them to which subscribers will give a preference.—It is, therefore, proposed on Monday next to offer at auction the right of choice; when not only subscribers, but all, who desire to become such are invited to attend and make the selection.

The anticipations of the projectors of this Rural Cemetery have been thus far more than realized. The funds already raised are sufficient to meet the payment of the whole purchase of grounds for the Cemetery and Experimental Garden, and to leave half as much more for the purposes of inclosing and ornamenting the place. And as it is believed that this Cemetery is destined shortly to assume a degree of importance, and to excite an interest very disproportionate to its unobtrusive commencement, the members of the Horticultural Society are desirous that all their fellow-citizens and neighbors, who are disposed, should enjoy with them all the privileges of the original subscribers; and all, who desire, and are ready to subscribe, can attend the auction, and secure a choice on the same grounds with themselves. In doing this, it will be remembered that each individual so subscribing becomes, not only the exclusive owner of the lot selected, but also a member of the Horticultural Society for life, and a joint proprietor of the whole grounds connected with Mount Auburn, which comprises more than seventy acres. The statement is publicly made, that all may understand that there is nothing exclusive or selfish in the present arrangement, and to invite all, who may intend to become subscribers, to do so before any of the lots shall have been assigned, that their preference and taste may be gratified. It may be well to state, although there is nothing to prevent the construction of tombs by any who may wish to do so, that the general sentiment of those now interested, as far as their views have been made known, is in favor of separate interments, with one general monument in each enclosure or lot, on which the names of all there interred may be inscribed.

A well secured receiving tomb has been provided in the city, and another will be constructed at the Cemetery; at either of which the remains of the deceased may be safely deposited for a period not exceeding

six months, when the inclemency of the weather, or any other cause, may render this course desirable for their friends.

The time is not distant when health and propriety will forbid interments to be made within our city, annually becoming more and more crowded; and where can imagination light upon a spot for the sleeping place of our friends more lovely or desirable than Mount Auburn!

Drink for horses—Some of the Inn keepers on the western road have adopted the practice, recommended by a member of the Bat Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained that three bushels of oats, barley, &c. so prepared, will keep the horses in better condition for working than double the quantity in a crude state.—*English pu.*

Test of a good Gardener.—One test for hiring a gardener would be, his being a reader; for, in the present state of the art, it is quite impossible to be a good general gardener without not only the habit of reading, but of reading a good deal.

We understand that Count de Leon has purchased of the Messrs. Rapps all their beautiful and now highly improved domains, commonly called "Economy," and situate eighteen miles from Pittsburg, along side the Ohio river. If so, this is the third sale of different settlements the Rapps have made within a few years.—*Pittsburg Manufacturer.*

A Radish, was raised in Kennett, Pa. 31 inches long, 15 round.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR NOVEMBER—1831.
10 A. M. 10 P. M.

Days.	therm.	barom.	eter.	winds	sky	therm.	barom.	eter.	winds	sky
1	48	29	18	s w	cloudy	7	29	30	sw	cl'y
2	46	29	45	w	rain 2-10	42	29	58	w	rain
3	46	29	65	w	fair 1-10	38	29	58	w	fair
4	44	29	43	sw	rain 1-10	40	29	57	w	cloudy
5	42	29	70	w	fair	34	29	75	w	fair
6	44	29	74	s w	do	40	29	58	s	do
7	48	29	65	w	do	40	29	74	w	do
8	42	29	80	s e	do	36	29	80	e	do
9	46	29	76	n e	do	42	29	62	s	do
10	36	29	15	s	rain	58	29	24	n w	rn 1-10hw
11	46	29	34	w	cloudy	41	29	50	w	fair
12	42	29	63	w	cloudy	34	29	55	w	fair
13	44	29	35	w	fair	40	29	20	w	rain 2-10
14	42	29	35	n w	cloudy	38	29	43	n w	cl'y
15	38	29	45	n w	do*	36	29	46	n w	do
16	38	29	50	w	do	33	29	50	w	fair
17	40	29	50	w	cl'y	38	29	42	w	cl'y
18	42	29	06	s	do	44	29	05	w	rain 2-10
19	40	29	14	w	cl'y	36	29	23	w	cloudy
20	38	29	25	w	do	30	29	25	w	fair
21	38	29	15	s	fair	38	28	98	s e	rain 3-10
22	34	28	90	n	snow†	36	29	08	n e	rain 5-10
23	40	29	35	w	cl'y	3	29	50	w	cloudy
24	40	29	65	w	fair	38	29	70	w	cloudy
25	40	29	70	w	cl'y	36	29	70	w	do
26	38	29	55	w	do	34	29	40	s	snow
27	36	29	18	w	do 4 ms w	30	29	18	w	fair
28	32	29	25	w	fair	24	29	10	w	cl'y
29	27	29	20	w	do†	21	29	58	w	do
30	26	29	62	w	fair‡	22	29	35	w	snow

Means 38.9 29.46 rain 1 7-10
Means of ex. 40 29.15 snow 4 in.
† Canal froze, 1 inch. ice.—‡ Canal closed.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

We publish to day a prospectus for the second volume of this paper; and we are under the necessity of appealing to those who feel an interest in its continuance, and who think it important that our effort should be sustained, to exert themselves to procure subscribers; for as yet, with all the liberality it has received, the number of our subscribers fall far short of sufficient to pay the expenses of its publication.

Will the Friends of the Genesee Farmer, do what they can to extend its circulation, and forward the result of their labors as soon as convenient? We cannot doubt but that they will, and relying upon their exertions, we shall do all in our power to render the paper worthy their support.

Printers with whom we exchange are respectfully requested to give the annexed notice a few insertions.

THE GENESSEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.—L. TUCKER & Co., Publishers—N. GOODSSELL, Editor.

In issuing proposals for the second volume of the FARMER, which will commence on the first of January, 1832, the Publishers have the pleasure of stating that the work has met the decided approbation of that class of the community for whom it is intended, and has had the salutary effect of calling out many writers, whose experience would otherwise have been unavailable; and they are also induced to believe it has been the means of awakening many of our Farmers to the importance of extending their information upon the subject of their daily pursuits, and convincing them of the utility and necessity of a paper devoted especially to "the tillers of the ground." The public papers, and the judgment of many of our most enlightened husbandmen, concur in the opinion that Mr. GOODSSELL, the Editor, has fulfilled his duties with such ability, as, with the aid of his correspondents, to have placed the GENESSEE FARMER on a level with the best Agricultural journals of our country. It has, as yet, enlisted the good feelings and contributions of but a small part of that portion of our agriculturists who are well qualified to impart an interest and value to its columns. We shall, therefore, commence the publication of the second volume with the hope and the assurance, that many names will be added to the list of contributors in the course of another year, and we may venture to predict that the second volume will at least equal, if it does not excel, the first.

Its leading object has been, and will be, to impart that information which will tend in the greatest degree to the improvement of the Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy, of our country.

The first volume can be supplied to all new subscribers, and bound in a neat manner to such as desire it. In soliciting the patronage of the public, and especially of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, we ask aid no further than an intelligent farming public may think we deserve it.

CONDITIONS—The FARMER is printed every Saturday in a quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, with a Title Page and Index, making 416 pages a year, at \$2 50, payable in six months or \$2, if paid in advance.

LUTHER TUCKER & CO
Rochester, Dec. 1831.

From the N. Y. Daily Sentinel.

In Cobbett's "Advice to Young Men," &c. recently published in this city, under the interesting head of advice to a lover, he tendered the following "found unvarnished tale" of his own "whole course of love." It is quite a romantic affair, and strikingly characterized with the indispensable ingredients to every genuine tale of the tender passion of love at first sight, and constancy during absence and under temptation.

"When I first saw my wife she was *thirteen years old*, and I was within about a month of *two ty-one*. She was the daughter of a serjeant of artillery, and I was the serjeant major of a regiment of foot, both stationed in forts near the city of St. Johns, in the province of New-Brunswick. I sat in the room with her, for about an hour, in company with others, and I made up my mind that she was the very girl for me.— That I thought her beautiful is certain, for that, I had always said, should be an indispensable qualification; but I saw in her what I deemed marks of that sobriety of conduct, of which I have said so much, and which has been by far the greatest blessing of my life. It was now dead of winter, and, of course, the snow several feet deep on the ground, and the weather piercing cold. It was my habit, when I had done my morning's writing, to go out at break of day to take a walk on a hill, at the foot of which our barracks lay. In about three mornings after I had first seen her, I had, by invitation to breakfast with me, got up two young men to join me in my walk;—an iron road lay by the house of her father and mother. It was hardly light, but she was out on the snow scrubbing out a washing tub; "That's the girl for me," said I, when we got out of her hearing. One of these young men came to England soon afterwards; and he, who keeps an inn in Yorkshire, came over to Preston, at the time of the election, to verify whether I was the same man. When he found I was, he appeared surprised, but what was his surprise, when I told him that those tall young men whom he saw around me were the sons of that pretty little girl that he and I saw scrubbing out the washing tub on the snow in New Brunswick in the morning.

"From the day that I first spoke to her, I never had a thought of her becoming the wife of an other man, more than I had of her being transferred into a chest of drawers; and I formed my resolution at once, to marry her as soon as we could get permission, and to get out of the army as soon as I could. So that this matter was, at once, settled, as firmly as if written in the book of fate. At the end of about six months, my regiment, and I along with it, were removed to Frederickstown, a distance of about one hundred miles up the river St. John's; and, which was worse, the artillery was expected to go off to England a year or two before our regiment.— The artillery went, and she along with them; and now it was that I acted a part

becoming a real sensible lover. I was aware that when she got to that gay place, Woolwich, the house of her father and mother, necessarily visited by numerous persons not the most select, might become unpleasant to her; and I did not like besides, that she should continue to work hard. I had saved a hundred and fifty guineas, the earnings of my early hours, in writing for the paymasters, the quartermasters, and others, in addition to the savings of my own pay. I sent her an my money, before she sailed, and wrote her to beg of her, if she found her home uncomfortable, to hire a lodging, with respectable people, and at any rate, not to spare the money, by any means, but to buy herself good clothes and live without work, until I arrived in England; and, in order to induce her to lay out the money, told her that I should get plenty more before I came home.

As the malignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad two years longer than our time; Mr. Pitt (London not being so tame then as she is now) having knocked up a dust with Spain about Nootka cove. On how I cursed Nootka Sound, and poor Pitt, too, I am afraid!— At the end of four years, however, home I came—landed at Portsmouth, and got my discharge from the army by the great kindness of poor lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was then major of my regiment. I found my little girl a *servant of all work*, (and hard work it was,) at *five pounds a year*, in the house of captain Brisac, and, without hardly saying a word about the matter, she put into my hand, the whole of my hundred and fifty guineas unbroken!

Need I tell the reader what my feelings were? Need I tell kind hearted English parents what this anecdote must have produced on the minds of our children? Need I attempt to describe what effect this example ought to have on every young woman who shall do me the honor to read this book? Admiration of her conduct, and self gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of my own judgement, were now added to my love of her beautiful person.

"Now, I do not say that there are not many young women of this country, who would, under similar circumstances, have acted as my wife did in this case; on the contrary, I hope, and do sincerely believe, that there are. But when her age is considered—when we reflect that she was living in a place crowded, literally crowded, with gaily dressed and handsome young men, many of them really richer and in higher rank than I was, and scores of them ready to offer her their hand—when we reflect that she was living amongst young women who put upon their backs every shilling they could come at—when we see her keeping the bag of gold untouched, and working hard to provide herself with but mere necessary articles, of clothing, and doing this while she was passing from fourteen to eighteen years of age—when we

view these circumstances, we must say that here is an example which, while it reflects honor on her sex, ought to have weight with every young woman whose eyes or ears this relation shall reach."

PATENT ZINC HOLLOW WARE,
MANUFACTURED by JOHN WESTFIELD & Co., No. 163, South street, New-York.
ROSSITER & KNOX, No. 3, Buffalo street, Rochester, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above ware, are now receiving an additional supply, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers price.

This ware will be found not materially to exceed in price Tin and Iron; yet as durable as Iron, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, not containing in itself, nor forming with the materials cooked in it, any deleterious properties, as do Copper, Brass or Lead.

Zinc Kettles, for cooking Rice, Hominy, and all kinds Sweet Meats, will be found well adapted, neither discoloring, nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; for these purposes, and to avoid the corrosions of Copper, Brass and Lead, it will long be substituted for these metals.

Zinc Pans for the Dairy, will be found an object worthy of attention from the following considerations; that Milk in Zinc Pans of the same size, will produce from 20 to 25 per cent more cream or butter, and that of superior flavor; will keep milk sweet longer by a number of hours, affording the cream more time, besides its chymical effect, to separate from the milk, (for this reason, cream from those pans will not admit of being churned as soon as that from other pans, in as much as no cream should be churned till it is soured,) and greatly outlast any pans in use.

Zinc Jars and Firkins for preserving butter sweet for family use, possess equally superior advantage for butter, as do the pans for milk. Experiment and results safely warrant the above statement; and the orders of wholesale and retailing merchants as well as those of families and large dairies daily supplying from different parts of the country, are the consequence of successful results in the use of this ware.

Zinc ware is cleansed with Brick Dust, with Soap and Sand, or with Hot Ashes.

NOTICE.—Letters patent for manufacturing these articles exclusively by the subscribers, having been obtained, we would advise the Public against any encroachment of the Patent Right;—and the person who shall give information of any violation of this Patent Right, will be liberally rewarded, by JOHN WESTFIELD & CO.

The following recommendation from the proprietor of one of the largest houses of Refreshment in the United States, must be perfectly satisfactory as respects the utility and advantage of using the Zinc Hollow Ware

To J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—I have for some time past, in my establishment, made use of your Hollow Ware, manufactured from Zinc, and I have no hesitation in saying that they completely answer my expectations, being fully as durable as iron or copper, and not as easily corroded by rust, giving the articles cooked in them no unpleasant taste, and being more beautiful in appearance, and much more easily cleaned than utensils manufactured from any other metal at present made use of in cooking apparatus. I with pleasure recommend them for general use, and have no doubt that whoever will give them a fair trial will find that they fully answer his expectations.

STEPHEN HOLT.

We have also received the following recommendation from Dr. A. G. Hull.

J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—With great pleasure I can assure you of my entire satisfaction, as to the superiority of your Zinc Hollow Ware, for the purposes of the Dairy and Kitchen.

The perfect preservation of Milk in my Dairy during the warmest days of the past season, induces me to give yours a decided preference to any others previously used, and recommend them as a happy combination of neatness and durability. Yours, &c. A. G. HULL, 132 Fulton street, New-York.
nov 23

THE CONDENSED FARMER.

VOL. I.

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No. 20.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR.

AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS.

Wm. R. Prince has brought before the public a work entitled a *Treatise on the Vine*. The want of such a work was much felt in this country, although the horticulturist had within a few years past, been favored with the efforts of several eminent practical men, among which Adlum, Bernard and Defour, might be considered as having rendered essential service to those who were wishing to cultivate the vine; and Mr. Adlum had also given excellent directions for making wine: but Mr. Prince has taken a wider range, and his *Treatise* may be considered as complete a directory for those engaged with this kind of horticulture, as any to be found. In his prefatory remarks, the author, sensible that much remains to be learned in the cultivation of Grapes in America, lays no claims to perfection, but very candidly offers to contribute his mite towards perfecting the object; at the same time craves the indulgence of the public for any errors into which he may be inadvertently led. His remarks upon the location of the vine countries in Europe, as regards latitude, are worthy of reflection. "In Europe the culture of the vine has been profitably extended to the 51° of N. lat., and in some cases to the 52°. Allowing the present difference in climate or temperature to be 10° between similar latitudes of that continent and our own, it thence follows that vines of the foreign varieties may be advantageously cultivated to the 42° in our own country; and perhaps the intensity of our summer heat, may extend the limit somewhat farther north." It is well known that in Europe the culture of the vine is successfully practiced, much farther north than Indian corn will ripen; and, in short, there is but a small part of France, where it can be cultivated to advantage; but vineyards extend much farther north. The summers are sufficiently warm in the most northern part of the United States to ripen corn, and of course to perfect grapes; but the difference in temperature between summer and winter with us is greater than in Europe, in similar latitudes; and although grapes in the northern part of the United States make a greater growth in summer, the European varieties require protecting during winter. To overcome this difficulty, it may be urged that America has a greater variety of native grapes, than any other country, some of which have been found to make *excellent wine*; and all of which are hardy and are found to resist the severity of our northern winters. Some of these varieties even in their wild state, have been found to be tolerable table grapes; and the probability is, that when they have been cultivated as long, and as many improvements made by cross breeding and producing new varieties from seed, as has been the case with the European species, we shall have some that will equal them in value for table and wine grapes, together with the advantage of being capable of withstanding our coldest winters, and also free from mildew, which attacks all the European varieties which we have

seen under cultivation in the United States. We have suffered much from one error which exists among us, that is, we place too much confidence upon foreigners. We have depended upon foreign publications, and have consulted those which have arrived among us, unacquainted with our soil and climate, to the exclusion of the opinions of men of experience of our own nation,—and what has been the result, generally? Disappointment. If Americans would but once come to the conclusion that they were formed by the same power that formed Europeans—that our continent was a part of the same globe with theirs, and that it was furnished with plants and animals by the same infinite wisdom, then we might begin to employ the talents committed to our charge; but as long as we will continue to hire them to humbug us, by paying them extravagantly for every new imposition, our own resources may be left unexplored. We ought to consider American publications upon American Horticulture as good as European; also, American species and varieties of fruits, as apples, pears, peaches, &c., although they may not have as high sounding names as good in quality as theirs. How much are we paying yearly to Europeans for gooseberry bushes, when it will be readily acknowledged that we have native varieties that are equal in flavor, the bushes great and constant bearers, not subject to mildew, and from which it is easier to produce a bushel, than a quart from foreign ones. And it is not improbable, that was there that attention paid to raising choice varieties from seed, that there has been with foreign species, that we might obtain them as large. In apples, pears, peaches, plums and quinces, we do not consider ourselves, even at this time, behind any other nation in the world; and was there a catalogue of all our choice seedlings which have originated within a few years in different parts of the United States, it would put those of President Knight and Professor Van Mons perfectly in the back ground. Yet these men have done that which is praiseworthy, and their names will be enrolled among the patrons of horticulture; and their examples should stimulate us to greater exertions—The apple has hitherto been considered one of the most important species of fruit, and much pains have been taken to collect and import from Europe, all varieties that were valuable; and after so many years, what has it amounted to? Among our most valuable ones that have yet been cultivated, we consider the Esopus, Spitzenburg, the Newtown Pippin and Rhode Island Greening, and Roxbury Russet, as the most highly esteemed of all our orchard apples; not that these are all choice varieties, but they are all *American varieties*; and we have seen apples raised in the neighborhood of Montreal, in Lower Canada, which were superior in quality to any we ever saw raised in England; and one of the first apples found in the Paris markets, is the Pomme de Canada, and a native of one of the provinces. We mention these things to induce our readers to read more American books, and attend more to producing and bringing into notice American varieties of stock, fruit, grain, &c.; for when the prejudice of people is once enlisted in favor of a

change, it will soon be effected. Our nurserymen would as soon be engaged in propagating American varieties as European, was it attended with the same profit; and were our farmers assured of as ready sale of improved stock, as has attended the improvements in England, many would be ready to engage in it; and when we are as ready to purchase and read American books, as we are imported ones, we shall find practical men enough to write them.

MANUFACTORIES

We continue our abridgment, from materials in the N. Y. American Advocate.

At and near Norwich, Con.

Factories of Cotton, for shirtings and sheetings.

Mills.	spindles.	looms.	hands.	amt. per an.
Thames Co's.	3200	120	150	1,000,000 yds
Do. do.	2800	66	90	500,000 yds
Williams Co's	1800	44	56	400,000 yds
Mess. Lewis'	2200	55	60	450,000 yds
Do. do.	1000			(now building,)

Iron. The Thames Co. have an iron foundry, rolling and slitting Mills, and Nail machines; 750 tons of iron are used up per annum.

Woollen. J. H. Strong's mill runs 675 spindles, 35 hands, and makes 50,000 yds. flannel per annum. The Quantick factory, runs 2000 spindles, 40 looms, 100 hands, and make 240,000 yds. of flannel per annum. The Quantick and Norwich factory run 500 spindles, 6 looms, 15 hands, and turn out 18,000 yds. woollen carpeting per annum.

Paper Mills. A. H. Hubbard's makes on 4 machines, 60 reams of paper per day. R. Hubbard's with two engines makes 20 reams per day.

A Suspender Webb factory, with a man and a girl, makes 300 yds. per day.

A Cotton White Line factory, makes \$20,000 worth per annum.

In the towns of Plainfield and Sterling, Con. are the following cotton mills, to wit—

Mills.	spindles.	looms.	hands.	prod. per an.
Central Co's.,	1800	50	60	250,000 yds.
A. Harris & Co's,	1156	23	40	150,000 do
Union Co's,	2020	68	85	600,000 do
Sterling Co's,	1950	53	77	250,000 do
A. Potter's,	750	20	25	175,000 do
E. E. Lewis',	1100	24	35	200,000 do
D. Parker's,	2000	44	85	400,000 do

These mills produce shirtings, sheetings, and calico print cloths.

In Plainfield, a new cotton mill is erecting. R. Kennedy & Co. have a Flannel Factory. Messrs. Almy, of Providence, have a broad cloth factory, 670 spindles, 20 broad cloth looms,—make 18,000 yds. of cloth. Messrs. Dickon & Paclter, have a cotton carpet factory, 150 spindles, 2 looms, 16 hands, and make 250,000 yds. of handsome carpeting, with handsome colors, and worth 50 cts. per yard.

Manufacturing in New-Hampshire.—At Dover, the Cochee manufacturing co. use \$1,500,000 in manufacturing cotton; they have 4 mills—No 1 has 2,300 spindles, 100 looms, 150 hands make 1,000,000 yards. This mill is rented to John Williams.

No. 2 is 150 feet long, 4 stories high; No. 3

is 150 feet long and 6 stories high; No. 4 is 420 feet long, and 7 stories high. These mills run 21,320 spindles and 780 looms. They give employment to 900 operatives—750 of whom are females. They consume 2,600 bales of cotton, equal to about 900,000 or 1,000,000 lbs., and produce about 100,000 a week, or 5,200,000 yards yearly.

The calico printing, connected with this large establishment, is complete in all its details.—They make no fugitive colors—all is permanent, and fully equal to the best imported. They bleach and print 3,000 pieces of 28 yards each, a week, equal to 4,368,000 yards per annum.

HEDGING.

Information is solicited by our correspondent "Ontario," upon the subject of hedging, and as we have no practical knowledge ourselves, we invite those of our readers who have, to make known the results of their experiments to us, that we may lay them before the public. In the mean time we will communicate the results of our own observations upon the subject for the benefit of our correspondent. Some years since we were impressed with the idea, that in a few years hedging would be introduced as a substitute for rail and board fences, in such sections of the country as did not abound with stone; but more recent observations have convinced us, that there has not been any tree or shrub, as yet introduced for that purpose, which will answer as well as rail or board fence, either as being as safe or as economical. We borrow most of our ideas of hedging either from the English or Irish, and in both those countries, a considerable portion of their fences or barriers between fields, are of this description.—In making calculations upon this subject, many circumstances should be taken into account. First, the climate. In England and Ireland the climate is humid and temperate, free from the heat of summer known in the United States, and which is so favorable to the production of insects, and also from the frosts of winter. The article most commonly used for hedging in these countries, is that variety of thorn, known to our Farmers as the English Hawthorn, the limbs of which are small and thickly set with very sharp pointed spines. The more common practice of making a hedge is to set the thorns upon an embankment raised by soil taken from a single or double ditch, that is, a ditch upon one or both sides of the row of thorns. In the climate of England and Ireland the frost does not injure these embankments, which would be the case in the northern sections of the United States. From the moisture and coolness of that climate the plants are not infested with insects as they are with us, which frequently injure the growth of the plants, if they do not destroy them entirely.

Another circumstance we noticed in those countries, which was in favor of that kind of fencing, was, that their cattle were much more quiet and peaceable in their habits than ours; and we frequently noticed them feeding in fields adjoining crops, where the hedge dividing them, would not have been the least hindrance to much of our stock. In short, it was that kind of thickset which our cattle would have sought for in a warm day, and passed through for the purpose of brushing off the flies.

The thorn seems to flourish better in England and Ireland than on the continent. In France the growth of it is much as in the United States.—The plants are covered with moss, and have a stunted appearance, are unequal in their growth, and from the death of many of them, the uniformity and beauty as well as the usefulness of the hedge is destroyed; in short, we have never seen a good hedge in France or America, neither one that left us with a belief that they could be advantageously raised in either country, unless some other plant than thorn was propagated for that purpose.

Although hedges are common in England, and the cost of pruning or clipping them much less than it would be in America, yet, we very much doubt, whether hedging even there, is the most economical mode of fencing. A single hedge occupies about four feet, and the roots occupy the ground at least one foot on each side, so as to render it unfit for cultivation; a hedge and single ditch occupy about nine feet, and one with double ditch, or a ditch on either side, will occupy at least from twelve to fifteen feet; and although this ground may produce some grass, yet, the trouble of keeping noxious weeds from increasing upon it, is worth as much as the grass produced. We noticed on many estates in England, fences made from American oak, which had been imported into that country, as pipe staves: they were split very thin, and put up as picket fence, and from the peculiarities of that climate, were very durable, and were by the owners considered more desirable than hedges. From our own observations we are not aware that any part of the United States holds out any inducements for the cultivation of thorn hedges, unless for ornamental purposes. At page 355, is a communication from J. Buel, Esq. of Albany, to the Editor of the New England Farmer, giving his opinion as to hedges made from the three thorned Acacia, in which he speaks favorably of this tree for that purpose: and at page 382, will be found a reply to it, from E. H. R. Derby, of Salem; in which Mr. Derby does not agree with Judge Buel, but speaks more favorably of the American Buckthorn, (*Rhamnus catharticus*) but as we have not seen sufficient experiments with that to satisfy us, we could not give an opinion on the subject. We have thought that if any shrub or bush common in the northern states would succeed, that the trailing nature of the gooseberry bush, would be most likely to; but we have never seen that tried. We mean a variety frequently met with in gardens, which produces a small and smooth fruit, and ordinarily grows about three feet high, the branches small and thick, and full of sharp spines, the limbs trailing to the ground where they soon take root. Was it not that cattle and sheep are fond of the leaves, we think a durable hedge might be formed from this bush, as it seems perfectly hardy, enduring the severity of our winters without the least injury.

Chlorine is ascertained to be an antidote against that most subtle poison, Prussic acid. The Fire King had better disclose his secret and get what he can for it,—if not, the Yankees will discover the whole, and get it patented, ere the soldier of Austerlitz is aware of the "catching times" in which he lives.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. XI. Horticultural Societies.

HORTICULTURE, *Mr. Fleet*, is a Member of the Family of AGRICULTURE, or so we farmers consider it. At any rate they are related like all the inhabitants of Nantucket, and quite as much of an 'unit,' as the late Cabinet, at Washington, either before or after the 'explosion.' When the brilliant Aérofite, dashes across the heavens, like a rocket of the skies, the very 'congreve' of the wars of the gods,—all eyes are turned towards its trail of fire, an unit, monstrously extended, filling all minds with wonder:—But an explosion rends the air;—the splendid meteor is torn asunder, flies off in fragments, and ends in showers of meteoric stones, which fall, far distant. Is it an unit, now, or, more puzzling still, is each piece an unit? A hard question for political casuists, with which we have nothing to do, thanks to the blessings which flow from honest industry and hardy toil.

In order to learn all that I could, by seeing what others had learned, and were learning, I have been travelling some, among my brother Farmers, and, as luck would have it, happened to attend several of the annual meetings of our Horticultural Societies.—There can be no doubt, I think, that these associations are actually productive of good; because, wherever they are in operation, a sort of new impulse is given to the minds of cultivators of the soil, not only, but to those of other members of the community, more or less turned in a right direction. That is to inquiry, attention to facts, and of course to observation. If there are faults, in the plan of any of them, experience may serve to correct them, for this, after all, is the chief school of wisdom. The idea of a ball, a dancing party—and a *Fete* [fate they call it,] as a means of promoting and improving Horticulture, seems to me a little out of joint,—an odd notion, and yet I am not disposed to quarrel with it. Great cities, I suppose, must have odd notions: or, to adopt the idea of Mr. Jefferson, great scabs. The music, at any rate, was quite musical, and so, I doubt not, did our town cousins consider the dancing. To give your readers an idea of it, in the country, the Garden was all lighted up like the grove of woods at Camp Meeting time, all full of bustle, people every where, and all in great haste! I doubt if we country folks could learn any thing about Farming, at such a place, and yet I do insist upon it, that Horticulture and Agriculture are nearly related, though I could not discover any thing that looked like it at the great Ball. The prices, paid for every thing there, soon satisfied me that there were 'Whistles' in this world, besides Dr. Franklin's, and began to raise doubts, in my mind, whether they were all gardeners, that attended there!

At the next Horticultural Exhibition that I attended, on my way to the 'far west,' instead of a ball, they had a 'Dinner,' served up' at about our tea time, just before dark! This puzzled me, to find out why they should call this a dinner, till I saw that it was evidently intended for the principal meal of the day, and perhaps had been delayed, waiting for the Gardeners to get through with their days' work. It was a sumptuous feast, with abundance of very fine fruit, besides all the eatables and drinkables that could be desired, to keep men from enjoying good health.

If Gardeners, in cities, live at this rate, they must have strong constitutions! The anniversary, however, comes around but once a year; and perhaps at a l other times, they dine when the work of the day is but half done, as we Farmers do. Eating, at any rate, calls for food; and so, for aub it I know, does fiddling and dancing; but it puzzles me to see how these feasts, and balls, form any part of Agriculture? There are mysteries, it would seem, in all matters, and so it may be in this, and quite beyond my comprehension! There was in old school-mate of mine, there, a member, as he told me, who had come a half day's ride to bring a Dearborn load of the produce of his Garden to the 'exhibition,' worth, at home, 5 or 6 dollars, all which would become the property of the society; and he stood a chance, like the purchaser of a Lottery Ticket, to get a premium of one or two dollars. The Ticket for his dinner cost him—let me reckon up—the price of 8 bushels of turnips, potatoes, or oats; of 4 bushels of buckwheat, rye or corn; of a bushel and 3 pecks of wheat, or barley; and as much as the selling price of 7 or 800 pounds of hay, quite a little *jug*, as we call it. Even if sober, he would hardly ride home, that night, and so we may reckon the expense of one night in town, himself and horse, with at least one day's loss of time, and then foot up the account of profit and loss. With my arithmetic, I cannot discover how *he* is to make any thing by this kind of horticulture? We Farmers could not, suppose the name changed, if necessary, to an Agricultural exhibition. There would be loss, to fall somewhere, and no great mystery where, surely. As to the profit, some of which there must be, with so much loss, I suppose that all takes a direction for the public good, and that these suggestions can therefore give no possible offence. We should all have some patriotism, and be willing to participate in its burdens, so as to make them fall as equally as possible. With this view, I would most respectfully suggest to my Cousin Horticulturists, to bestow a little thought upon a reconsideration of some features of their plan of operations. If they do not, I would propose it to the Gardeners.

In sober seriousness, it appears to me that this plan of operation asks too much of my *first* Cousins, the real sweat-of-the-face-men, for the gratification, to say nothing of the benefit, of my *second* Cousins, the Horticulturists, or even for Horticulture, and the public good. The burden falls unequally. Gentlemen, fond of the display, and the name, may amuse themselves with Horticulture, and set a good example in doing it, but they should be careful to bear a due proportion, according to their means, of all the labor and the expense. This is not done, now, and the effect is *felt*, among the real Gardeners, who keep aloof, or co-operate reluctantly. To their good sense, to their patriotism, the managers of these Societies may well appeal, but it must be in a way manifestly compatible with fair impartiality and strict justice. The Farmers, would then come in, as co-operators, with all the members of the Family, united in a common effort, for the common good. They who toil at the oars, must not be required to pay the tolls, lest those who would ride, may have to stay at home, or pull away, themselves. To go pleasantly, we must all be co-operators: operators, each in his way, and co-operators.

Social efforts, conducted upon such principles, would be pleasing to all parties, possessed of one grain of patriotism, fruitful sources of public benefit, and of immense power, in giving a high tone of action to the public mind. We should then see, and the whole country would see, that Farming and Gardening are kindred occupations, and Agriculture and Horticulture of one Family, as are all the actual cultivators of the soil. To make them an unit, requires only united effort, concert in action, with no intervening disturbing force, to speak in the language of philosophy.

I have thus, I think, certainly with feelings of the most perfect good will to all parties, indicated some faults, which require correction; in doing which, I have also seen much to commend: and probably anticipate full as much good, from Horticultural Associations, properly conducted, as any reasonable man in the United States. If experience confer any claims to respectful attention, the COUNTRY FARMER may plead some of this, both as a practical Farmer and Gardener, and as an acting member and officer of sundry Agricultural and Horticultural associations. He asks no undue deference, however, for his opinions, but that they may be maturely considered, and rejected, or approved as shall be found best, in the discretion of every real friend to his country, and of its sources of prosperity and happiness. Considering every Garden as a sort of miniature of a Farm, and Gardening model Farming, he would therefore studiously encourage Horticulture, both for its elegant usefulness, in its productions, and as a School of Agriculture. The Farm, without a Garden, particularly where youth are in training for Farming, is like a house without apartments, or a Farm without fences. Horticultural Societies would do well to take all this into consideration, and to direct their attention chiefly to usefulness and profit, so as to exhibit examples worthy of being followed, as *good models*, and therefore likely to become patterns for others.

Sept. 14, 1831.

From the Lowell Journal.
SILK MANUFACTURE.
NO VI.

Mr. D'Homergue in conclusion of his essays observes, 'my chief view in the foregoing essays has been to prove, that the preparation of raw silk, called reeling, is an art without a perfect knowledge of which this Country never can expect to be able to manufacture silk stuffs, and is the great and most important object to be attended to at present; and that this art requires considerable skill and dexterity, and can only be acquired by experience and practice under proper instructors.'

Floss Silk, which consists of tow and the coarse fibres of the silk extracted from the cocoons, and of the waste and refuse silk collected during the process of reeling put together in a mass, then carded and spun on the common wheel, of which are made ribbons, silk tapes, stockings, gloves, mittens, night caps, vestings, and all kinds of hosiery, may be either sold as raw silk for exportation, or employed in the manufacture of coarse articles of the above description. But if it be intended to give to those articles any degree of fineness, the floss must undergo the same process as other raw silk. It must be wound, cleaned, doubled and twisted in the

travelling a machine made on the principle of the throwing mill, but differently constructed, and of a much smaller size. This branch of domestic industry might very well take the place of the sewing silk of the Connecticut ladies, and find them an agreeable and profitable employment; and it would prepare the American weavers for making the finer articles, when the manufacture of thrown silk shall have been introduced into this country.

The American nation will, by gradual and sure steps, reach the desirable point to which her whole ambition should be directed; that in which her own native silk, that precious gift which a kind Providence has bestowed upon her with such excellence, and such extreme profusion, will fill the land and make America what France now is,—a country that no reverse can put down, and that conquest and the devastations of hostile armies cannot impoverish.

We hear of machines for winding silk from cocoons *without handling them*, which is absolutely impossible. We have heard of others by means of which silk can be reeled and twisted at the same time, which implies that reeling, winding, cleaning, doubling, and twisting, or in other words, that raw silk and thrown silk may be made by one and the same operation. I have no doubt however that the numerous machines employed in the different branches of the silk manufacture are destined to receive great and manifold improvement in the country whose future Whitney's will distinguish themselves as they have done in the cotton business; but every body will understand, that he who will improve upon a machine must first learn how to use it.

It is idle to think of importing journeymen, or women, who are acquainted with the business for such are not to be found. If they would be induced to emigrate, we could not derive much advantage from them: each one knowing only that *part of the business which the division of labour has allotted to him*. Mr. J. V. Morse writes from Marseilles, March 21, 1829, it is difficult, indeed, to find a person who possesses a knowledge of the reeling and the different processes before being made into sewing silk: for it is done by four or more persons who have each his particular part, and continues thro' life doing nothing else; which keeps him ignorant of every other part. The reeling is done by women, and there are few men who are acquainted with that branch of business. There are very few in France or Italy who are acquainted with all parts of the process, and those few receive such liberal encouragement at home, that they will not go a broad.

If any gentleman from this place shall pass through Philadelphia during the present year, it is desirable that they should call on Mr. D'Homergue, and have a free conversation with him on the subject. V.

A specimen of sugar made at Camden has been left at the office of the Savannah Republican. The granulations are said to be very large, and the color a very high brown. It assimilates a good deal to St. Croix sugar.

The buttons on the coat of John Hancock were of silver, and of American manufacture—the device, a shepherd shearing his sheep—the motto, "you gain more by our lives than by our deaths."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Buffalo, Dec. 1st, 1831.

MR. GOODSSELL—Ever since I have been a subscriber to your excellent paper, I have been intending to write you on more subjects than one; but for some cause, and I certainly cannot give a very obvious one, have hitherto neglected it: and having so long neglected it, I cannot say that I regret it, as I have had more opportunity to note the tone and character of the new, and I may hope, increasingly useful character of your journal.—Here let me observe that the liberal support of an agricultural paper like yours ought most emphatically to be enjoined on the people of Western New-York; for no where under Heaven do I know of a country more bountifully furnished by Providence with all that can beautify and embellish the senses, as well as administer to the necessities of mankind. Were this country of ours improved as it ought to be, and such improvement would be without doubt more profitable, than the usual course now pursued, it would present a picture unequalled at least in America, and perhaps on earth. Probably no farmers in the United States are so truly independent as those in the western district of New-York; and perhaps none are less sensible of the advantages they enjoy: and why is it so? Is it not because of the facilities they enjoy, and that the very blessings they are in possession of render them careless of those they might with ease attain by more studious attention to their profession? I am fully satisfied that our people do not read enough on those subjects relating to their own personal interest. They do not take the *Genesee*, nor the *few-England Farmers*, and still the people read enough in all conscience to make wise men of them, if such reading were only of the right kind. Ask them a question of politics,—of Anti-masonry, of Clay or Jackson, and they can forthwith silence you, *argumentum ad hominum*;—can talk with you by the hour of the qualifications of a constable or fence viewer; but put to them a simple question touching the science of their profession—one of the most delightful and really useful on earth, and they are dumb! They'll tell you it is better to kill pork in the new of the moon, because it will swell in the pot! and vice versa; that if potatoes are planted in the new of the moon they'll all run to vines: that if you want a good stock of Bees, you must have a hive given to you, or you never will have any luck! and a thousand other equally absurd and ridiculous assertions. Ask them the reasons of all this, and they will answer, "so every body says, and I always did so;" whereas two hours' attentive reading of a common sense author, and a half our of abstract thought, would convince them of the egregious errors and prejudices they act upon. I wish not to be too hard on our good husbandmen; but with many, a vast many, these things are literally true. A soil was never yet well cultivated, but by (on that subject) a well cultivated mind. Where are seen the best farms, the finest stock, the most delicious fruit, and that *suummum bonum* of all family comforts, a rich and luxurious garden, but with intelligent men; and those men too, in most cases, as they will tell you, having drawn their chief stores of information from well selected publications? Not that a man should go to a book to learn how to hold a plough, or handle a

hoe, rake or scythe; but to understand the nature and foundation of his soils, their component parts, their susceptibilities of varied culture: the kinds of manure and crops best suited to their character. All these things, and they are essential to the most profitable occupation of our soils, should be perfectly understood;—and yet, how few do properly understand them. And with the neglect of study, too, is that deplorable absence of all good taste in the simple and delightful embellishments of a farm—in that total want of discernment in what renders a farm one of the loveliest spots in the world, and makes the beholder feel most emphatically, that as he views it he looks on home! If every occupant of a farm, when he is an owner or ever expected to be, had a heart to embellish and adorn his premises with the thousand varieties of trees and plants that "waste their sweetness on the desert" around him, would there be that continual and everlasting propensity to rove into new countries, and *sell out their betterments* that so universally exists? I answer no. I never yet knew a man, who with his own hands had built his snug low farmhouse, with its comfortable lean-toes of wood-house, milk-room and buttery; his thrifty orchard on a sunny hill side or sheltered valley; a pleasant row of sugar maples lining his farm, on the roadsides; and a luxuriant sweet-briar shooting out its fragrance beneath the parlor windows; all, too, within a convenient distance of a school house and meeting: no, I never knew such an one to sell his farm and emigrate, unless some severe and unforeseen misfortune had compelled him; and even then, how soon after he had selected his new residence in the forest, has he set about creating a new and quiet home, like his happy old one!

And let me not be told that all this is expensive;—that it will engross the time and labor of the necessary business of the farm. Let the time that is spent in thriftless unprofitable gossips of a morning, noon or evening,—the lounging at taverns on election days, before and after giving in their votes, for voting is a thing *never to be neglected* in a free republic; and numerous other gaps and latches of time unnecessarily wasted, be bestowed in these little duties, and without encroaching a moment on the ordinary labors of the farm, or subtracting in the least from their enjoyments, hardly any of our farmers but that might make their farms a little paradise. And every day, and every time they looked upon them, they would love them the more, and a taste for improvement would increase with their years.—Enquiries into the best manner of agriculture and managing their particular estates, would eagerly follow; books on the subject would be read; every farmer would take your *Genesee Farmer*; many of them would contribute accounts of their experiments, labors and practices, and a system of mutual improvement come forth beyond conception.

And now, Mr. Editor, I am not sure, but like the old officer in the Revolution, who always said on going to battle, "come on boys," but I may occasionally drop you a line of my own observations and experiences; and although of humble claims and limited observation, if I can in any way impart information or amusement to the readers of your paper, or be the humble means of exciting it from others, I shall be happy.

Yours, truly, ULMUS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

My feelings have been so much enlisted on behalf of our Horticultural Brethren in the state of Ohio in consequence of reading the note from your correspondent Z., that I forward an extract from our Revised Laws without delay. We, ourselves are only emerging from a *half savage* state,—for many amongst us whose minds are scarcely more cultivated than the unlettered aborigines, and whose morals are on a still more degrading scale (shame on their parents!) take whatever they can find in a common enclosure, and even venture into gardens in the night. We have now a law, however, sufficient to curb them if properly enforced; and we have judges who are zealous to do their duty, and to elevate our character as a civilized people.

In the year 1829, *The Domestic Horticultural Society* appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature on this subject. What they performed I never knew; but in the following winter our law givers seemed to awaken to a new sense of our condition. Our peaceable and industrious citizens had toiled and planted; but the devourer had come in the night and laid waste the works of their hands. If arrested, he stood before our magistrates as a man who had only run in debt to his neighbor, the amount of which was to be liquidated and determined; or perhaps in the double capacity of swine and swine's owner, who was not to pay for more than had passed between his jaws, or had been trodden down by his hoofs. Many farmers had been discouraged from planting the rarer kinds of fruit trees, in the same way as they would be discouraged from sowing a field which had no fences to protect the crop.

It would give me great pleasure to write in CAPITALS the names of the prime movers who aroused the State to a proper sense of its own dignity. At present, however, this is not in my power from want of information; and I regret that so many editors of newspapers take no interest in this great work of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—

Though less splendid than rail roads and electioneering meetings, it has a much more important bearing on the social duties and the domestic comforts of our citizens. Editors operate with a powerful lever on the public mind; and were they generally as zealous in the cause of virtue as in the cause of party, even the *baser parts* of our population would soon feel their benign influence.

Although others, unknown to me, may be equally deserving of my thanks, I must present my grateful acknowledgments to the Editors of *The Ontario Repository*, for an excellent article on this subject; and from it I give the only record of punishment under the New Law, which has fallen in my notice. "A young man is now in jail in [Canandaigua] under sentence of *ninety* (90) *days imprisonment*, for robbing a garden of melons in Vienna." This is in truth, an auspicious beginning—IT IS AN ERA IN THE CIVIL HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Judge HOWELL and his associates have nobly breasted the current of popular prejudice; and not less nobly has Judge RICHARDSON, of Cayuga, incited the Grand Jury diligently to inquire into similar infractions of this law. If in this manner it be published from the Bench in every county, none can long remain ignorant of this new state of things; and this, with the high moral tone which our newspapers ought

to assume, would soon render their neighbor's orchards and gardens comparatively secure. X.

THE EXTRACT.

"Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass by maliciously cutting down, lopping, girdling, or otherwise injuring any fruit or ornamental or shade tree, or by maliciously severing from the freehold 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." Revised Statutes, Part 4. Chap. I. Title 6.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—There has been an article going the rounds of the papers, stating that sulphur introduced into the alburnum, or sap of a fruit tree by means of a hole bored into it and plugged, would so be absorbed and taken up, and distributed through every part of the limbs and leaves, as to completely destroy, or deter, caterpillars, canker worms, and the whole tribe of the aphids, and other vermin that infest that class of the blessings of the garden. It was also published in the Genesee Farmer last spring. Have you tried it, or any of your readers? Have you any experience on the subject, or is it a mere vulgar error, an old woman's saw, a grannyism on universal gullibility? I presume it is an experiment of such simplicity, that no one has tried it. It would be just like us: we are a queer set of customers, us human bipeds.

If the sulphur experiment is true, I cannot see why the peach, pear and apple, may not be impregnated with the *otto of roses*, the *oil of lemon*, and all the spices of the east, by a very simple operation; or even be medicated with all the discoveries of the Pharmacopeia, or dosed with *Ipecac* and *Tartar Emetic*, for the special use of roush boys, and plunderers; to have it known that a certain *unknown* tree was thus changed, would have a stronger effect upon their fears, than all the spring and man traps that could be devised.

The idea is too good to be true: but after all, my gullibility is nibbling at the bait: from the facts contained in the following story, the particulars of which I had from three or four individuals, of as respectable a family as this county affords.

The relator had a fine early peach tree standing in his back yard, on a gentle descent, to which the wash of the house frequently descended; it so happened that one of the inmates of the family about mid-summer, at the period of the swelling of the fruit, emptied a barrel of *fish brine*, a part of which reached the roots of the tree; at the period of ripening, they were found to be so completely impregnated with salt, as to be totally unpalatable, and uneatable; they were described as being nearly as saline as pickled olives, and other ways, the fruit was as perfect as at other seasons. Now, Mr. Editor, this is a new case to me, of the truth of which, I have no more doubt, than I have that wheat turns to chaff; which, though I never caught it in the very act, yet I believe it most sincerely; and whenever I catch it *turning its coat, or even on the fence*, as we say in politics, I will not fail to advise you, as I hope you will me of the result of the sulphur experiment.

H. Y.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I present the following list to such as are curious in regard to climate; and to such florists as have not seen all the plants here enumerated.

Plants in bloom in the open ground, Greatfield, Cayuga county, 11 mo. 20, 1831.

Several varieties of China roses.

Champney rose.

Chinese chrysanthemums, several varieties.

Chrysanthemum coronarium, white & yellow var.

Helleborus niger, black hellebore or *Christmas rose*.

Seilla peruviana, corymbose squill

Belle Leguise } Spring is the usual time of

Soleil d'or } Polyanthus } flowering for

La Sultaine } Narcissus } these plants,

[but the autumn has been mild and wet.

Clematis florida v. pleno, double white Japan

Virgin's bower. (almost in flower.)

Delphinium consolida, branching larkspur.

elatum, bee larkspur.

grandiflorum. Some of our florists

improperly call this *D. chinense*. "The Chinese larkspur differs from the *D. grandiflorum*

in having a *more rigid stem*, and a *later time for flowering*;" that is, the *first flowers* of the

Chinese larkspur *open later* than the *first flowers* of *D. grandiflorum*.

Valeriana rubra, red Valerian.

Viola tricolor, Pansies or Hearts' ease.

odorata, sweet English violet.

Antirrhinum purpureum, purple flowering toad

flax.

majus, snap dragon.

Iberis umbellata, purple candytuft.

amara, white do.

Aster (suaveolens?) from W. R. Prince.

Campanula rotundifolia, Flax leaved bell flower.

carpatica, Carpathian bell flower.

medium, Canterbury bells.

Veronica spicata, Paul's betony or fluellin.

Malva (mauritanica?) From seed imported from

Bremen.

Trifolium incarnatum, Crimson trefoil.

Calendula officinalis, Pot marigold.

Bellis perennis, Daisy.

Viburnum tinus, Laurustinus.

Cheiranthus (annuus?) Double Prussian Stock

gilliflower.

Lonicera periclymenum, Monthly honeysuckle.

sempervirens, Coral honeysuckle.

"Red bush alpine" strawberry, with ripe fruit.

This list only contains such flowers as were

fresh and beautiful. It might have been extended

by taking in many which were rather faded in

consequence of light frosts.

On the morning of the 21st, we had a severe

frost; and on the 22d, it snowed most of the day

from the N. N. W., much of the snow melting

as it fell. In the evening it was two or three

inches deep. D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MILITARY TRAININGS, NO. 6.

To ridicule militia trainings has not been our object. We do not think ridicule a legitimate argument to show the injustice or inexpediency of a law. We would not accustom our citizens to look lightly upon the laws of the land. To be governed by laws and by our own laws, is our great and peculiar privilege. And no individual could do a greater injury to our country, than to cause our laws to be disesteemed. These remarks

are suggested by the fantastic displays made in some parts of the state, for the avowed purpose of ridiculing our militia laws. We think the consequence of such displays, too obviously pernicious to permit them to pass without the general condemnation of every sensible man in the community. If we have bad laws, we have likewise a legitimate method to procure their repeal,—and no good citizen should resort to any other.

We believe, and we think no one will deny, that our militia system is, at best, very inefficient if not entirely unnecessary. We should rejoice to see the whole system abolished; but in accomplishing that desirable object, we should deprecate the use of any other weapons than those of reason and argument. We appeal to the common sense of every citizen. We ask—why should every man in this country be compelled to do military duty? What need is there for the imposition of so unequal and so burdensome a tax? We wish every rational and candid man to answer these questions. And we wish him not only to answer them as a man, but as a citizen—as a member of a great republican family—the opinion of every one of whom, upon all subjects of public utility, as far at least as it influences his conduct, is public property. Will it be said that it is necessary to provide for the common defence—and be prepared for war in advance? Have we any immediate war to prepare for or dread? If not, why this extreme precaution? No other nation exacts military duty of *all* its citizens. In France, *many* of the citizens indeed are members of the National Guard and Standing Army; but *all* are not compelled to do military duty. And how unlike is the condition of our country to that of France? There, an armed force is constantly needed to restrain the Mobs of Paris and support the Government. All Europe is in a state of agitation and revolution; and France is compelled to be prepared for war at a moment's warning. In Great Britain, we hear of a Navy and of a Standing Army, but nothing about their Militia Trainings. Nor in any other of the nations of Europe are the people in time of peace, *all* compelled to do military duty,—and yet they are much more engaged and much more liable to be engaged in war, than we are. When war comes, by voluntary enlistment and otherwise, they always find means to prepare for it. And so it would be with us. Were our nation engaged in a just war, the young men of New-York would be foremost to rally to her standard. In the spirit of patriotic devotion, they would shrink from no toil, or burden, or sacrifice. They would show too, that the peaceful arts of life had not enervated their bodies or their minds, or disqualified them for soldiers. But in time of peace, they will not willingly, they ought not to be required to, yield the same services, or submit to the same burdens. They believe it useless and unjust to exact them; and in the same spirit with which their fathers resisted taxation by an unauthorised power, they will resist it when imposed without a defensible and legitimate object. S.

The Courier and Enq. says that the official account of the commerce of France, during the year 1830, at - - - fr. 902,667,765 of which were exports, 628,492,928 Imports, 264,329,332 Imports exported, 9,839,505

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES.

We are now happy to be enabled to present the readers of our paper, with Major KIRBY'S ADDRESS, delivered before the Jefferson County Agricultural Society on the 27th of September last, at the annual Cattle Show and Fair held at Watertown.

The style of this Address is clear; its subjects taken up with judgment and disposed of with skill; and not the less does the performance command itself to the reader's attention, when we here behold the soldier beating his well tried spear into a pruning hook.

We are pleased to see these Societies grow in the favor of the farming public. The expense attending them is small, compared with the advantages gained by competition as to crops, and a social and friendly interchange of opinions, which ought to take place at all their public meetings.

We will detain the readers of the Genesee Farmer not a moment longer than to thank the gallant orator for the favorable manner in which he speaks of our labors, as well as those of our worthy cotemporaries, at Boston and New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

I congratulate you upon the auspicious return of our anniversary. Our meetings are always attended by agreeable associations. They bring in satisfactory review the past, and excite cheering anticipations of the future. But this perhaps, more than any former occasion, is calculated to inspire grateful emotions.

The labors of our society, through a succession of fourteen years, under the able guidance and mainly through the indefatigable efforts of our presiding officer, have been, in an eminent degree, crowned with success.— A better system of agriculture; the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, and the cultivation of more intimate social relations among ourselves, are some of the fruits of these labors. And at no former period, since our organization, have the prospects of the farmer been so decidedly encouraging as at present. This favorable state of things must be ascribed to a combination of other causes with that just noticed.

We are blessed with a country admirably adapted to the pursuits of agriculture. Our climate is salubrious; our soil possesses a high degree of fertility; its productions are abundant and varied; our position enables us to resort, with the facility of water transport, to the New-York or the Montreal markets, as either shall offer the highest inducements: above all, our great artery, the Black River, flowing through the centre of the county, presents for thirty miles a constant succession of water power, already becoming the favorite seat of the mechanic arts, and diffusing activity and vigor through our whole population.

With these great natural advantages, we should be wanting to ourselves if we were not a prosperous and a happy people. That we have not been entirely regardless of them, is manifested by all the circumstances of our condition. It is but about thirty years since the first inroads of cultivation were made upon the solitudes of the forest, and we have advanced to a population of fifty thousand souls. We already begin to enjoy the benefit of a home market from the various manufacturing establishments and flourishing villages, which are springing up in every part of the county. Many of our pub-

lic edifices and private dwellings are constructed of the most durable materials, and in a style to do credit to a country older and more advanced in the arts and in wealth.— The neat stone farm houses with which the country is studded at every point, impart an air of solid comfort, not surpassed in what have been regarded, as the more favored regions of our land. Especially, it is believed, that the exports from the county of Jefferson, of the products of her own soil, are greater than those of any other county in the state. Other districts are distinguished for some leading staple, to the production of which, the farmer bends every effort. We happily combine, in a remarkable manner, the products of tillage with those of grazing, and send to market a large surplus of live stock as well as of grain.

A liberal support of public institutions, is the characteristic of a highminded generous people: and to deserve such a character, is a fair object of honorable ambition. It is a gratifying reflection, that the labors of this society have contributed in some degree, to acquire for Jefferson county a good name abroad. And could our farmers be made sensible of the respect which attaches to the county, from the circumstance of our association being so well sustained, I am confident, that they would to a man, contribute to our funds, and enable us by a more extended list of premiums, to reach all the objects of production.

But however well others may think of us, we must not conceal from our lives, that we are yet upon the threshold of improvement, and that the whole field lies expanded before us. Though much has been accomplished, still more remains to be done, demanding united efforts and the most persevering zeal.

While I offer a few suggestions upon some of the defects in our system, I am conscious that the contribution I shall be able to bring to the common stock, will be humble indeed; for, my life having been devoted to other pursuits, I have but a very limited experience to draw upon, and must make amends for my lack of knowledge, by the abundance of my zeal for the cause in which we are engaged.

A leading defect in our system is the occupation of farms too large for our means of cultivation. This arises from the cheapness of land and dearth of labor. How many of us grasp more land than we can manage to advantage, and how frequently are we seen toiling behind the proper season of our work, with every operation hurried, and not one done properly, nor in its appropriate time. Seed is sown too late, upon ground imperfectly prepared; a feeble growth ensues, which comes forward struggling for the ascendancy with noxious weeds. In laying down to grass, we often practice the miserable economy of saving seed by not using one half enough; and to supply the consequent deficiency of fodder, resort is had to pasturing our meadows fall and spring. In a few years June grass and Blue grass predominate, and the crop becomes not worth the expense of harvesting; when we break up, to go through the same unproductive process. What farmer can thrive under such management? Most of you will say that this picture applies to my neighbor's farm, not mine. The exceptions are numerous and honorable; but is it not true, in farming, whatever is worth doing at all is some of its parts, of too many of us?

The remedy is simple and obvious. Let

us limit our efforts to such a compass that we can till thoroughly all that we attempt to cultivate. Our toil will then become a pleasure; every thing will be done appropriately, and an abundant harvest will crown the year with gladness.

To keep land dry, clean and rich, are fundamental principles, which if carried out fully into practice, will not fail to insure a constant succession of good crops. With slight exceptions, nature has provided us with the first of these requisites by the undulating surface of our soil. The second is to be attained by a diligent use of the plough and hoe. As to the last, we have much to learn. The preparation and application of manure, has occupied much of the attention of scientific cultivators in all ages and countries; and volumes are filled with details of experiments, upon the various methods of restoring to the soil the properties which we are constant abstracting from it.

Our soil, originally covered by a rich vegetable mould, the accumulation of centuries, and for a while yielding abundantly, even under the most imperfect cultivation, becomes, in process of time, partially exhausted by the severe and injudicious course to which, it is frequently subjected. Relying upon its natural fertility, we have too much neglected the means, amply within our reach, of preserving its productive powers at their highest pitch. There are various modes of applying manure by which it may be made to contribute to the fertility of the soil; but it is of importance to know in what way the greatest good is to be derived. In regard to barn yard manure, almost the only kind in use among us, when applied as a top dressing to grass land, though the succeeding crop will be essentially benefitted, yet much of its virtue is wasted by evaporation. It is unquestionably better to apply it on land under tillage. Until or late years it was not common to use it till thoroughly rotted; but numerous and critical experiments have established the fact that more than half its fertilizing properties are thus lost; and it is agreed by the best modern authorities, that it should be hauled out and ploughed in before fermentation takes place, in order that the gasses evolved by that process, may pervade the soil and impart to it their stimulating properties.

Wheat constitutes one of our most valuable products, affording, under proper treatment, a sure and rich return for the labor of the husbandman. It forms a prominent object of cultivation upon almost every farm, and yet there is no crop in the management of which more ignorance, or negligence prevails. Our wheat ranks with the best in market; and it is an object of importance to preserve this character, for the difference of price between grain of first and that of inferior quality, is a handsome profit upon the whole operation of raising it. But it must be confessed that the reputation of our county for wheat, suffers from the gross negligence of some, who sow foul seed in October and harvest weeds, ches and smut in August.

In raising wheat, three things demand attention. The proper preparation of the ground; the selection of clean seed, and the sowing of it in good season.

Newly cleared land will yield good crops of wheat under almost any treatment; and with such the practice of letting it follow oats, peas, or corn will continue. But upon older farms, it will be found more profitable to dis-

card fallow crops, and to prepare for wheat by a naked summer fallow; taking care to turn up the soil to the full depth of the plough, and to reduce it to a fine tilth.

In regard to seed, it is a law of nature that like beget like; and if you wish to harvest a crop of ches, you cannot better insure one than by sowing it. I know it to be the settled opinion of many of you, that wheat, affected by the frosts of winter, or rains of spring, degenerates, and by some strange process of nature becomes ches.—Numerous facts have helped to give currency to this opinion. But men of science tell us that this is impossible, because ches belongs to a different order of plants, and can no more grow from a grain of wheat than a pine tree can grow from an acorn. But whether this be true or not, it more nearly concerns us to know that ches will vegetate and produce its kind. If we sow it therefore, we shall assuredly reap it. I have seen this pest come in where I know the seed wheat was clean; but I ascribe it to ches having been brought on with the manure; or to its lying dormant in the ground; for it is ascertained that some seeds will lie in the ground for ages, and then vegetate when brought with the influence of the atmosphere.

We are not much troubled with smut, and with a little more attention to our seed should be still less so. The same law prevails in regard to it as with ches, it uniformly reproducing itself; and if seed entirely free from it cannot be procured, it should be steeped twenty four hours in lime water, which will correct the evil.

In this climate, late sown wheat is peculiarly liable to be thrown out by the frost and winter killed, however well the ground may have been prepared for its reception. According to my limited experience, the proper time for sowing, is from the middle to the last of August. The operation should be closed with the Roller, an implement which is fast coming into general use, and furnishes its own recommendation. It is especially useful where seeding down to grass, for it leaves the surface smooth for the scythe; but it is of great service in sowing all small grain, by breaking the lumps to pieces, and pressing the earth around the seed, causing it to vegetate more certainly and more evenly.

The advantages of early sowing are these. The plant becomes well rooted, and acquires sufficient strength to resist the frosts of fall and spring; which are so apt to heave out and destroy the feeble plants of late sowings. In the spring, it is prepared to make vigorous offsets and comes forward rapidly, unaffected by the droughts, which sometimes prevail at that season, and occupies the ground to the exclusion of weeds and noxious plants.

A rotation of crops, resting upon a basis of wheat and grass, filling up one or two intermediate years with spring grain, such as corn, oats, barley or peas, will keep our old farms in good condition; and combined with a well selected stock of sheep, and neat cattle, will bring them to high point of productiveness.

is worth doing well. This maxim applies especially, to the selection of stock. It is as easy to raise a colt of high blood, as it is an inferior one, and at four years old, the former will be worth twice as much as the latter.

Efforts are making by several members of the society, to introduce the improved breeds of neat cattle. Our pens to-day, exhibit spe-

cimens of both the Devonshire and short horn Durham breeds, crossed upon our common stock, from various parts of the country. We have also the gratification, through the liberality and enterprise of Messrs. Bostwick and Buck, and several other gentlemen of Lowville, of a fine display of the full blood Durham cattle, which have been introduced by the former gentleman into Lewis county, from the collection of Colonel Powell at Philadelphia, and an opportunity is afforded us; thus realizing one of the important benefits of our society, of comparing these two breeds of cattle with each other, and both with our common stock. No man, I think, can be at a loss which to prefer. So far as I am informed, wherever the short horn Durhams have been introduced, they have challenged competition, and been pronounced superior for draft, for the dairy, and for the butcher. Our long nourished prejudice is in favor of red cattle; but it will yield, when the superior excellence of the Durham breed becomes more generally known; and we shall no longer consider white marks as a blemish.

Some are so blinded by prejudice, that they ascribe the acknowledged superiority of the improved breeds of cattle, solely to the greater care and attention bestowed upon them. Admitting this to be the case, and that they are, intrinsically, no better than the common breed, yet if from fancying them so, we can be thus easily bribed to bestow such attention, in fitting them for market, as to make them at three years old, bring the price that our present stock does at four, which I believe will be the case, it is a sufficient reason for incurring the expense of their introduction. But in truth, there is as marked a difference between them and the original stock of the country, as there is between the ungainly prairie bog, and the compact grass breed, which is rapidly supplanting it in all parts of the country. It is asserted that the same difference exists in the expense of keeping them, as between these last animals; that the Durhams in particular, are comparatively small eaters, and take on fat more readily than any other cattle.

(Remainder next Week.)

A new species of sarsaparilla has been lately imported from the E. Indies, which, it is said, by those who have given it a fair trial, is very superior to the sarsaparilla that has hitherto been used in Europe.—The cortical part is slightly aromatic, very grateful to the palate, and sits very pleasantly on the stomach; and the decoction of the ligneous part is more mucilaginous than another kind of sarsaparilla. On account of the aromatic quality of the cortical part being volatile, the decoction is directed to be made in a retort, and, when cool, the water collected in the receiver containing the essential oil, is to be added.—*Monthly Gazette of Practical Medicine.*

Effects of Intemperance.—A young man was found drowned lately in North Carolina, in a little puddle or stream of water not more than two inches deep, nor six broad. He had previously drank freely of spirits, and it was supposed that he had laid down to get a draught of water, and was too much intoxicated to rise again.

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.—L. TUCKER & Co. Publishers.—N. GOODSSELL, Editor.

In issuing proposals for the second volume of the FARMER, which will commence on the first of January, 1832, the Publishers have the pleasure of stating that the work has met the decided approbation of that class of the community for whom it is intended, and has had the salutary effect of calling out many writers, whose experience would otherwise have been unavailable; and they are also induced to believe it has been the means of awakening many of our Farmers to the importance of extending their information upon the subject of their daily pursuits, and convincing them of the utility and necessity of a paper devoted especially to "the tillers of the ground." The public papers, and the judgment of many of our most enlightened husbandmen, concur in the opinion that Mr. GOODSSELL, the Editor, has fulfilled his duties with such ability, as, with the aid of his correspondents, to have placed the GENESEE FARMER on a level with the best Agricultural journals of our country. It has, as yet, enlisted the good feelings and contributions of but a small part of that portion of our agriculturists who are well qualified to impart an interest and value to its columns. We shall, therefore, commence the publication of the second volume with the hope and the assurance, that many names will be added to the list of contributors in the course of another year, and we may venture to predict that the second volume will at least equal, if it does not excel, the first.

Its leading object has been, and will be, to impart that information which will tend in the greatest degree to the improvement of the Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy, of our country.

The first volume can be supplied to all new subscribers, and bound in a neat manner to such as desire it. In soliciting the patronage of the public, and especially of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, we ask aid no further than an intelligent farming public may think we deserve it.

CONDITIONS—The FARMER is printed every Saturday in a quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, with a Title Page and Index, making 416 pages a year, at \$2 50, payable in six months, or \$2, if paid in advance.

☞ Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis

☞ No Subscription received for a less term than half a year—and all subscribers to commence on first of January or July

LUTHER TUCKER & CO

Rochester, Dec. 1831

☞ Printers with whom we exchange are requested to publish the above.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.—On the 21st inst. in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, Jacob Yates, Esq. died in the 77th year of his age. He was among the first who took up arms in defence of the rights and privileges which the war of the revolution secured to the people of this republic. He was a captain in the army which captured Gen. Burgoyne, and it was believed that he was the last surviving captain who fought in the battle of Stillwater.—*Troy Budget.*

Fortunate Discovery.—Our neighbor Mr. Curtis who owns the Distillery at Nail Creek in this village, in the process of distillation from corn, perceived an oil which rose upon the surface of the liquor. He took pains to collect it and make a trial of its properties. It has been determined by repeated experiments by various persons, that the oil answers as well for burning as the best sperm-ceti oil. It is equally pure and as free from any offensive smell, and will burn as long. Further experiments are making of its use in painting, and it is alledged (although a fair trial has not yet been made) that it answers all the purposes of linseed oil. Mr. Curtis procures a little less than a quart from a bushel of corn, and from 9 to 12 gallons per day, from the quantity of corn he works up. This oil is worth one dollar a gallon. It is also a clear profit to the distiller, as it does not diminish the quantity of liquor or whiskey. *Utica paper.*

Broom-Corn Whiskey.—The efforts of the friends of temperance appear to be met at every progressive step with seeming efforts at counteracting their benevolent intentions; scarcely one source of iniquity is exposed, and its practice abandoned, before another rises, Phoenix like, from its ashes, and perpetuates and strengthens the evil which had previously been abandoned. The distillation of Cider Brandy has been a crying evil in this region, but the scarcity of apples and the force of public opinion, has reduced the quantity made and the amount drank, until, apparently, the worst and most brutalizing species of intemperance has subsided. But a new source of obtaining stimulating liquid has just been found out through the inventive genius of some queer yankee, and the land will yet be flooded with *Brown Corn Seed Whiskey*; the seed of Broom Corn this year yields abundantly, and it is used as a substitute for oats for horses, and also for manufacturing Whiskey; we are told it can be had in abundance for thirty cents per bushel, the very best, and that one bushel of seed yields ten quarts of pure Whiskey!—This distillation has already begun, and the cultivation of Broom Corn may yet prove a curse to the soil, and a ruinous scourge to those who raise it.—*Northampton Cour.*

SCHOOL DISTRICT SYSTEM.

The recommendation of the New-York State Temperance Society, to the County and Town Societies to organize a temperance society in each school district in the state, is a measure of vast importance, and officers of societies cannot give it too much attention. The plan can easily be carried into operation, and in a very short time, if the officers of town societies will feel its importance and commence the organization without delay. Let some one be appointed in each town as agent to visit each school district, and by seeing the instructor of the school in the morning, and request him to direct the children to inform their parents and others, that a meeting is to be held in the school house on that evening, to organize a District Temperance Society; all the inhabitants in the district

might in this way have notice. The agent, during the day might visit as many families as possible to give information on the subject, and meet them at the appointed place in the evening. By adopting this course, persons undertaking an agency, might form a society each evening, and every district in a town would soon be under complete organization. It will be at once perceived, that in meeting in small districts, where most if not all the inhabitants are acquainted, there would be a harmony of feeling, and an energy of action, not to be found in societies embracing a larger range.

These district societies should be under the direction of the town societies and report to them, in the same manner that the towns report to the counties. There are nearly ten thousand school districts in this state; an organization in each would bring this blessed work home to every individual and effect the entire expulsion of ardent spirits from our state, in a much shorter period than the most sanguine have anticipated.

The plan proposed is so simple, that it is hoped the town societies will commence the work without delay.

Already the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Rensselaer, Monroe, Ontario, Cayuga, (and it is hoped others) are adopting it, and in no single instance has there been a failure; and should the whole state gain in the same ratio, as those districts already heard from, we shall be enabled to report 500,000 pledged members to total abstinence in a short period. In most cases the district meetings have been better attended than town meetings.

Until this organization can take place, the cause will not advance. The town societies exercise only a limited influence, it is felt in the principal village and its immediate vicinity, but the great body of the inhabitants living remote have not had the subject placed before them.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
JOHN F. BACON,
JOHN T. NORTON,
HENRY TROWBRIDGE,
RICHARD V. DE WITT,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
JOSHUA A. BURKE.

Tough.—A writer in a St. Clairville (Ohio) paper tells the following story as every word true:—

"In November, 1827, then living in Harrison county, Ohio, I killed a small hog and dressed it on the face of a large red oak stump. In the March following, I observed most of the bristles left on the stump from dressing the hog, to be sticking into the wood endwise—and on pulling them out, I found to each bristle two or three roots from 1-2 to 3-4 of an inch long, having actually commenced a vegetable growth."

The writer of this curious piece of natural history must be the same of whom it is told, that on a certain time when slaughtering a hog in the woods, he lost his jackknife, which dropped among the dried leaves: and in the

following summer happening to pass the same place he was surprised to see a large bush covered with jackknives, which hung depending from the stems like fruit.

PATENT ZINC HOLLOW-WARE, MANUFACTURED by John Westfield & Co., No. 163, Mott street, New-York.

ROSSITER & KNIX, No. 3, Buffalo street, Rochester, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above ware, are now receiving an additional supply, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers price.

This ware will be found not materially to exceed in price Tin and Iron; yet as durable as Iron, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, not containing in itself, nor forming with the materials cooked in it, any deleterious properties, as do Copper, Brass or Lead.

Zinc Kettles, for rooking Rice, Homminy, and all kinds Sweet Meats, will be found well adapted, neither discoloring, nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; for these purposes, and to avoid the corrosions of Copper, Brass and Lead, it will long be substituted for these metals.

Zinc Pans for the Dairy, will be found an object worthy of attention from the following considerations; that Milk in Zinc Pans of the same size, will produce from 20 to 25 per cent more cream or butter, and that of superior flavor; will keep milk sweet longer by a number of hours, affording the cream more time, besides its chymical effect, to separate from the milk. (for this reason, cream from those pans will not admit of being churned as soon as that from other pans, in as much as no cream should be churned till it is soured,) and greatly outlast any pans in use.

Zinc Jars and Firkins for preserving butter sweet for family use, possess equally superior advantage for butter, as do the pans for milk. Experiment and results safely warrant the above statement; and the orders of wholesale and retailing merchants as well as those of families and large dairies daily supplying from different parts of the country, are the consequence of successful results in the use of this ware.

Zinc ware is cleaned with Brick Dust, with Soap and Sand, or with Hot Ashes.

NOTICE.—Letters patent for manufacturing these articles exclusively by the subscribers, having been obtained, we would advise the Public against any encroachment of the Patent Right;—and the person who shall give information of any violation of this Patent Right, will be liberally rewarded, by JOHN WESTFIELD & CO

The following recommendation from the proprietor of one of the largest houses of Refreshment in the United States, must be perfectly satisfactory as respects the utility and advantage of using the Zinc Hollow Ware

To J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—I have for some time past, in my establishment, made use of your Hollow Ware, manufactured from Zinc, and I have no hesitation in saying that they completely answer my expectations, being fully as durable as iron or copper, and not as easily corroded by rust, giving the articles cooked in them no unpleasant taste, and being more beautiful in appearance, and much more easily cleaned than utensils manufactured from any other metal at present made use of in cooking apparatus. I with pleasure recommend them for general use, and have no doubt that whoever will give them a fair trial will find that they fully answer his expectations.

STEPHEN HOLT.

We have also received the following recommendation from Dr. A. G. Hull.

J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—With great pleasure I can assure you of my entire satisfaction, as to the superiority of your Zinc Hollow Ware, for the purposes of the Dairy and Kitchen.

The perfect preservation of Milk in my Dairy during the warmest days of the past season, induces me to give yours a decided preference to any others previously used, and recommend them as a happy combination of neatness and durability. Yours, &c. A. G. HULL, 132 Fulton street, New-York.

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At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

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\$2,00 if paid in advance.

N. GOODSELL, EDITOR

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

With regard to education, it is as with many other things; it has its fashion in conformity to public opinion, or the prevailing excitement of the day or age in which we live. It is with education or the clothing of the mind, as with the of the body; that is not always the most useful which is the most fashionable. The pecuniary interests of individuals, always affects more or less, the fashions of dress; but the fashions of education should be governed by the interests of the nation, in which the several circumstances of location, commercial intercourse, internal resources, and employments should be taken into calculation.

Another important point to be considered in the education of young men is, that division of time between study and labor which shall best promote health, give vigor to the body, and cause the greatest development of intellect. The evils arising from too sedentary habits in early life, have within a few years past, attracted the attention of some of our wisest men, who have investigated the subject, and given their views to the world, both as to the manner and matter in which many alterations are recommended from the mode of education which has been pursued, from the first establishment of colleges in this country. It is admitted that the confinement that many young men have submitted to, during their preparatory collegiate lives, has had a tendency to destroy their bodily health, and lay the foundation for those diseases, to which, sooner or later they have fallen victims. These convictions have led to the establishment of schools, upon the principle that a proportion of bodily exercise is absolutely necessary for the health, as well as the progress in learning, and that by a suitable division of labor and study, the health of the subject is preserved unimpaired, and that the mind partakes of the vigor of the body.

As to the time actually necessary to be spent in study, or the perusal of authors, some disagreement prevails; some affirming that three hours in each day is sufficient; others requiring four, but all agree that the mind may be overburthened by too much reading, and that by taxing the memory too much, less advantage is derived than when a greater proportion is allowed for reflection and comparison.

It is considered a defect in our present course of academic education, that so much time is spent in pursuit of studies, which in common life are so useless, to the exclusion of those which are so important in the arts and daily occupations of every member of society. By the anticipated improvement in the course of education, the mind will become more like the well regulated shop of an artist, where every tool required in his daily occupation, may be found in its place, free from the confusion which would have been, had he collected as many more merely for show, and for which he had no use, thereby converting his shop

into a more conservatory of arts, wherein is collected all the useless models of past ages, serving rather as mementos of their ignorance than of our improvement.

If it should be found by experiment that schools established upon the principle of a division of time between *labor and study*, are the most profitable, what is there to prevent the house of very farmer from becoming a seminary, and the agriculturists of our country, the most learned of any class of community? We reply, "nothing." It has been said that our common farmers were a class of people that did not read much, and we grant that there has been too much truth in the observation. It has often been said by them that they have no time to read. This is not correct. They, above all other classes of society, have the most leisure for reading and meditation; and they, above all others, should become the scientific men of our country. The common avocations of life need not be at all interrupted by the appropriation of sufficient time to make them well versed in every thing that is useful. Let us inquire into the business of the farmer through the year. From January to April, he is engaged about his farm, in threshing out and marketing his grains, in feeding his stock and preparing his fire wood.— Now these occupations may be attended to from six o'clock in the morning until five at evening, after which he comes within doors, and an hour is spent in eating his meal, recruiting his fire, &c. which brings the hour of six, from which until ten o'clock, which is a seasonable hour for retiring at this season, leaving four hours to be lounged away in telling stories, cracking nuts, eating apples, drinking cider, &c. &c. Now were these four hours applied to reading, it would be as much as is supposed to be necessary to make the best progress in education. During the three first months of the year, a man that retires to rest at ten o'clock, will be ready to rise at five, unless he is anxious to merit the appellation of sluggard. His first business is lighting his fires, then feeding his stock; after which he returns to the house, where with most families, an hour is passed which might be well applied to reviewing the studies of the evening previous; making, in all, five hours which might be applied to study, without any material diminution of the common labor of the farm. From the first of April until the first of October, we will suppose that the farmer devotes time equal to two hours each day for reading, which would not be a heavy tax, for much of it might be done during rainy days. From the first of October until the first of January, there might be the same amount of time as in the first three months, making an average of three hours for each day, during the year; and as there would be no need of vacations, the amount of time spent in study would be greater than required at our manual labor schools, and as these are supposed to be upon the best plan, we would recommend that every farmer should consider his house a manual labor seminary, and himself and all his children scholars; and as it is considered at those schools that three hours' labor in each work day is sufficient for their support, the farmer would have three fourths of his time left for sleep, and

the common avocations of life, whereby to accumulate property to meet the casualties thereof: and as the proportion, according to the above calculation, is only one eighth of the whole time, which we would recommend to be devoted to reading, we presume there are few but what idly away as great a proportion during their whole lives, or enough to place them among the literary men of our country: and we know of no excuse they have for not becoming learned, but downright stupidity. One reason why farmers do not read more at present is, because they have not provided themselves with books,—they being considered as unnecessary and useless appendages to the families of farmers. Was an inventory taken of all books to be found in the possession of farmers throughout the state, and an apportionment made, what would be the amount for each family? perhaps something like the following: one Testament, one Bible, one Psalm book, one old spelling book, one or two old novels, and three or four old almanacks. What a library from which to gather materials for forming the characters of the rising generation! When these things are considered, the wonder is not, "why are our farmers so ignorant?" but, how have they become so well informed?" The answer must be, that it is the effect of the free government under which we live, which gives encouragement to the most humble individual,—where he that will may read, and according to the improvement of his mind, so will be his rank in society.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

The exertions made in America for the culture of this luxurious and agreeable article in the dresses of our fair countrywomen, were begun as early as 1765, at Mansfield, Con. by Dr. Aspinwall; from being an article of luxury, (as the present improved Manufactures of cotton, wool and hair, have almost superseded its use as clothing) it has, by the operations of fashion become indispensable. What lady is there, who is at all inclined to be fashionable, but lays out thirty or forty dollars a year for silk dresses. If American fathers and brothers cannot repress this longing and desiring of wives and sisters after these expensive webs, they must go to work in raising mulberry orchards, in order that our country be not drained of its millions to purchase silks, from Gros de Naples to Gros de Indes. See what a revolution in the single article of leghorns. The New England lasses undertook to rival the hat factories of leghorn. What was the result? Three fourths of the bonnets now worn in the Union, are made in the States, and the prices of the foreign article reduced to half its former price. So it must be in silk. It has been proved by experiments, that silk worms can be easily raised in various parts of America; and as the labor of attending their feeding and care is done by females and children, when the necessary improvement is accomplished in the machines for manufacturing the cocoons into cloth,—there remains not a doubt, but that the prices of the foreign articles of silk manufacture will be greatly reduced.

The following extract of a letter from Mansfield, Con. to the Editor of the American Advertiser

ate, giving a brief history of the exertions and progress of raising the worms and manufacturing the raw silk, will be read with no little interest.

"In 1793 there was raised in this town 265 lbs. of raw silk. It being the residence of Doct. Aspinwall, it is presumable, from his well known zeal in the cause, that this result was owing, in some measure, to his superintendence and direction. Let that be as it may, there has been a regular, but slow, progression here ever since. The most that ever has been raised in one season was 3200 lbs., and that was last year. It has been bruited about in the newspapers that 5 tons of silk were raised in Mansfield, and sold for 85,000 dollars. It is not so.

A short time since a few enterprising individuals united, and have established a small silk factory under the direction of Mr. Edward Golding, a regular bred English manufacturer of silk. They have 32 swifts, for winding hard silk; 32 spindles for doubling; 7 dozen of spindles for throwing; 7 do. of spindles for spinning; 32 spindles for soft silk winding, and 2 broad and 1 fringe silk looms. There is machinery enough prepared sufficient to keep 30 broad silk looms in operation. They have only 11 hands employed at present, 50 could be employed to advantage. The cocoons are worth three dollars a bushel, and the company have on hand between four and five hundred bushels.

The most perfect of the cocoons are selected for breeding. They will hatch out, usually, in a week, often times in 24 hours. They are exceedingly prolific; a single miller will frequently lay 500 eggs. The eggs when first laid are of a glutinous substance, and adhere to whatever they are deposited on. The usual mode is on sheets of paper. These are preserved in cool dry places, as much out of the air as possible, till the mulberry leaves, are sufficiently large for subsistence.—As soon as that is the case, they are exposed to a current of warm air, when they soon hatch, and immediately take the leaves. From this time till the cocoon is completed, does not exceed six weeks. As soon as the worms have eaten their fill, small bushes are prepared for them to commence the formation of the cocoon. The commencement is not unlike the first movements of the spider in weaving his web. When the cocoons are completed, all that are not selected for breeding, are either baked or steamed till the worm is dead.—All moisture must be extracted from them before they are laid away.

Mulberry trees, to make good silk, should be planted in a rich soil. The larger and more vigorous the tree, the better the silk. It is a common error in supposing that slight and thin leaves will make good silk. The best way to plant an orchard of mulberry trees, is, after selecting a good soil, to plant them 25 feet apart, or about 100 trees the square acre. When the trees are planted 25 feet apart, there is room for cultivating the land—and such cultivation is esteemed in Mansfield an advantage to the growth of the trees. 40 lbs of raw silk is considered a fair production."

Several communications have been received, which will appear soon. The second communication from *ULMUS*, is reserved for the first number of the second volume. He is welcomed to our columns, and we hope he may often find time

to employ his pen for the benefit of the readers of the *FARMER*.

"A Militiaman," next week.

CORRECTION.

In the sixth Number of this paper, there appeared an article taken from the *New-York Standard*, on the subject of "The first and last census of New-York." Not having been particularly acquainted with the early settlement of this part of the state, the inaccuracies contained in that statement were not detected by us, and we gave it to our readers as a miscellaneous selection.

In the perusal of this article, our respected friend, J. Hawley, Esq. detected many inaccuracies, and kindly offered to furnish an article for our paper, upon the subject of the early settlements of what had been usually denominated the *Genesee Country*. Being well acquainted with the character of Mr. Hawley, both as a man of observation and accuracy of description, with as intimate a knowledge of the subject as any one in this section, the offer was thankfully accepted, and his communication published in our ninth number: and we believe was very acceptable to most of our readers, giving them more information respecting the events which attended the early settlements than was to be found in so narrow a compass; in which communication, Mr. Hawley refers to Dr. Spafford, as proper authority concerning the Pre-emption line.

In our 45th Number, at page 356, we published a communication from Ohio, signed Y. Z., criticising upon the communication of Mr. Hawley, wherein he speaks of it as follows: "But my immediate object in noticing the subject, is, to request from a competent hand, a proper correction or supply of some errors and omissions contained in the *New-York Gazetteer*." Now we assure our readers that Mr. Hawley was capable of making his own communication, without extracting it from the *Gazetteer*, as very few men are more capable of giving a history of the landed transactions in this section than himself: but he referred to Dr. Spafford on the point before mentioned, as standard authority. We pass over his remarks, until his fourth section, wherein Y. Z. says, "Mr. Spafford goes on to tell us that, in 1789, Oliver Phelps opened a land office at Canandaigua."—Here Y. Z. is mistaken; he should have said Mr. Hawley, which would have been correct; for he then goes on and attempts to show that what was stated in the concluding part of the paragraph was not correct. Justice to Dr. Spafford requires this explanation and correction, as it might detract from his character as a historian, which, we believe, has never been called in question; and so far as we are acquainted with the *Gazetteer*, we are not able to point out one mistake worthy of notice.

Flour.—We have ascertained that there has been manufactured in Rochester, in a year previous to the first inst. 242,000 barrels of flour, and that the millers have paid out for wheat during the same period \$1,160,000.

This wheat has been purchased principally in this state; but a considerable quantity has also been bought in Ohio which is becoming an important wheat market.

Large quantities of wheat have also been purchased and manufactured by millers in the neigh-

oring towns, which is not included in the above estimate.

MANUFACTORIES

In the County of Oneida.

Woollen.—The Oriskany is 4 miles from Whitestown; it runs 1500 spindles, 40 looms, 135 hands, (including those in the machine shop,) use annually 120,000 lbs. of wool. They make yearly 32,000 yds. broadcloths, and 57,000 yds. cassimere; value of both, \$154,000. There is another small broadcloth factory, which makes 3,500 yds. per annum. In the town of Clinton there is a worsted manufactory just going into operation.

Cotton.—The cotton factories are numerous. The following is the schedule:

Mills.	spindles.	looms.	hands.	amt. per an.
Oneida	2500	84	80	800,000 yds
York Mills	8328	260	350	*900,000 yds
Whitestown	2900	20	85	use 300 bales of
Utica	2600	20	112	[cotten per an.
				(30 bedticking) do 450 do do
N. Hartford	2500	64	80	use 300 do do
Eagle	1600	40	75	" 200 do do
Franklin	3000	76	120	" 300 do do
Paris	1500	60	70	

Monroe & Co's. capacity and business not stated.

There is a calico printing establishment just going into operation.

Messrs. Rodgers' machine shop, turns out yearly, \$45,000 worth of machinery, employing about 50 hands.

* Fine sheeting.

County of Otsego.—The card factory of Mr. Phelon, at Cooperstown, is principally carried on by *Dogs*. There are 5 machines, which set 130 teeth per minute: the *Dogs* move to their places by command, and operate on a tread mill. Each machine sets 3 square feet per day.

Cotton.—The cotton mills on the Tusquehanna, are

	spindles.	looms.	hands.	per An.
Phenix,	1100	45	65	310,000 yds.
Mr. Cockett's,	900	22	45	\$86,000 "

At Oakville:—

Williams',	1700	42	60	312,000 "
Union,	2700	70	100	600,000 "
Hope,	2200	55	95	530,000 "

C. S. Williams has a calico printing works connected with his mills, where nearly all the cloth he makes is printed.

Badger's machine shop turns out \$8,000 worth of work, yearly. The father of Mr. B. makes 18,000 pails, turned out of solid blocks, work 50 cts. each, per year.

From the American Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF QUINOA, or Peruvian Rice.—The only direction that we have obtained from Peru for cultivating the quinoa, is, that it is to be sown and managed like wheat. From our brief experience we find this entirely erroneous, and by following it last summer we lost at least nineteen-twentieths of our small supply of seed. We sowed the seed in drills one foot apart, the seed in the drills about as close as wheat, on common soil. The result was, the plants stood so close that few of them bore seed; while a few scattering plants that grew singly, yielded abundantly; and the richer the ground the greater was the yield,—so much so was this the case, that one plant that grew in a spent hot bed (a pile of rotten stable manure with a few inches of soil on the top,) yielded about two quarts of seed. We con-

clude from this that the quinoa should be planted one foot apart each way; the ground should be highly manured with stable manure, and it should be hoed like corn to keep the weeds down in the fore part of the season. It should be planted as early as the season will admit. The frost in the fall does not affect it, much of ours was standing during the severe frosts of this month; the plant on the spent hot bed particularly, was exposed to the very severe snow storm of Monday night last, 21st inst., and the leaves frozen as hard as ice; but no injury was done to it. In cleaning out the seed, after the plants are ripe, we cut them up, tie them in convenient bundles and dry them perfectly. The seed is then easily rubbed out by the hand, and cleaned by winnowing. Some simple machine will soon be invented to clean it. The Peruvians rub the tops between coarse woollen cloths. If the ground be highly manured we believe that it will produce one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre—at least this is the proportion produced by some of ours. It has this great advantage over every other grain—you cannot make the ground too rich for it, and it will yield in proportion to the quantity of manure applied, or to the richness of the soil. It will grow on any soil, where the common lambs quarter (*chenopodium alba*, its full brother,) will grow. From a rough calculation we judge that half a pound of seed will be sufficient for an acre of ground. We must not forget to caution persons who make trial of this new grain, against *destroying it by mistake*; for it resembles so closely the common weed called lambs quarter in some places, *pig weed* in New-York and some other places, (*chenopodium alba*,) that before the seed begins to form they can scarcely be distinguished from each other.

Quinoa is used for all the purposes of common rice. We have tried it in all the different forms—in a baked pudding we think it far superior to rice. It does not resemble rice either in flavor or appearance; and can only have received the name of Peruvian rice from the fact of its being used in the same way. Its flavor resembles that of oatmeal more than any thing else. The grain is circular, flat, and about the size of a small radish seed. There are two kinds, the white and the red. The former when cooked is quite white, the latter retains its redish color. They are easily separated, as the whole plant of the red kind is covered with a redish powder, which is a most perfect *rouge* when applied to the skin. The coloring matter is not dissipated by light, but remains permanent. Perhaps a valuable dye may be extracted from it. The leaves are used as spinach, being little if any inferior to common spinach. Persons wishing to try the quinoa can obtain seed at the rate of four dollars a pound, by applying to the Editor of the American Farmer.

From the New-England Farmer.

GREAT CROP OF CORN.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

What is the use of emigrating to Oregon when 120 bushels of corn can be raised in Chenango, when wild land equally good with the land bearing this crop can be had in any quantity from three to five dollars per acre?

Having received much useful instruction in perusing the details of good farming, great crops and scientific horticulture recorded in your valuable paper and having raised a very

fine crop of corn this season for this district, viz. 211 baskets, averaging 19½ quarts to the basket, on one acre, and thirteen rods of land, I take the liberty of sending the account of this crop to you, and if worthy of record you are at liberty to publish it.

The entire corn field was surveyed by a sworn surveyor. The lines were run backwards as well as forwards, the surveyor carrying one end of the chain on the back tract to correct mistakes if any. The corn was measured in two baskets as picked in the field, one of which was taken from the field by my overseer as picked, to his house, dried, and shelled, and found to contain twenty quarts.

The other basket was filled in the usual way from the cart at the crib, at my house and under my care even full, without packing or shaking to make better stowage. The corn was dried thoroughly in an oven, shelled, and weighing 37 lbs. The difference in measure may be accounted for in the latter stowage of the baskets taken from the field the ears thrown in singly as husked in the field, and the basket shook by moving 3 or 4 times.

The crop was raised on what is supposed to be a poor part of a farm of 200 acres adjoining this village, purchased in 1825 for \$10 per acre, and condemned by the former occupier, as well as neighbours, as a poor farm calculated to starve the owner. I am now happy to say that the fine show of Grass, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, &c. has restored its lost credit. The soil of the farm varies from a sandy loam to a stiff clay. The part occupied by the corn is a stiff loam. It was thrown out of a tillage lot into a pasture 20 years ago, being then considered too poor or too stony to till. The stones were carefully dug and picked up to the amount of 50 loads to the acre this spring. Ploughing only once, an extra hand following the Plough with a bar and mattock removing every obstruction to the plough. This was the most tedious part of the work employing a span of horses, and two men for two days. But when done the land was completely ploughed. We then drew on 25 cart loads, about 25 bushels to the load, of sheep manure, and spread it evenly on the furrow. Rolled and harrowed with the furrow, with a light double harrow, containing 40 teeth until it was a complete garden mould, and the earth well incorporated with the manure: again picked off the stones and again rolled and planted on the 22d & 23d of May on an even surface, with the early small white flint corn, steeped in a solution of copers and salt petre and then tarred and rolled in plaster, and planted in double drills 3½ feet from centre to centre, of the middle drill. The plants standing singly from 12 to 13 inches on the main drill. The corn was once ploughed, afterwards kept clean with the hoe, plastered well on the plant, topped at the usual time, was ripe on the 15th of September and harvested on the 11th the 14th and 15th of October and found to yield at least 180 bushels of shelled corn 80 lbs. to the bushel, or 140 calculated 56 lbs. to the bushel.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN BUTLER.

Oxford, Chenango co. }
N. Y. Nov. 3, 1831. }

About 40 persons have recently left Cambria county Pa. for Texas.

CULTURE OF FRUIT TREES.

The Southern Agriculturist for November last, contains its usual quantity of valuable original matter. Among the communications we notice one from Judge Buell, "on the culture of fruit trees in the Southern states," from which we extract the following:

The apple produces best on a primitive formation, but gives the richest fruit and cider on the transition, abounding in calcareous matter and stones. The pear likes a moist loam, inclining to clay, and the plum one still more adhesive—the cherry thrives on a lighter soil than the pear, and the peach probably does well with you on your lightest sands. There are exceptions to these rules. The breaking pears, such as the Saint Germain, &c. do best on a light sandy soil, that is, here they give the best fruit. The same may be said of several apples, as the Down-ton pippin, and those generally containing the highest concentrated juices. The peach should be transplanted at one year's growth from the bud, and the apple, pear, plum and cherry at two. Plants of this kind, worked on suitable stocks, are more profitable to the purchaser than large trees, produce good crops sooner and are thrice as apt to live when transported at a distance. I know this will seem paradoxical to men unacquainted with vegetable physiology, yet it is a truth admitted by every experienced nurseryman. A small tree is or ought to be, taken up with its roots nearly entire; while a large one must suffer a great diminution. The first, having its organs entire, receives but a slight check in growth by the change. Far different with the large one. For want of the usual supply of sap which the roots supplied, the sap vessels contract and become callous, the wood becomes sickly for want of the usual circulation, and if the plant lives it seldom ever regains its vital energy. Besides, large trees are often those which have been rejected for years in the nursery, on account of stunted growth or unhealthy appearance, and then sold to the admirers of large trees. There can be no imposition in a healthy young tree; while the packing transportation and prospect of living, give to it a manifest advantage over a large one. For myself I would rather buy of the age I have described, than accept large ones as a gift.—*Western Tiller.*

Botany.—The botanist attached to a recent scientific expedition from Russia to the Brazils has brought from Rio Janeiro, for the botanic garden at St. Petersburg, a collection of above 1000 living Brazilian plants, as beautiful as rare, and among which are many never hitherto seen in Europe. This rich acquisition, joined to the young plants which the garden has already obtained from Brazilian seeds, will soon be sufficient to fill a large greenhouse, where the lovers of botany in the 68th degree of N. latitude may form an idea of the beauty and variety of the flora of a vast country situated between the tropics.

On stopping Vines from Bleeding.—Let the part bleeding be forced into a sound potato; for if any of the skin of the potato has been rubbed off, the sap of the vine will soon find its way to escape, and the vine will continue to bleed; but if the potato be free from any bruise, it stops the vine from bleeding.—*M. Saut.*

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SMALL ANIMALS—PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 334.)

In my last communication, I described the Ermine Tumbler, the Horseman, the Dragoon, the Pouter, Dutch Cropper, Parisian Pouter, the Jacobine, and the Ruff. I will now close my description of pigeons, by the following selections.

THE TRUMPETER.

This pigeon is nearly as large as the Runt, and very like it in shape and make; its legs and feet are covered with feathers; the crown of its head is round, and the larger it is, the more it is esteemed. It is in general pearl eyed, and black mottled; but the surest mark to distinguish a good Trumpeter, is the tuft of feathers which sprouts from the root of its beak; the larger this tuft grows, the greater is the value set upon the bird. It derives its name from imitating the sound of a trumpet, which it always does in the spring of the year; those who wish to hear them at other times, feed them very high with hempseed, which always has the desired effect.

THE LEGHORN RUNT.

This is a large pigeon, close feathered, short in the back, and broad chested; it carries its tail up, is goose headed, and hollow eyed; the eye is encircled with a thick skin; the beak is very short, with a small wattle over its nostrils, and the upper chop projects a little over the under. They are much hardier birds than many imagine, and breed tolerably well; but they are bad nurses, and ought not to be suffered to bring up their young ones; therefore it is proper to shift their eggs to some other bird. They are frequently of a grizzled color, ermined around the neck; those most esteemed are either red, white or black mottled.—This species is of greater value than any other kind of Runt. Many persons greatly admire these birds, while others think them too clumsy.

THE RUNT OF FRIESLAND.

This bird is a native of Friesland, and is somewhat larger than a common Runt; its feathers are all inverted, or turned the wrong way. None of these birds are reared in the United States to my knowledge. There are several other kinds of Runts mentioned by fanciers, as the feather footed Runt of Smyrna, a middle sized pigeon with feathers sprouting from the outside of its feet having the appearance of small wings. The Spanish Runt also, is a short, thick legged, loose feathered bird, with a long body, with plumage uncertain. The Roman Runt is often so large and unwieldy, that it can scarcely fly. I would have remarked, that there is a large bird, called by the New York fanciers, the MORGADORE, which I suppose is a variety of the Runt.

THE NUN.

This little pigeon attracts great notice from the pleasing contrast in its feathers. Its head is almost covered with a veil of white feathers, like the top-not fowl, which gives it the name of Nun. Its body is chiefly white; its head, tail, and the six flight feathers of its wings should be red, yellow or black; and they are called according to the fact, either red headed, yellow headed, or black headed Nuns. Whenever the feathers differ from this rule, they are termed full-headed or foul-flighted, as the case may be. The best of them have, however, frequently a few foul feathers;

this decreases their value, though they often rear as pure birds as those which are perfect. The Nun should have a pearl eye, with a small beak and head; and the larger the tuft or hood is, the more valuable the bird.

THE HELMET.

The Helmet is rather larger than the Nun; the head, tail and flight are generally uniform, either red, yellow, blue or black; all the rest of the body is usually white; it has no hood, but its head is ornamented with a fine soft tuft of feathers, of a different color from those of the body, and slightly resembling a helmet. Helmets are very pretty birds, but are by no means good flyers. Like most of the minor varieties, they are not much esteemed when compared with the Tumblers, Carriers, Pouters, &c.

THE TURBIT.

This pigeon is very little larger than a Jacobine; it has a round head and a tuft of feathers growing from the breast, which opens and spreads both ways like the frill of a shirt; this is called the purple; it has also a gullet which reaches from beak to purple, and it is admired according to the largeness of its purple and shortness of its beak. There are yellow, dun, red, blue, black and pied Turbits. The back of their wings and tails should be of one color, except the yellow and red colored ones, whose tails should be white. They become very fine flyers, if properly trained.—Some of this species of a uniform color, such as black, blue or white, have frequently been mistaken for the owl.

THE OWL.

The Owl is rather less than the Jacobine, with a gravel eye and a very short crooked beak, much resembling that of an Owl; from which circumstance this bird derives its name. The purple of the Owl is rather larger, and expands more like a rose than that of the Turbit; but in other respects this bird is so like a Turbit, the beak excepted, as to render any further description needless. Particular care should be taken to keep the breeding places of these birds dark and private, as the least noise affrights them, and they leave their nests.

THE BARB.

This pigeon was originally a native of Barbary; it is rather larger than the Jacobine, has a short thick beak, with a small wattle and a naked circle of thick spongy, red skin round about its eyes: when the feathers of the pinion incline to a dark color, the insides of its eyes are pearl: but when the pinion feathers are white, the sides are red. The wider the circle of flesh round the eye spreads, and the redder its color, the greater value is set upon the bird. This circle is very narrow at first, and does not arrive at its full size, till the bird is four years old. Some of this species are ornamented with a pretty tuft of feathers sprouting from the back of the crown of its head.

There are many other varieties of Pigeons, such as the *Uploper*, the *Frillback*, the *Lace*, the *Finckin*, the *Turner*, the *Laugher*, the *Capuchin*, the *Spot*, the *Marmet*, &c. &c. &c., which are of an inferior character, and are termed by Fanciers, "Toys"—I will omit their description, and conclude by a few hints to those who wish to purchase or breed these beautiful birds.

In the first place, I advise them when buying for stock, to beware with whom they deal. It

would be absolutely impossible to enumerate the numerous tricks that are played off to deceive the ignorant, by the dealers, in England and New-York. You should always take with you some friend who is experienced, in making your purchases. An English Fancier observes, "that in London, there is not one-tenth part so much jockeyship, (to compare small things with great,) among horse-dealers, as pig on-sellers." In the City of New-York fancy pigeons are exposed for sale, at the Fulton and Bear Markets, and oftentimes very fine birds, but generally they are of mixed varieties, and called by all sorts of names which the sellers please to give them. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain the genuine varieties, and when they are offered, you are in danger of being cheated in their ages. Pigeons after they are 4 or 5 years old, are good for nothing for breeding. Last season, Vandyk, the mustard manufacturer in Brooklyn, had a fine collection of Pigeons, and most of them apparently genuine. There was also a very extensive collection in Grand Street, in N. York.

Lastly, I advise young fanciers, to obtain the finest birds, and not to begin with what are called "the Toys," such as *Barbs*, *Spots*, *Marmits*, *Uplopers*, &c. At the outset the breeding of them will require considerable attention, and it is hardly worth the time to commence breeding inferior birds.

In my next, I shall conclude this whole subject, by a few remarks upon their feeding, maling, diseases, remedies, lofts, &c. ****

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

'PRECAUTION IN PLANTING POTATOES.'

Sir—In reference to an article under this head, in your Farmer of Nov. 26, I state an experiment of my own, made this year, which presents a result widely at variance with the 'experiments,' said to have been made in Holland.

On the 12th of July last, a square of ground in my garden, which had borne a crop of peas, was dug, the pea vines and weeds all being buried in the soil. It was intended for another crop, but on finding the seed bad, concluded to plant it with Potatoes. As we had been sometime digging our early potatoes, the old ones had been neglected, and had white roots, and tops of 1 to 2 or 3 feet in length, lying in a very dry cellar, though, on examination, the bulbs remained pretty hard and sound. On planting, I put in 1 potato to a hill, whole, my usual mode, and covered them with 1 foot of earth, so that the surface was all level, dressed off with a garden rake, left whitened with quick lime. In one row, I put the potatoes with the sprouts; in the next, only the potatoes, having pulled off the sprouts, alternate, and designated them by stakes at one end, for experiment. I hoed them once, hilled up a little, and on the 15th of Nov. dug them, very carefully.—The crop was of as good quality as I ever had, averaging nearly a peck to a hill, and alike, each row, except that the white potatoes, the English white, yielded most. The produce was at the rate of 10 bushels to a square of 20 feet; another square, same size, planted May 23, but of the black rusty coat, from Nova Scotia, a very superior bulb, yielded but 8 bushels. In this experiment, the tops were much more numerous

from the seed planted with its long shoots on, and smaller: the tops from the other seed, came up singly, few in number, and uncommonly large, like asparagus, in a rich old bed. Better potatoes, I never saw.

While on this subject let me commend your observations, on raising potatoes, which my own experience satisfies me are perfectly just. Moist land, produces the driest and best potatoes. This I have long known. The soil of my Garden is very dry, a gravelly loam. In order to get dry and mealy potatoes, and a good crop, I plant only when the ground is warmed up to the temperature of quick vegetation, and plant deep in the ground—too deep in the opinion of my neighbors. I always get good, however, and they escape injury by drought, to which our land is very subject—The potatoes that grow so near the surface as to have a greenish cast, are always watery: so, compared with those that lie nearest the surface, with the deepest in the ground, the upper are always the finest. This may be proved, by cooking some, from the same hill. Few people, in dry ground, plant deep enough. COLUMELLA.

FOR THE GENESSEE FARMER.

On the subject of 'Full Ploughing,' my own experience condemns that practice, having tried it, occasionally, and on all sorts of soils, *except clay*, and such as lie on *hard-pans*, for more than 30 years. On all these, the practice was injurious to the land, and to an extent more than equal to any gain in time. I mean *late Fall ploughing*, you will observe, intended to aid in the work of the coming spring. I have tried it on old sord, in meadows that required breaking up, designed for corn, on parts of fields, and have let the rest lie till spring, by way of experiment, and not once or twice only, but many times, in hopes to destroy worms, and the result has always discouraged the practice. I have discontinued it, therefore, and yet would not say that it may not succeed, somewhere, on some sorts of land. If on any, it must on clay, which needs frost to pulverize it.

I am zealously an advocate, however, for another sort of *fall ploughing*, and for another purpose, on which subject you shall hear from me some time in the course of the present winter.—That is, *early fall ploughing*, and a *second crop*, after wheat and rye harvest, in which, compared with our common mode, there is room for immense improvement. Experience, is a safe counsellor: I shall write from experience. It is a very pleasant employment in long winter evenings, to review the work of the past summer, and from the records of experience, to state facts and results, for our agricultural Journals, thus holding converse with our brother Farmers. We thus meet, in social absence, and converse most profitably.

Yours, AMERICANUS.

Easton, Pa. Dec 2, 1831.—A specimen of an Easton Farmer.—Our neighbor Thomas Sebig, raised off of 7 acres of land in one year the following produce:

- 8½ Bushels of Wheat,
- 190 " " Corn,
- 40 " " Buckwheat,
- 120 " " Potatoes,
- 30 " " Turnips,
- 4 Tons " Hay,
- 15 Loads " Pumpkins,
- 25 Weeks Pasture for 4 Cows.

MAJOR KIRBY'S ADDRESS.

(Concluded from page 391.)

One of the most serious evils to which the farmer is exposed, is the fluctuation of the market for the products of his labor. This will ever be the case while we are dependent, for the disposal of our surplus, upon the policy or the wants of foreign countries. A steady market, at remunerating prices, is all we ask, and this, in regard to one of our most valuable staples, we have now a right to count upon.

Protecting duties upon wool and its manufactures have stood the test of experience. Both the wool grower and the manufacturer, are prospering under them, while they operate injuriously upon no part of the country, nor upon any class of community, inasmuch as the fabric of wool can be purchased at lower prices than they could before these duties were imposed. Having been adopted deliberately, and operating beneficially, we may regard them as part of the settled policy of the country.

The domestic supply of wool is yet below the demand, and notwithstanding the high duties, large importations are constantly made. These will continue several years, insuring to the wool grower a liberal price. But when a full supply shall be produced in the country, and importations cease, competition will regulate production, and it will continue to bear a fair price.

There is no part of the country better adapted to the raising of sheep than this. From the best information, it appears that our sheep winter as well, or better, than they do in any of the extensive wool growing countries. The destructive maladies, which sometimes sweep off whole flocks in Europe, are unknown among us. There is no stock that multiplies more rapidly than this, and none more readily less reduced. We may bear in mind also, that no other stock is better calculated to promote the fertility of the soil. Every thing then invites attention to this branch of husbandry, and no farm should be without a flock of fine woolled sheep.

Of the various breeds of sheep to be found in the country, the Saxon is in highest repute, and its wool brings the highest price in market. The extensive importations of Saxon sheep, during the last few years, place them within the reach of every farmer, and bucks of full blood, and of every grade of mixture, may be procured without going out of the county. These animals thrive in our climate without any extraordinary attention, and crossed with our common sheep, much of the fine fleece of the saxon, is combined with the larger and more vigorous carcass of our native breed.

Nothing marks more strikingly the progress in agricultural science, than the degree of attention which is paid to gardens and fruit. They constitute a thermometer, by which to judge the character of the farmer.

"A bale of coarse woollen cloths was recently imported into Charleston, S. C. from England, and the payment of the duties refused, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of a protecting tariff, before the legal tribunal.

It is stated in a Charleston paper, that the actual cost of that cloth including freight, insurance &c. but exclusive of duties, was sixty-two cents per yard. It was sold at Charleston "AT THE FAIR MARKET VALUE," sixty-eight cents per yard. From which it would appear, that the domestic manufacture of such goods, has so reduced the market price, that the foreign article cannot be imported, EVEN FREE OF DUTY, and yield a reasonable profit.

Attached to every farm house, there should be a neatly cultivated garden, with a compartment allotted to vegetables, another to choice fruit, and a third to shrubbery and flowers, which last should be under the exclusive direction of the female part of the family. This may be attained without any interference with the ordinary work of the farm, and besides being a great ornament, would constitute a source of substantial enjoyment, to all the inmates of the house. A little attention to the garden, loads the table of the laboring man with the choicest delicacies of the vegetable world, supplying at once a cheap and wholesome diet; and affording a delightful retreat for the family in the hours of relaxation from work.

In the early stages of the settlement of the county, attention was mainly directed to provide the necessaries of life, and an almost total disregard of its refinements and delicacies prevailed. Hence it is, that our farms and gardens are so scantily stocked with fruit trees. Public attention however, is awakening to this deficiency; as the numerous young and thrifty orchards in every direction, testify; but upon this subject much remains to be done; for it is not sufficient to plant orchards of seedling trees, and then leave them to the sole care of nature, to be overrun with grass, moss, and shoots from the roots; or to be browsed by cattle, and finally to become black hearted and die of premature old age. Young fruit trees require as much attention as young corn, to preserve them in a healthy state. The ground should be manured and kept loose around the roots, in order to give them an opportunity to expand and impart vigor to the stock. They should be carefully pruned, at the proper season, which in this climate, is not till after the leaf begins to open in the spring; and finally, if not already done in the nursery, they should be grafted or inoculated, with choice varieties, so as to supply the table through the various seasons of the year.

There are several nurseries in the county, especially that of Mr. Hepp, in Le Ray, from which good selections, of grafted fruit, may be made; we may also resort, with great facility, to the excellent nursery of Judge Buel, at Albany, which is situated in a climate not unlike our own, and trees from them succeed admirably here. This nursery has been formed under the care of a gentleman distinguished for scientific and practical attainments, who has been at infinite pains in collecting, both from Europe and America, the most valuable varieties of every kind of fruit, suited to the climate. These can be procured from him, upon the most reasonable terms; and by means of the Erie and Oswego canals, may be brought, at a trifling expense, into the centre of the county, without any of the damage arising from land carriage.

We may now name the grape among our most sure and productive fruits. It is but little more than four years since the foreign varieties of this excellent fruit were, through the instrumentality of your President, introduced to any considerable extent, into the county; and this year the crop is most abundant wherever those vines were disseminated. Our warmest acknowledgments are due to that gentleman, for the enlightened and persevering zeal, with which he has advocated this culture, contending against indifference and prejudice, till a high degree of success has crowned the effort.

I am not so sanguine as some, who suppose that we shall at once enter upon the business of making wine: this may follow.—But I regard the grape as a most valuable acquisition to our table fruits. It is as easy of cultivation as the currant, with a little additional care in trimming, pruning, and laying down the vines, all of which operations will not occupy time enough to be taken into the account. Of the numerous varieties of native and foreign grapes, in bearing in the county, all have uniformly remained unaffected by blight or mildew, which prove so destructive to most of the foreign varieties, in many parts of the country. This we probably owe to some peculiarity in our soil, or climate, hitherto unexplained.*

On land recently cleared, the stumps form a serious obstacle to cultivation. They occupy a considerable portion of the ground, and are exceedingly unsightly. The common hard wood stumps, forming the mass of our forests, decay and disappear in a few years, but the pine and hemlock, with their roots spread wide upon the surface, remain for ages a great annoyance to the ploughman: their removal, therefore, is worthy of serious consideration. Pratt's Stump Extractor, provides the means of getting rid of them at comparatively little expense, and by converting them into fences, where they will answer a useful purpose for years, they are made themselves to repay the expense of removal.

I estimate that two hundred and forty such stumps, prevent the plough from taking effect upon an acre of ground. With the above machine, they may be taken entirely out of the earth, with all their roots, at twelve and a half cents each; and they may be removed to the borders of the field, and formed into a fence for as much more. Placed upon their sides contiguous to each other, they at once form a barrier against horses and cattle, and by tripping in the straggling roots, they may readily be made good against sheep and swine. Two stumps will make a rod, and the fence is better looking, and occupies less ground than the common rail fence. Thus then, if this estimate be true, which I have reason to believe to be so, from recent inquiry in the county of Washington,

*The adaptation of our soil and climate to the production of the grape is now placed beyond a doubt, by the uniform success which has attended the culture of numerous native and foreign varieties, in almost every kind of soil and exposition, in all parts of the county; as well of the foreign varieties, introduced from the nurseries at Albany and New-York, as of those imported directly from France by Mr. Le Ray de Chaumont and distributed gratuitously among the members of the society. Of these last, a vine, the *meunier*, in Major Brown's garden in Brownville, a cutting four years ago, produced two hundred fine clusters last year, and more than three hundred this season. General Lawrence of Brownville presented to Mr. Le Ray, thirty-nine beautiful clusters from a vine in his garden of those distributed and planted last year. Among the great variety exhibited upon the day of the Fair, all of which were perfectly ripe and of delicious flavor, were several clusters of the white sweet water, weighing more than a pound each, from vines in Judge Ten Eyck's garden at Watertown, planted but two years ago. Clusters of white, black, and purple grapes were exhibited from the garden at Le Raysville; some the produce of a vine planted three years ago, which gave several clusters the very first year, more the second, and no less than fifty-six this season. In Europe, vines rarely bear the first year, but when they do they fail the second year. None of these vines are trained against walls. Doctor Guthrie of Sackets Harbor, one of the most successful cultivators of the grape in the county, contemplates going extensively into the vineyard culture of the vine.

where this machine is in full operation, and where the stumps form one of the most common kinds of fence; for sixty dollars, an acre of land may be brought into use in our best fields, and a hundred and twenty rods of good fence constructed, to say nothing of the great embellishment the farm will receive by the operation.

A great benefit derived from our institutions, and one best calculated to perpetuate them, is a general diffusion of intelligence among the laboring classes through the press. By this means, all the operations of government are made to pass in review before us.—Within a few years, several papers have been established, in different parts of the country, devoted exclusively to the interests of our vocation, marking distinctly, a new era in the agriculture of the country. It is no longer considered a pursuit adapted to the meanest capacity, to be embraced by those only, who cannot obtain a livelihood by any other means. Men of capital and education, are devoting themselves to it, and having become familiar with its details, they, through this channel, shed the lights of science upon our path, and place our profession upon its true elevation.

Among the most efficient agents in this good work, are the *New England Farmer*, published at Boston, the *Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, and the *New-York Farmer*, at New-York. These papers are filled with valuable information upon all the details of husbandry and domestic economy, and form a cheap mode of conveying instruction upon the operations, from which we draw our subsistence. Experiments upon various modes of culture are detailed with accuracy which enables us to embrace improvements with confidence; while we are warned against failures. They contain also ample directions for the management of fruit trees; a subject upon which we are singularly deficient.

Three bushels of wheat will pay the yearly subscription to either of these papers, and would form a judicious exchange for the farmer, for I think that no one can habitually read one of them, without deriving instruction from it to ten times the value of its cost.

Prudence, perhaps, admonishes me not to approach a subject, which has been heretofore repeatedly urged upon your notice from this place, without awakening that interest which its importance demands. But, when I recollect to what slight circumstances, we owe the introduction of some of the most valuable staples of the country, I am encouraged to make a few remarks upon the silk worm; a culture which bids fair, at no distant day, to afford employment to a numerous class of our population.

The thrifty appearance of several young nurseries of the white mulberry, which furnishes the food of the silk worm, shows that the tree may be cultivated among us, without difficulty; and a successful experiment this season, by the President of the society, in rearing the worm, removes the only doubt that the business may be made a source of profit to every man, who has room for a few mulberry trees. The cocoons produced in the United States, have been pronounced superior to those of Europe, and those produced by Mr. Le Ray de Chaumont are believed to be equal to any in the country.

The management of the silk worm is perfectly simple, occupying but a few weeks in

the spring, and all the labor may be performed by females, by the aged, and by children. It is asserted by one of our distinguished countrymen, now in the Mediterranean, and who is preparing a digest of a "very simple mode of cultivating the silk worm, and preparing the silk, adapted in the most simple form to the use of families, that its cultivation is not as troublesome as the cultivation of flax, and infinitely more certain and profitable."* He remarks, you will be surprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it.

But facts make a stronger appeal to the understanding than arguments. It is stated in the *New England Farmer*, that the town of Mansfield in Connecticut alone, has produced this season, five tons of silk, worth in market, eighty-five thousand dollars. The rich source of wealth is within our reach, with little other effort, than to plant the mulberry tree; which is as easy of cultivation as the apple tree.

This culture recommends itself to our notice in a peculiar manner. In older parts of the country, especially in some of the New England States, it has already become a question of public discussion, how the daughters of a numerous class of farmers, are to find employment, which shall prevent their growing up in idleness, a burden to their parents, on the one hand; or going out to service in the families of their more wealthy neighbors, on the other. The spinning wheel and the loom, have until lately afforded occupation for that class; but the improvements in machinery, by which the woolen manufacture is at present prosecuted, and the extensive substitution of cotton stuffs for woolen, in household use, throw female labor out of competition. The culture of silk seems to afford the desideratum required; for the whole operation may be performed by female labor, and that too with such facility, that a single female may, in a few weeks, without extraordinary exertion, produce silk to the amount of a hundred dollars.

The appropriate education and employment of females, in all ranks of life, is a concern of the highest importance; for precisely upon these two circumstances, does her usefulness depend. Among barbarous nations, woman is reduced to the level of the beasts of burden; and among some of the people of the old world, she is denied the common attribute of humanity; with both, she derives from man merely that degree of consideration and protection, which he extends to his other property. It is only under the christian dispensation, that she rises to the full enjoyment of her just rank, and participation in the concerns of life. The customs of society, having a just regard to that refinement and delicacy, which attach to the female character, and constitute its greatest charm, have excluded her from occupations deemed peculiarly masculine; from participation in the business of legislation and government; from exercising the function of public teachers of our holy religion; and from the labors of our field.—But in the domestic circle she shines pre-eminent. There she erects her throne, and from it silently influences the affairs of men. Encouraged by her smiles, we are stimulated to the performance of our best actions. Much of the prosperity enjoyed by one society, may be ascribed to the zeal with which

*Com. P. Letters.

the objects of our institution have been promoted by the fair daughters of Jefferson county. They have entered into a spirited competition for our premiums, upon the various articles of household manufacture, that most valuable and fertile source of national wealth; and above all, they have uniformly, as upon the present occasion, cheered us by their presence at our anniversary meetings. While such continues to be the case, our society will be perpetuated and its benefits will be diffused.

CIDER.

To Bottle Cider.—To refine and improve the flavor of one hogshead, take a gallon of good French brandy, with half an ounce of cochineal, one pound of alum, and three pounds of sugar candy: bruise them all well in a mortar, and infuse them in the brandy for a day or two, then mix the whole with your cider, and stop it close for five or six months, after which, if fine, bottle it off.—The brandy will prevent the bottles from bursting.

To restore Sour Cider.—If cider gets sour, mix a quart of honey with a quart of brandy or pure spirits, to which add a little salt of tartar, all mixed together, and put into the cask of cider.

To refine and purify Cider.—When the juice of apples has not been well purified, it soon corrupts: the dregs which remain mixed with the liquor, being small pieces of the apples which give the cider an unpleasant rotten taste. In order to purify it, use isinglass finings; and to prevent the cider from growing sour, put a little mustard seed in it.

To cure Cider which is pricked.—To prevent cider from becoming pricked, or to cure when it is so, put a little pearl-ash or other mild alkali into the cask. A lump of chalk, broken in pieces, and thrown in, is also very good. Salt of tartar, when the cider is about to be used, is also recommended.

To refine Cider and give it a fine Amber color.—Take the whites of six eggs, with a handful of fine beach sand washed clean: stir them well together, then boil a quart of molasses down to a candy, and cool it by pouring in cider, and put it together with the eggs and sand into a barrel of cider, and mix the whole well together. When thus managed, it will keep for many years. Molasses alone will also refine cider, and give it a higher color, but to prevent the molasses from causing the cider to prick, let an equal quantity of brandy be put in with it. Skimmed milk with some lime slaked in it and mixed with it, or with the white of eggs with the shells broken in, is also good for clarifying cider, and all other liquors, when with them; a piece of fresh bloody beef cut into small pieces, and put into the cask, will also refine the liquor, and serve it for to feed on.—*N. E. Farmer.*

New Species of Elm Tree.—Mr. David Thomas describes, in *Sillman's American Journal* for 1830, a new species of elm, under the name of *Ulmus racemosa*. Its specific characters are, flowers in racemes; pedicles in distinct fascicles, united at their bases. It is a tree, and its lower branches have irregular corky excrescences. It is a native of Cayuga county, in the state of New-York, and of the adjacent country.—*London Literary Gazette.*

Iron Manufacture.—The committee upon the manufacture of Iron, have made their report to Mr. Niles, chairman of the present committee. The report is of great length, and is accompanied by many tabular statements, illustrative of the subjects. The following statements are published, in advance in the Register.

The aggregate of Iron manufactured, if rendered in pigs, would be (tons)	191,536
The amount of Bar Iron made, (tons)	112,866
Men employed, about (number)	50,000
Amount of wages paid (dollars)	8,750,000
Persons subsisted, (number)	150,000
Value of the manufacture in its first stages, (dollars)	13,550,000
Paid for transportation of Iron, by land and water, (dollars)	1,500,000
Paid (directly) to agriculturists for subsistence, (dollars)	4,000,000

The latter sum allows \$26,66 for the annual subsistence of each person, and includes the value and subsistence of the horses employed. The number of persons employed, as above stated, includes only those at the forges and furnaces. The editor of the Register calculates the agricultural produce consumed by those engaged in the Iron business, in the United States, equals the whole value of flour exported to foreign countries.

Ice Houses.—A writer in the *N. E. Farmer*, gives the following directions for the construction of an Ice House:

"I have an ice house which is built on a gravelly knoll. I dug a pit, say from 8 to 12 inches larger than I intended the frame, and about 8 feet below the surface, and with the gravel, which came out of the pit, I raised it about 2 feet. My frame was 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. I planked it up with 2 inch hemlock planks, and filled the space on the outside, which was from 8 to 12 inches, with tan, rammed it down as fast as I planked it up till I came to the top of the frame. I then put on rafters of joist 4 or 5 inches square, and lined them and filled the space with tan, as tight as it could be rammed in, and then shingled the roof. The ends were boarded up, with a door at each end, for the convenience of filling the house. My house holds about 6 cords. I fill it with square pieces of ice, as close as I can pack them. I put nothing between the layers of ice, nor on the sides, nor do I break any in pieces to fill up the spaces except broken pieces that will not make good stowage. I have filled the house to the top of the frame. I then fill the roof with shavings, and ram them down as tight as I can. I have no difficulty in keeping my ice, and have spared as much as we have used, and have often ice in the house, when we clear it for filling a fresh. I think shavings are better than straw as they will not rot as soon by the dampness. I go to the house at any time of day, when ice is wanted. My ice house has no drains to it. Under the plank at the bottom I rounded out a place lengthwise, about a foot deep sloping towards the middle like an egg, cut in two lengthwise, which I think is sufficient to receive all the water that will waste from the ice."

History of Georgia.—A committee in the Legislature of Georgia have recommended an appropriation of \$15,000, to enable an agent to proceed to England and obtain facts and documents from the English Archives, which touch on the early history of Georgia, with a view to the compilation of a history of that state. Dr. A. Jones is contemplated as the agent.

PATENT ZINC HOLLOW-WARE,
MANUFACTURED by John Westfield & Co., No. 163, Jolt street, New-York.
ROSSITER & KNOX, No. 3, Buffalo street, Rochester, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above ware, are now receiving an additional supply, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers' price.

This ware will be found not materially to exceed in price Tin and Iron; yet as durable as Iron, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, not containing in itself, nor forming with the materials cooked in it, any deleterious properties, as do Copper, Brass or Lead.

Zinc Kettles, for cooking Rice, Hominy, and all kinds Sweet Meats, will be found well adapted, neither discoloring, nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; for these purposes, and to avoid the corrosions of Copper, Brass and Lead, it will long be substituted for these metals.

Zinc Pans for the Dairy, will be found an object worthy of attention from the following considerations; that Milk in Zinc Pans of the same size, will produce from 20 to 25 per cent more cream or butter, and that of superior flavor; will keep milk sweet longer by a number of hours, affording the cream more time, besides its chymical effect, to separate from the milk, (for this reason, cream from those pans will not admit of being churned as soon as that from other pans, in as much as no cream should be churned till it is soured,) and greatly outlast any pans in use.

Zinc Jars and Firkins for preserving butter sweet for family use, possess equally superior advantage for butter, as do the pans for milk. Experiment and results safely warrant the above statement; and the orders of wholesale and retailing merchants as well as those of families and large dairies daily supplying from different parts of the country, are the consequence of successful results in the use of this ware.

Zinc ware is cleansed with Brick Dust, with Soap and Sand, or with Hot Ashes.

NOTICE.—Letters patent for manufacturing these articles exclusively by the subscribers, having been obtained, we would advise the Public against any encroachment of the Patent Right;—and the person who shall give information of any violation of this Patent Right, will be liberally rewarded, by JOHN WESTFIELD & CO.

The following recommendation from the proprietor of one of the largest houses of Refreshment in the United States, must be perfectly satisfactory as respects the utility and advantage of using the Zinc Hollow Ware

To J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen, I have for some time past, in my establishment, made use of your Hollow Ware, manufactured from Zinc, and I have no hesitation in saying that they completely answer my expectations, being fully as durable as iron or copper, and not as easily corroded by rust, giving the articles cooked in them no unpleasant taste, and being more beautiful in appearance, and much more easily cleaned than utensils manufactured from any other metal at present made use of in cooking apparatus. I with pleasure recommend them for general use, and have no doubt that whoever will give them a fair trial will find that they fully answer his expectations.

STEPHEN HOLT.

We have also received the following recommendation from Dr. A. G. Hull.

J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—With great pleasure I can assure you of my entire satisfaction, as to the superiority of your Zinc Hollow Ware, for the purposes of the Dairy and Kitchen.

The perfect preservation of Milk in my Dairy during the warmest days of the past season, induces me to give yours a decided preference to any others previously used, and recommend them as a happy combination of neatness and durability. Yours, &c. A. G. HULL, 132 Fulton street, New-York.

Comstock's Elements of Chemistry,

IN which the recent discoveries in the sciences are included, and its doctrines familiarly explained: illustrated by numerous engravings, and designed for the use of schools and academies.
ov 18 For sale by HOYT, PORTER & C

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Extract from the President's Message, Dec. 6.

The representation of the people has been renewed for the twenty-second time since the constitution they formed has been in force. For near half a century, the chief magistrates, who have been successively chosen have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance of all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, at few periods have they been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present: rarely, if ever, have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied products of our extensive country. Manufactories have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dexterous mechanics. The laborer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement; which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is subjecting the elements to the power of man, and making each new conquest auxiliary to his comfort. By our mails, whose speed is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and safe—the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of rail-roads, and the application of steam power, we have a reasonable prospect that the extreme parts of our country will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of nature, rendered so accessible as to remove an apprehension sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign nations and between the States, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided, for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast, indented by capacious bays, noble rivers, inland seas, with a country productive of every material for ship building and every commodity for general commerce, and filled with a population, active, intelligent, well informed, and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected, and an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvasses.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of His future designs, by the manner in which his past favors have been bestowed, he has made our national prosperity depend on the preservation of our liberties; our national force on our federal union, and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our State rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home, and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious, and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to thirteen millions; from thirteen separate colonies to twenty-four United States; from weakness to strength; from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of nations to a high place in their respect.

Stock feeding in Ohio.—A correspondent of the Sciota (Ohio) Gazette, has sent to the editor of that paper some facts relative to "Stock feeding," which is extensively carried on in the Sciota Valley. From these it appears that the first stock or store cattle were driven to an Eastern market in the year 1801, and the trade continued successfully for three years. It was soon found that there was no market at home for the surplus grain raised in Ohio, and the distance too great to send it to the Eastward for sale; in consequence of which a citizen of Chillicothe determined to try the experiment of fattening cattle at home. Sixty head were fed in the year 1804, and the owner drove them to Baltimore, the nearest market, and to his great astonishment the project proved profitable. The succeeding year from two to three hundred were driven to the same market. In 1808, a drove was sent to Philadelphia, and subsequently others to New-York and Boston; and the number now exported from the Valley alone amounts to ten thousand head per annum.

The cattle, however, are not all raised in Ohio; more than half of them are collected from different parts of the Western States, the difficulty and labor of which are exemplified in the following paragraph from the letter referred to:

"Our cattle dealers think nothing of mounting their horses and riding two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred miles in search of stock, and when they procure and collect a drove, following them for months through the wilderness, carrying their provisions on pack horses, and encamping in the woods and prairies until they reach here; then graze or feed them, and proceed with them to an Eastern market. Thus have cattle been purchased at the Council Bluffs, Up the Missouri, driven here and fed, and then sent on foot to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston markets, and from thence shipped to the West Indies—the entire operation of which consuming something like three years."

Tuliscotian Operation.—This operation which has hitherto been so rare in this country, having never, we believe, until a few years ago introduced by Mr. Liston, been known in Scotland, seems likely to become sufficiently common. Within these few days two patients (a man and a woman) have been discharged from the Edinburgh Infirmary, and another will shortly be discharged, in whom the olfactory organ has been completely renovated. Another female, whose nose is almost entirely lost, is at present under treatment, and within the last few months three more have had different slighter repairs made upon their nasal protuberances. The materials for the new nose, as our medical readers will be aware, are derived from the forehead, and it is surprising as it is pleasing to observe how rapidly these, at first, flexible parts become consolidated and adapted to their new situation. The whole of these cases have been under the care of Mr. Liston, who, in this operation, as in many other departments of surgery, has introduced considerable improvements. Instead of taking the columna or septum, as it is technically called, from the forehead, he takes it, at a period subsequent to the first operation, from the upper lip—a practice which, we believe, surgeons, now generally allow, has considerable advantages.—*Edinburgh papers.*

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.—L. TUCKER & Co. Publishers.—N. GOODSSELL, Editor.

In issuing proposals for the second volume of the FARMER, which will commence on the first of January, 1832, the Publishers have the pleasure of stating that the work has met the decided approbation of that class of the community for whom it is intended, and has had the salutary effect of calling out many writers, whose experience would otherwise have been unavailable; and they are also induced to believe it has been the means of awakening many of our Farmers to the importance of extending their information upon the subject of their daily pursuits, and convincing them of the utility and necessity of a paper devoted especially to "the tillers of the ground." The public papers, and the judgment of many of our most enlightened husbandmen, concur in the opinion that Mr. GOODSSELL, the Editor, has fulfilled his duties with such ability, as, with the aid of his correspondents, to have placed the GENESEE FARMER on a level with the best Agricultural journals of our country. It has, as yet, enlisted the good feelings and contributions of but a small part of that portion of our agriculturists who are well qualified to impart an interest and value to its columns. We shall, therefore, commence the publication of the second volume with the hope and the assurance, that many names will be added to the list of contributors in the course of another year, and we may venture to predict that the second volume will at least equal, if it does not excel, the first.

Its leading object has been, and will be, to impart that information which will tend in the greatest degree to the improvement of the Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy, of our country.

The first volume can be supplied to all new subscribers, and bound in a neat manner to such as desire it. In soliciting the patronage of the public, and especially of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, we ask aid no further than an intelligent farming public may think we deserve.

CONDITIONS.—The FARMER is printed every Saturday in a quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, with a Title Page and Index, making 416 pages a year, at \$2 50, payable in six months, or \$2 it paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis.

No Subscription received for a less term than half a year—and all subscribers to commence on first of January or July.

LUTHER TUCKER & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 1831

Printers with whom we exchange are requested to publish the above.

Schuylkill county has sent upwards of 80,000 tons of coal to market—This quantity would require, to be conveyed on a turnpike, 40,000 wagons, 40,000 men and 160,000 horses, and would load 260 ships of 800 tons burthen. All this coal was mined within a circuit of eight miles round Pottsville. The coal is worth in the ground, on the average, about 50 cents per ton, and was purchased by the consumer at about 6 dollars per ton, which would amount to 480,000 dollars.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR

HORTICULTURAL.

We have been looking over Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and management of fruit trees, 3d edition, published 1803, particularly that part treating upon apples, and find it goes far to prove the position we have taken, that we are not to look to England for choice varieties of fruit, but should consider that we have ample resources within ourselves for furnishing the most complete assortment of apples that can be found in the world. Was it not that the apples which have been produced from seeds in this country, are generally preferred to those varieties enumerated by Forsyth, most of which he claims as of English origin, how are we to account for there being so few of them cultivated in our orchards, at the present day? It cannot be said it is because we have had a prejudice against importing varieties; on the contrary, there has ever existed a kind of mania to procure from England, even at great expense, varieties which if found in one of our seedling orchards, would never have been considered worth cultivating. But the true cause, why more of those varieties named by Forsyth are not to be found in our orchards at present, is, because in this matter, interest, that touch-stone of patriotism, has prevailed over prejudice, which has only cast her shadow over the fact, that many of our native varieties have been called "English russets, English red streaks, English pippins, and English pearmains," merely to give them a kind of currency with those who were disposed to despise every thing which was American. By looking over Forsyth's list, we will recapitulate which of them are in general cultivation in the states, and whether they are of English origin. The first we meet with, which is much approved of, or known in our orchards, are the Red and White Calville: these are of French origin, and are cultivated to a considerable extent in the Canadas, and in some orchards on our northern frontiers; and it is believed that they originated in Canada.

The next on his list, with which we are acquainted, is the *Fameuse*: this is a fine apple, and he tells us "was introduced into England from Canada," where, or in the states, it probably originated: it is one of the finest apples of the season in Montreal Market. The Fenouillet or Pomed' Anis, is another known with us, but less cultivated. After this, he speaks of a Gilliflower, and several golden apples, as Russets, Pearmains, &c. Now the names of Pearmains, Russets and Pippins in this country, are very indefinite. Then comes the "Golden Pippin," the boast of the English travellers, more particularly, than of their horticulturists. Forsyth says the French "own it to be of English origin." He gives a more accurate and lengthy description of this apple, than of any other; and says, "it is certainly the most ancient, as well as the most excellent apple that we have." We grant it, but we do not agree with him when he says, "there are few countries abroad where it succeeds well." It cer-

tainly does much better in America than in England, and is known to most of our orchardists by the name of Talman Sweeting; but is only considered at most, a second rate apple. He describes an apple which he calls a Holland Pippin; but his description does not agree with the apple, which we cultivate by that name. The Juneting described by him, is supposed to be the same as that cultivated with us, but when or where it originated, he does not mention. The Newtown Pippin he says "is an American apple, but said to be originally from Devonshire." He might as well have said that the *Mississippi* was a fine American river, but was taken from the *Thames*. Again, "this apple has a fine flavor, if not kept till too ripe, when it becomes mealy." It is in eating from November to January." Now this must have been an intended misrepresentation, as these are the best apples sold in the London Markets, during the spring months, when they are worth from six to ten cents each; and we never saw an apple in that market of that name, that the vendors claimed as having grown in England, but were imported from the United States. The Nonsuch and Nonpareil mentioned by him, are not described with sufficient accuracy to designate them: we have two apples known by those names, but we believe both originated with us. The Pomme Gris is well described by him, and allowed to be an American apple, and carried to England from Canada, by Mr. Barclay. This is one of the most valuable apples of the Canadas. "Pomroy"—we have an apple which is considerably cultivated in the states, called Pomme du Roi, or king's apple, which may or may not be the one he describes. The Royal Russet is considered by many the same as our Boston or Roxbury Russet, which Mr. Prince puts down as an American apple. Seek no farther—Forsyth mentions an apple by this name, but his description does not agree with either of the two apples cultivated in this country under that name, one of which Mr. Prince has marked as an American apple. These are all the varieties named by Forsyth, with which we are acquainted as being much cultivated in the United States, out of his list of three hundred, six of which are decidedly American, one French, and one unknown. Now if we have been importing varieties of apples from England ever since the first settlements of the country, and have not as yet procured one that has been thought worthy of general cultivation; whereas, we have during the same time received five or six from Canada, where is the propriety of continuing the importations, and paying great prices for them, when we should be so much more likely to be benefited by sending to Canada; but as long as we will purchase, so long they will come out with new varieties with high sounding names, for us to buy, to try, and then reject.

The truth is, the people of England are not prepared to judge of the qualities of an apple, when compared with the Yankees; their climate is so cold and humid, that they never did, nor never can raise this fruit in that perfection that the northern states do; and when we hear a cockney telling of their Golden Pippins, and their fine bottled cider of Herefordshire, it always puts us in mind of

Pat and the pumpkin in the pear tree. On the other hand, when I hear Americans telling how they have sent to England for this, that, and the other thing, I sometimes wonder how such men could consent to marry any one short of an imported woman. And yet, the English horticulturists are more praiseworthy than we are.—They, with a climate unfavorable to many kinds of fruit, have persevered, and by artificial means, have *out-natured nature*, and can boast of being able to furnish their tables through the year, with choicer desserts than any other people: while we, favored with the prodigality of nature, are content to send to the shores of the Mediterranean, and receive some half decayed fruits of the same varieties, that an Englishman would receive from his conservatory; and it has been remarked, that there was no part of the world where pine apples might be found every day in the year, in such perfection as in England.

BOTS IN HORSES.

In a late number of the American Farmer is published a letter from Doct. R. R. Harden, of Georgia, in which the writer puts forth a new theory concerning Bots in Horses, which is, that bots never kill horses, neither do they feed upon them until after death. In the first place, he asserts that all horses have bots, but that fat ones have more than poor ones, and infers that there is but one way of expelling them, viz: "to starve the horse, and use him badly." He says that horses that are out of use and at pasture, never die with bots; and his reasons for this, is, that cholera causes the death of many horses, which is often occasioned by injudicious feeding and use: and that immediately after the death of the horse, the bots as if by instinct, perforate the intestines, for the purpose of making their escape. On the contrary, he asserts that if a horse is opened the moment that he is dead, the stomach will never be found perforated. If this is correct, it is a pretty strong argument in favor of his theory. He mentions a case, when a race horse killed himself jumping over a fence, and was opened a few hours afterwards, when it was found that the bots had nearly eat up his stomach. He examines the common means applied for the relief of horses said to have the bots, by putting them into different solutions, and noting the effect in the following manner:—"Twelve two ounce vials had bots put in them; one had milk put in it, another water, another nothing as a standard: we then filled the others with a strong solution of copperas, a solution of arsenic, aquafortis and water, a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c. nine of them being filled with such things as were thought to be most likely to kill them. The arsenic, copperas and aquafortis, appeared to have no effect upon them; they appeared fully as contented as those in the water. Those in the laudnum, however, moved less than the others, remaining apparently dead at the bottom of the vial, but moved when touched: after keeping them until we were all satisfied that nothing that a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away." This is in accordance with the declaration of a friend of ours, who says that he has seen the experiment tried, of put-

ting them into a strong solution of potash, which did not appear to injure them. Taking these premises as correct, then the thousand nostrums and specifics given by most of our horse-doctors, are worse than useless, unless they are of that kind which would have a good effect in cholera, which he declares those cases to be altogether, which are so commonly ascribed to bots. We confess we are in favor of his theory, as we have had some experience with horses, and have generally given strong cathartics in cases which were strongly marked by those symptoms ascribed to bots, and in every case but one with success: and we do not recollect one case but what might be traced, either to a change of food, over feeding, or improper treatment. We think that the Doctor is entitled to the thanks of community, for giving this powerful stimulant for investigating the subject closely, at least, as he has come boldly into the field against those long handed-down opinions, many of which we give currency to without ever suspecting that we are declaring those things for facts, of which we have no knowledge; nor even suspect ourselves of conforming in opinions to those of the dark ages. The horse surely is one of the most noble animals, and ministers greatly to the comfort of man; and let us ask who has ever seen one of these sick animals in the hands of a horse quack, but what has felt a degree of pity for him? First, if his case is pronounced bots, he must have a dozen Dutch words whispered in his ears, then a number of blows with the flat hand, a piece of board or a shovel upon the belly, or must be rubbed from end to end with a pitch-fork handle, compared with which, being kneaded for the dyspepsia is a mere trifle.

Pennsylvania Canal Expenditures.—It appears by Governor Wolf's Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that the money which has been paid to the Canal Commissioners of that state, amounted, on the 23d of last month, to \$12,334,488 62. The number of miles of canal already finished, is 426, those under contract including the rail-road across the Alleghany, amount to 267 miles.

"This canal debt may seem," (says the Governor,) large to many of my fellow citizens, and to constitute a debt that neither we nor our posterity will be able to discharge. I am not one of those who believe a public debt to be a public blessing, nor would I willingly lend my aid as a public functionary to involve the commonwealth in a visionary scheme of imaginary improvement, the success or practicability of which would be entirely of doubtful experiment, and the utility or public advantage of which would be altogether problematical or uncertain. Neither of these is in my opinion the case with the plan of improvements now prosecuting in this state; but if it were otherwise, there has been no period within the last two years when the progress of the system could have been arrested without producing consequences not only involving in inextricable ruin and destruction individuals, contractors and others, largely engaged in the construction of the works, but the state itself in difficulties of the most disastrous character, from which it could not have been extricated without incurring the imputation of pursuing a vacillating course of policy, and of a want of good faith in its transactions with individuals; besides being justly chargeable with a want of that

bold and magnanimous spirit of enterprise which her abundant resources and the wealth and prosperity she enjoys in such profusion would justly entitle her to entertain and indulge; the loss of from ten to twelve millions of dollars, and the abandonment to ruin and entire destruction of works, which, when finished, would be considered proud monuments of Pennsylvania's wisdom and greatness, but if abandoned must and inevitably would, I should suppose, satisfy the most sceptical of the consummate disgrace and ignominy to which such a policy must necessarily have subjected her."

The Governor makes a gratifying statement of our state improvements.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

We know not whether the manufacturing of Kiln Dried Corn Meal is attended to in this country; but, whether it is or is not, the following instructions from the Journal of Commerce, may be of some use:—

Kiln dried meal must be made of the best yellow corn; white would not sell. Hog-heads should be made of the best seasoned white oak stuff, 4 feet 5½ inches long, and be 2 feet 3½ inches across the head. Four iron hoops on each hhd. The rest of the hoops strong, smooth, hickory. The hhd. must be made tight, as they are sold for rum hhd. in the West Indies—the only market for them.

The corn is dried in a large sheet-iron cylinder, or in pans, (put in motion by the mill) in a heated air-chamber of brick. The meal is sifted; the cloth as open as the common middlings cloth in a sup-reel, and about 4 feet long.

The weight in each hhd. 300lbs. and the hhd. must be branded with the name of the maker and *kiln dried corn meal, No. 1. 300lbs.* The meal must be of a bright yellow, and smell strongly of the kiln, or it will not pass inspection. Ten hhd. per day is moderate work for a good pair of burrs and a good kiln, sixteen bushels of good corn will make a hhd.—old corn less. Ten to 12,000 hhd. are in New-York yearly for the West Indies.

It would not be safe for a new hand to construct a kiln, without the presence of an experienced workman who has put them up.—The sheet iron pans are better than the cylinders.

The price in New-York varies from \$13 to 15 through the year, when corn is plenty. The cost of a complete kiln with pans, is \$400 to \$500.

The vegetating principle must be entirely destroyed, and the point of sufficient dryness can be easily ascertained by the smell of the meal while grinding. Great pains must be taken in making the hhd. well, and of stuff long seasoned; or the meal will make them shrink so much that they will fall to pieces before they reach the market.

Michigan.—Two hundred & eighty-five thousand acres of land have been sold in Michigan, the past season. Supposing each settler averaged 100 acres, and families of settlers five in each, this addition to that of 1830, which came in after the census was taken, and Michigan would be entitled to take her stand among the states of the Union in 1832.

Hydrophobia.—Davis Rock, of Bedford, Pa. about 10 months ago, wounded himself in giving some medicine to a sick heifer. He died on the 31st inst. of hydrophobia.

From the New York Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

For the County of Albany, Dec. 1831. By J. B.

Our Winter was of an ordinary character, except that it gave us a few days of uncommonly severe cold, which depressed the thermometer to 18 and 20 degrees below zero. This, it is believed proved fatal to many peach trees upon the borders of the Hudson. And it has been remarked to me by an intelligent friend, that this degree of cold is always destructive to the blossom, and often to the vitality of the peach. Spring opened propitiously. The fine weather of the last of April and first of May caused the fruit trees to put forth their blossoms ten or twelve days earlier than usual, and called into active life myriads of insects to prey upon their young fruit. This was an excellent seed time to the farmer who keeps up with his work, and had his grounds prepared. The Summer has been wet and warm, favorable to grass and pasture, but generally injurious to the ripening grain crop. The Autumn has been remarkably favorable for the labors of husbandry. The late crops have been abundant, and well secured. On the whole, the season may be denominated a wet one, and the crop rather more than a fair average of years.

Wheat, which may be considered a principal staple, was seriously injured by the close, hot and moist state of the weather in July, which caused mildew and premature ripeness. The diminution from these causes, was different on different soils—heavy crops upon moist flat surfaces suffering most.

The average shrinkage was from 25 to 30 per cent. More ground was sown, however, which in part made up for the difficulty.—There seems to be no effectual remedy for the mildew. It is generated by a muggish state of the atmosphere. The best preventions are, good drainage, narrow ridges where the surface is flat and wet, and avoiding the application of fresh manures to the crop. I have seen a top dressing of short manure, harrowed in with the seed, or stiff clays, serve a beneficial purpose in preserving the crop from the severity of winter. Although often recommended, and generally practis-

It is worthy of remark that at this time the cold was 14 degrees greater, according to the Genesee Farmer, at Albany than at Rochester, in about the same parallel of latitude. This apparent difference, I apprehend, however, was not altogether real; for the observations were made at Albany at sunrise, and at Rochester at 10 A. M. if my recollection is correct. The difference, however, was considerable, and may be ascribed to two causes, viz: the ameliorating influence of the waters of Lake Ontario upon the north-west winds which blow at Rochester, and the influence of the south west winds which prevail a great part of the year in the valley of the Mississippi, and along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The great lakes never freeze over, and of course are constantly giving off caloric, and raising the temperature of the winds, which sweep their surface during the winter months. The south west winds are believed to be a continuation of the trade winds, obstructed and changed in their direction by the table lands of Mexico; and coming from tropical latitudes, diffuse much warmth in their passage north. Their influence seems to extend, in this latitude, as far as Skencateles Lake and the mouth of the Oswego river. To this boundary the peach flourishes and is a pretty constant bearer; east of it, both the crop and the vitality of the tree are precarious. Notwithstanding the influence of these causes, in moderating the severity of cold, the mean temperature for 1830, according to the academic returns, was 1 degree 38 minutes higher at Albany than at Rochester.

ed, it is well to repeat, that smut is prevented by soaking the seed in brine, and liming it before sowing.

Barley is becoming every year a more general and profitable staple, and most of our lands are well adapted to its culture. The present year's crop has been rather inferior in quality, and deficient in quantity. This has in part been owing to late sowing but principally to the hot weather in July, which ripened it suddenly, before the grain had attained its full growth. The price it has borne in market has however rendered it, this year, our best crop—having ranged from one dollar to one dollar three eighths per bushel.

Indian Corn has done remarkably well except where it was injudiciously planted upon wet or stiff grounds. Taking the range of counties upon the river, above the highlands, through which I travelled in August, I estimate the crop one third beyond the ordinary average. I observe that the practice of cutting and immediately stooking the whole crop, as soon as the grain is glazed, is becoming more general. It certainly is an economy of labor, when rightly managed, and clears the ground in time for a crop of winter grain; and it also adds greatly to the fodder, without prejudice to the corn.

Hay has been abundant, though, as is the case in all wet seasons, its quality is rather inferior: for it is not the volume, so much as the nutritive properties, which give to hay its intrinsic value. These last depend on the season, the soil, the varieties of grass and time of cutting. A dry season, or a dry soil, other circumstances being alike, will produce richer hay than a wet season or a wet soil, because in the former the nutritive qualities are far more concentrated. If the comparison may be allowed in these times of temperance, the first may be likened to strong, and the latter to weak grog, the nutriment, in one being compared to the alcohol in the other. The grasses differ greatly in their nutritive properties; and it may almost be laid down as a general rule, that these are in an inverse ratio to their respective volumes. The nutritive matter varies, in the grasses of permanent duration, according to London, from 19 to 82 per cent: the short jointed and creeping species abound generally most in it, as the blue grass (*Poa compressa*) spear grass (*P. pratensis*) florin (*Agrostis stolonifera*) &c.

Rye suffered from the same causes as wheat and barley, and the crop is short and inferior.

Fruit. The apple has given but a scanty crop, the plum hardly any thing, and the peach a mere nothing; but pears and grapes have been abundant, and of pretty good quality. Quinces, and the small fruits of the garden have also been abundant. The failure of the peach may be ascribed to the unpropitious winter; that of the apple and plum, to the great product of the preceding year, which diminished the production of fruit buds, and to the depredations of the curculion, which were never more numerous. It is well known that orchards do not produce great crops two years in succession, the cause of which is easily explained. The vital energies of the trees are so exhausted in maintaining the fruit, and producing wood buds, which demand the first care of the parent in the vegetable economy, that there is no time to produce the germs of a new crop, before the frosts of autumn arrest the work of elaboration. Hence a tree that carries its fruit late;

seldom produces crops in successive years while those which ripen their fruit early, as the cherry, the Siberian crab, &c. or produce moderate crops, are frequently annual bearers.

The question has been asked in the Farmer, if facts could be adduced to prove, that fruit trees, removed from the north to the south, do better than when transferred from the south to the north. In answer to the inquiry, I would beg leave to remark, that most of our fruits are the natural productions of climates warmer than that which we occupy. The cherry was originally from Pontus; the peach from Persia, the plum from Syria, and most of our esteemed varieties of the pear from France, the Netherlands, and the south of Europe. Hence the apprehension that in removing them farther from their natural climate to the north, they will become impatient of the cold, and disappoint our hopes. The mala earle apple of Italy, and even the admired Spitzenburgh, of E-sopus, will not succeed in the colder climate of England, without the aid of a wall; and many plants, which in the middle states will not at first bear the rigors of a northern winter. But when various have originated or plants been raised from seeds, and acclimated in a higher latitude, they have acquired a more ready habit, and have invariably grown and hoeduced well on removal to a warmer temperature. Thus the cherries and apples from Russia, and the fruits of Scotland and Canada, are represented in the British pomological works, as proving remarkably healthy and prolific in England. Plants, within the zone of their natural growth, are more apt, like animals, to be hardy and prolific, and less sensitive to the vicissitudes of the seasons, in the north, than in the south of their respective zones. This fact has been ably illustrated by a recent writer in a Philadelphia periodical, whose remarks I think were published in the Farmer. But this is digressing from my subject.

The season has been favorable for *Roots*. The potato and turnip, which constitute our principal crops of this kind, have been abundant, and their quality better than ordinary. A fact came under my observation in the potato culture, which satisfied me more than ever, of the impolicy of taking two successive crops of the same kind from one field. Contiguous, and in the same field, I planted potatoes on three strips of ground, on one of which I had beans in 1830, on another potatoes last year; and on a third potatoes the two preceding years. The strips were treated alike, and the crop dug at the same time. The result was, that on the bean ground the product was uncommonly large; on the second strip, which I cropped with potatoes the preceding year, it was fifty per cent. less, while on the ground where potatoes had grown the two preceding years, I had little more than a return of seed. This satisfied me, that though all crops take from the soil food in common, yet that each species requires some specific food, which others do not take; and that alternation or change of crops is essential to good husbandry.

The importance of reclaiming some of our best lands, by draining, and of economizing manures, subjects intimately connected with the improvement of agriculture, are daily becoming more apparent to our farmers; and on the whole, I think the prospect of a steady advance in rural, as well as intellectual and moral improvement, is highly flattering.

REMARKS:—We have frequently urged our subscribers to furnish us annual reports of the state of agriculture in their respective counties, or in their vicinity. Independent of the information which would be collected for the public good, there would be a habit of observation acquired by those who make these reports. For a young man we know not what would be more beneficial.—Throughout the whole year, his mind and his eye would be observant. Why will not fathers educate their sons to farming?

FARMER'S WORK FOR DECEMBER.

The farmer should obtain his year's stock of fuel as early in the season as possible, and before the depth of snow in the woodlands render it difficult to traverse them by a team. It would be better for farmers generally speaking, where wood is not cheap and plenty, to use the saw instead of the axe in preparing wood for the fire. It is said that a fire composed of pillets of wood, not more than 14 inches long, will give more than two thirds as much heat into the room as that made of wood of double the length; and that billets of from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on a medium will be found most economical.

A valuable paper, by the Hon. J. Welles, originally published in the Mass. Agr. Repository, recommends cutting hard wood trees between 40 and 50 years of age, and the writer states that 'though trees may shoot up in height by standing longer, yet the period of the most rapid vegetation is mostly over and by this means much of the under growth is destroyed.' Mr. Welles is of opinion that in cutting over a wood lot to obtain fuel it is best to take the whole growth as you proceed. He observes that 'we have been condemned as evincing a want of taste in cutting off our forests without leaving what it would take half a century to produce, a shade near where it is proposed to erect buildings. The fact is that trees of original growth have their roots mostly in the upper stratum of earth, and near the surface. A tree acts upon its roots, and is acted upon by the wind, sustaining in common with the whole forest the force of this element, and it becomes accommodated or naturalized to this pressure. But when left alone or unused, it is borne down by the first gale, often to the injury of property and even life.' The *Farmer's Assistant* likewise says 'if woods are old and decaying the better way is to cut all off, as you want to use the wood and let an entire new growth start up which will grow more rapidly.'—N. E. Farmer.

A Vermont paper contains the following statement of the amount of Sheep in the State:—

Bennington county	25,416
Windham do.	55,542
Rutland do.	139,996
Windsor do.	109,787
Addison do.	112,784
Orange do.	78,155
Chittenden do.	55,449
Washington do.	40,356
Caledonia do.	43,642
Franklin do.	91,633
Orleans do.	23,797
Essex do.	6,976
Grand Isle do.	2,656

The thermometer of Newport, R. I. stood at 9 below zero on the 8th inst.

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

ON THE MEANS OF INDUCING FERTILITY IN FRUIT TREES.

[From Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden"]

Some fruits of excellent quality are bad bearers: this defect is remedied by a variety of different methods, such as. 1. *By ringing the bark*; 2. *by bending branches downwards*; 3. *by training*; and 4. *by the use of different kinds of stocks.* (a) All these practices are intended to produce exactly the same effect by different ways. Physiologists know that whatever tends to cause a rapid diffusion of sap and secretions of any plant, causes also the formation of leaf buds instead of flower buds; and that whatever, on the contrary, tends to cause an accumulation of sap and secretions, has the effect of producing flower buds in abundance. (b) This circumstance, which at first sight seems to be difficult to account for physiologically, is no doubt to be explained in the difference between leaf buds and fruit buds themselves. In a leaf bud, all the appendages or leaves are in a high state of development, and the central part or axis, around which they are arranged, has a tendency to extend itself in the form of a branch as soon as the necessary stimulus has been communicated to the system, by the light and warmth of spring. In a flower bud, the appendages or leaves are in that imperfectly formed, contracted state, which we name calyx, corolla, stamens and pistilla; and the central part around which they are arranged, has no tendency to elongate under the influence of the usual stimulus. Hence, a flower bud, or a flower, is nothing but a contracted branch; as is proved by the occasional elongation of the axis in flowers that expand during unusually hot damp weather late in the spring, becoming branches, bearing sepals and petals instead of leaves. It is, therefore, easily to be understood why, so long as all the motions and secretions of a tree go on rapidly, with vigor, and without interruption, only rudiments of branches, or leaf buds, should be formed; and why, on the other hand, when the former become languid, and the parts are formed slowly, bodies of a contracted nature, with no disposition to extension (or flower buds) should appear.

It will be found that the process of the practices above enumerated, to which the gardener has recourse, in order to increase the fertility of his fruit trees, is to be explained by what has just been said. In *ringing* fruit trees, a cylinder of bark is cut from the branch, by which means a return of the elaborated juices from the leaves down the bark is cut off, and all that would have been expended below the annular incision is confined to the branch above it. This produces an accumulation of proper juice; and flower buds, or fertility, are the result. (c) But there is a defect in this practice, to which want of success in many cases is no doubt to be attributed. Although the returning fluid is found to accumulate above the annular incision, yet the ascending sap flows along the albumen into the buds with nearly as much rapidity as ever, so that the accumulation is but imperfectly produced.—On this account, the second practice, of *bending branches downward*, is found to be attended with more certain consequences.—

The effect of turning the branches of a tree from their natural position, to a pendulous or a horizontal one, is to impede both the ascent and descent of fluids, in a gradual but certain manner. The tissue of which branches is composed is certainly *feuneable* to fluids in every direction; and there can be no doubt that the vital action of the vessels of a plant is performed both in the natural and in an inverted position. So long as that direct direction of the branches which is natural to them is exactly maintained, the flow of their fluids, being subject to no interruptions, will take place in the freest possible manner; but the moment this natural direction is deviated from, the vessels become more or less compressed, their action is impeded, and finally, if the inversion is perfect, it becomes so slow that an accumulation of the profuse juices necessarily takes place through every part of the system. (d)

One of the objects of *training* is to produce the same effect. Branches are bent more or less from their natural erect position; their motion, in consequence of the action of wind upon them, which is known to facilitate the movement of the fluids, is totally destroyed; and hence arises the accumulation of proper juice which is necessary to their fertility. Nor is the *influence of the stock* of an essentially different nature. In proportion as the scion and stock approach each other closely in constitution, the less effect is produced by the latter; and, on the contrary, in proportion to the constitutional difference between the stock and scion, is the effect of the former important.—Thus, when pears are grafted or budded on the wild species, apples upon crabs, plums upon plums, and peaches upon peaches or almonds, the scion is, in regard to fertility, exactly in the same state as if it had not been grafted at all. While, on the other hand, a great increase of fertility is the result of grafting pears upon quinces peaches upon plums, apples upon white thorn, and the like. In these latter cases, the food absorbed from the earth by the root of the stock, is communicated slowly and unwillingly to the scion; under no circumstances is the communication between the one and the other as free and perfect as if their natures had been more nearly the same; the sap is impeded in its ascent, and the proper juices are impeded in their descent, whence arises that accumulation of secretion which is sure to be attended by increased fertility. No other influence than this can be exercised by the scion upon the stock. Those who fancy that the contrary takes place—that the quince, for instance, communicates some portion 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 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. (e)

(a) Transplanting, and diminishing the system of roots, have also, by lessening the flow of sap, a tendency to induce fruit buds. A sizeable tree often shows blossoms the second year after

being transplanted, though subsequently it may not bear for some years. J. B.

(b) Knight's opinion in regard to the formation of wood and fruit buds, is this: That the natural efforts of the mother tree are directed, 1. to the nourishment and perfection of her progeny, the fruit; 2. to the production of new wood buds, essential to the elaboration of food the coming year; and (these labors being finished) 3. to the production of fruit buds for another crop. But as our seasons do not afford time to perfect all these labors, it happens that many varieties, particularly those which produce great crops, and carry their fruit late, produce fruit only every other year; and hence, too, varieties brought from a higher latitude, where the seasons are longer, as the Siberian crab, and the process of vegetable development more rapid, become in warmer climates, annual bearers. The varieties that ripen their fruits early, as most of the cherries, plums, &c. produce fruit every year; except that when the crop is heavy, a barren year, and often the death of the tree succeeds. J. B.

(c) I dislike this method. It is robbing one part of the tree of its food to pamper a pet branch. Several branches of the plum, experimented upon, died the following year; and branches of the apple broke off with the weight of fruit. J. B.

(d) These axioms in vegetable physiology will find a confirmation in our orchards and gardens. The pendulous and horizontal branches will be found to abound most in blossoms, and others much in the ratio of their departure from an upright position—those growing erect producing the last. Hence a crooked tree (particularly the apple) bears better than a straight tree; and a flat spreading top is more beautiful than a tall pyramidal one. Hence too the practice of nurserymen, of removing the centre shoot of the apple, when it has attained a sufficient height to form a head. J. B.

(e) In the cultivation of the pear in the London and Edinburgh Horticultural Gardens, advantage is taken of both of these last methods, for a threefold purpose, of inducing precocity and fruitfulness, and of saving ground. Such of this fruit as takes freely, is worked upon the quince, and trained *en quenouille*, that is, the branches, which are suffered to grow low, are thinned out, and those left bent down so as to assume the form of a distaff, and there fastened. Trained in this way trees are planted four feet apart; and the product of a given area of ground is said to be greater, from dwarfs, in this way, than from standards, at the usual distance of planting.

After all, it would seem to be a law of nature, that the food of the young plant, as well as of the young animal, shall go exclusively to enlarge and develop the individual, until it has attained to natural puberty, and that the contrivances of art to counteract this law, in inducing precocity, or unnatural fruitfulness, shortens the period of their existence. This also seems to be the tendency of very high feeding and very rich manuring. Temperance is as essential to the vegetable as the animal. The great art of managing plants is to conform them to their natural soil, temperature and habits. The practice which I would urge, from the consideration of the preceding facts, is, that men should plant both dwarf and standard trees—the first for themselves and the last for their posterity. J. B.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

I had just purchased Webster's American Dictionary abridged, price six dollars, when I took up a newspaper which referred to some strictures on this work, made separately by A. B. Johnson and Lyman Cobb.

I laid down the newspaper,—felt that I had been too hasty in making the purchase,—and wished that the Dictionary was again on the bookseller's shelf, and that the six dollars were safe in my pocket-book.

On reaching home, I was presented, from a scrap book, with the following article: "Orthography. A writer in the Catskill Recorder has been at considerable pains to make up the following paragraph, to exhibit Mr. Webster's style of spelling.

"The suzeran remedy for unpopularity is to cloke your own errors; and if you procede stedly, and inlist the admirers of pretense you may make even a nuisance tolerable.

His clack is like a plov that overturns all your attempts to reply, and you can get no furlow from his service; even if you have the heudake to kill, not a crum of comfort can you get from him."

This was bad enough; but the Irish say, "Fair play is a jewel," and I determined to examine for myself. On turning to the Dictionary, I found those objectionable words arranged in the octavo edition as follows:

sovereign } proceed } steady } nuisance } succeed }
suzeran } procede } stedly } nuisance } succede }
feather } catastrophe } chiuist } thumb } ribbon }
fether } catastrophe } chemist } thum } ribin }

In the above cases, the alteration proposed is modestly placed below the word as it is commonly spelled, and occurs in no other place, so that no inconvenience can accrue to the reader.

The Catskill writer by suppressing a part of the circumstances is therefore, an unfair witness; unless indeed, the arrangement and orthography of these words, differ in the quarto edition, which is not now before me.

It is also to be noticed that Webster has not been betrayed into the proposed alterations, by a desire to write these words as they are pronounced, and thus destroy all the etymological landmarks of the language,—but to correct those departures from the true spelling of the primitive words which were made in more modern but barbarous ages, when every pedant was ambitious to fortify his writing by a redundancy of letters.

It proceeds from the Latin procedo stedly - Saxon stedig pretense - Latin pratensus. Within the last century expence has been changed to expense, from the Latin expensum. succede from the Latin succedo

tarif - French tarif sluse - Danish sluse tung - Saxon tung fether - Saxon fetter skain - French esaigne outlas - French outelas thum - Saxon thuma ribin - Welsh ribin lether - Saxon lether benum - Saxon benumen crum - Saxon cruma

Numerous as are the words which this Dictionary contains, I observe some omissions which ought to be supplied. For oviposition and ovipositing I give SAY, and KIRBY and SPENCE as authorities; and for spathose PHILLIPS and CLEVELAND—but I have had little time to search for omissions.

Massacer has been proposed instead of Massacre. I dislike this innovation, and every other that requires c followed by e to sound like k.

The best thing I can say of the claim preferred by A. B. Johnson in favor of his namesake, is that it is singular. From a Dictionary we want the definitions of such words as are used, whether classical or not; and that author who would refer to Johnson's Dictionary rather than to the Rambler or Idler to learn whether a word might be admitted into elegant composition, had better burn his pen and spill his ink.

On the whole I am well pleased with Webster's (and Worcester's) Dictionary, and am fully and entirely satisfied that my six dollars were well laid out. Yet I am not prejudiced in favor of Noah Webster. He has shown a want of taste in introducing his strictures on the late Lindley Murray into his quarto edition, and as the charges are utterly unfounded, I regret that so enduring a record of them has been made.

* With some exceptions such as nuisance from the French nuisance, picteresk from the French pittoresque, &c. About sixteen thousand more than in any other. It also contains between thirty and forty thousand definitions not found in any similar work.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

THE MILITIA.

MR. EDITOR—I have noticed several elaborate attempts by a writer in your paper, to induce a belief, that the abolition of our Militia System, is necessary and proper. His theory and arguments are plausible; but facts, stubborn facts, are worth all the theories in the Universe.

The Greeks and Romans were convinced by their demagogues, that it was an unnecessary waste of time, and too toilsome to go on with the martial exercises of their ancestors; and the consequence has been, that the Greeks have groaned under the bondage of the Turks for four hundred years, and the other were overrun and nearly exterminated by hordes of barbarians.

It is easy to convince the unreflecting in time of peace, that no danger is near, and that it is unnecessary to guard against anarchy, insurrections, usurpation, or foreign aggression. So, in those ancient republics, danger from those sources in the height of their prosperity appeared more remote than it now does to us; yet the false theories of sophists and religious enthusiasts were not listened to, till centuries after the establishment of those Republics.

Officers of experience, of from twenty to thirty years, who met at the military convention at Utica, last winter, allege that any less service than now exists, would prove the utter destruction of the militia system.

Officers of experience, of from twenty to thirty years, who met at the military convention at Utica, last winter, allege that any less service than now exists, would prove the utter destruction of the militia system. Yet we see daily attempts in the papers, to induce a more lax system than the present, and to convince us that all that is necessary is to have arms, and that company and regimental trainings are useless.

ican, innocent and useful, than horse races, bull fights, festivals and shows, &c., that are substituted in monarchies as recreations from the labor of their masters. No, the intelligent American militiaman despises the proffered aid of those who have done little or no duty, and who are so ready with their help to rid him of it. He knows that if he parts with the organization and physical ability to assert his rights, they would like many other nations, soon vanish as a shadow. He has seen his brethren in arms at Platsburg, at Erie, at Baltimore, New Orleans, and other places, save our regular armies, and preserve the character of our country, in repelling a foreign foe. He has read of the spirit displayed by our militia in the Revolutionary war, at Bunker Hill, at Bennington, at Saratoga, and throughout that momentous struggle. He has lately witnessed the desolating effects of a few regulars led by unprincipled officers among the South American Republics, when they had no organized militia to check their career, or preserve the liberties of the people. He has admired the wisdom of the French Liberals, who by an organization of the militia or National Guard, have saved that fine country from the horrors which the enemies of all order as heretofore, would have involved it. And he would advise all those who think our militia system too burthensome, instead of endeavoring to undermine this pillar which our ancestors have placed for the support of our Liberties, to quit this for some other country where they have no such burthens to bear. A MILITIAMAN.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. XII.

On the choice of suitable Land for Farming

MR. FLEET—The remark will, at first view, strike most persons as a kind of contradiction in terms, that the very richest land, is not that on which Farmers have the best success, and yet nothing is more certain. The first quality of land, is generally considered to be river alluvion; next to this, the richest upland, such as a fat and tenacious loam; then a sandy loam, or sand and clay; and finally a dry gravel. Of all these descriptions of soil, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, the last is that on which we generally find the best Farmers, not only, but the most successful Farming. I have traversed most parts of the United States, from Maine to North Carolina, and between the great western Lakes and the Atlantic, and have every where seen proof of the correctness of these remarks. The first choice of land in the settlement of every new country, taking the qualities as designated above, is always in the numerical order, as they stand; and the 4th, after some 20 to 50 years, always becomes, except in some very rare cases of river alluvion, the first, and the whole order is reversed! There may be particular exceptions, but as a general remark, the above observations will be found, on the strictest examination, to be sanctioned by general facts. Such was the case, in the early history of the settlement of this continent, such it has been, in every part of the country, and such it still is, as settlements advance, every where. One generation succeeds another, he second invariably adopting different views from the first, if continuing to reside on the same land; and yet all others, all

of those who are uninstructed by personal experience and observation, or very nearly all, advance to the wilds with the old fashioned errors of opinion! Were we to omit taking into consideration the grounds of this mistake, the general perseverance in it, would seem to imply a strange want of prudent foresight, or even a want of common understanding. Let us examine this matter a little, for it is one of very general importance.

Lands in a state of nature, wild lands, to which so large a proportion of the young men resort, for future Farms, if clothed with timber, forest trees, present very delusive appearances, such, exactly, as would be likely to mislead the judgment. Excepting only the river alluvion, universally sought as of the first quality, almost without looking at the soil, the three other qualities are found, the second and third, covered with a thick deposit of vegetable matter, leaves, partly decayed, 'soft as an under bed,' 'black as my shoe.' Such is the surface. On tearing up some handfuls of the ground, this is well bleakened of course, and little is thought of looking for the sub-soil, as those invariably do, who have once been deceived by black muck, and these soft beds of leaves. Brooks are plenty, in such woods though they will be scarce, on the same land, when opened to the sun, and the blankets and bed of leaves are removed, so as to dry the surface of the ground.

On the 4th quality of land, the dry and warm gravel, there is none of this great store of slowly rotting leaves, because they rot rapidly, and fires often burn them up, the land being dry; and brooks, and springs, are even more scarce than they will be when the woods are destroyed. The ground, having its surface uncovered, and the woods generally more open, presents an appearance of nakedness, especially after having passed over black muck lands, shrouded in leaves. With an allowance for the far greater frequency of fires, to burn off the leaves, and to destroy much of the growth of wood, keeping the woods more open, this land is condemned for barrenness, and the land of muck is chosen, all blanketed and carpeted with leaves. We may, on reading this, admitting it to be a true and faithful outline or delineation, all agree that we would act more wisely, and yet 99 in a hundred of us, uninstructed by experience, would probably choose the carpeted land, as 99 in a hundred have done before, in all parts of the United States. I would not, and did not, but my Father did, much to his regret, and I had the benefit of his experience, as well as my own, having been born and bred on one of those carpeted Farms.

Land, that is cold and wet, may bear immense growths of trees, as of the elm, ash, basswood, birch, beech, maple and hemlock; and having a very thick shade, the ground will be cold, and wet, and the leaves must, of course, decay very slowly. Hence the carpeting, which is invariably, a sure indication of either cold, or wet land, or of both. If of both, it never will make a farm for grain; and grass, for pasture, and for hay, which grows on such land, is always very inferior in richness, to that grown on land that is warm and dry. The difference is very great. The most nutritious grass, grows only where the land is so dry, and warm, that it must be sown frequently with seed, in

order to keep up the sward. This is what I call a *medium soil*, good, alike for grass and grain, on which I should no more expect crops of grass, except from seed, than of grain. One acre of such ground, in pasture, or meadow, will keep as much stock as one and a half, or even two, or three, of your black muck cold and wet grass land. The appearance, to be sure, in pasture, will be very different. The grass may be very long, in your wet, cold land pasture, but very poor feed; in the other, it will be far more nutritious, short and sweet, like a well told story.

With land that is dry and warm, the good Husbandman, may always succeed in getting good crops. He may even make the soil as fertile as that of the very richest of land, and far more sure in its crops. Good Husbandry, constantly enriches the soil. But it is almost impossible to do this, with land naturally cold, and wet. It has not warmth enough, of temperament, to be sensitive to kind treatment, but is like some men, so phlegmatic, as to offer no principle of life to act upon. Heat, and cold, are always antipodes. You can never, by the utmost kindness, overcome natural antipathies.—The very cause of the muck, which misleads so many in the choice of lands, is a natural coldness in the soil, where leaves are *preserved from decay*, by cold, and by wet, not moisture, but an excess of wetness. Such lands, when cleared, will produce grain crops, while the muck lasts, and is rotting by the power of the sun, but is sterile, ever afterwards, unless covered with a new soil, made artificially and at more expense than the cost of warm and good land. This can be effected by trench-ploughing, under-draining, quick lime as a manure, bringing up the hard-pan, almost always the only sub-soil of mucky lands, but the cost is too great for any thing but experiment, and on a small scale. It will be done, when lands, from being scarce, shall be worth 50 dollars an acre, but that time is far distant.

This is a long story, Mr. Editor, as it will seem to those of your readers, if any such there be, who take no interest in knowing how to appreciate the different qualities of land, for Farming. I venture to say, however, that no topic yet embraced in these papers, is of more general interest, to your Agricultural and Horticultural readers, and that none of the Nos. will be more extensively and attentively read by them, particularly the Farmers, than this and the three next, which I mean to devote to the same subject.

I shall not attempt to speak of soils of all descriptions, land of every quality, but dwell principally on the two leading characteristics, of *cold and wet land*, underlaid by *hard-pan*; and *warm and dry land*, properly the *medium soils*, however constituted, closing with some observations on good grazing and meadow land, for dairy and stock Farms.

Sept. 16, 1831.

From the New-England Farmer.

MR. COBB'S MANUAL.

We have been favored with a small treatise entitled 'A Manual containing information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable directions for the culture of silk, in three parts. By J. H. Cobb, A. M. Published by direction of his excellency Gov. LINCOLN, agreeably to a resolve of the Commonwealth. Otestens hujus muneris

usum. Vida in Bombyx. Boston. Carter, Hend e and Babcock.

This Treatise is introduced by an able report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, of which Mr. Abel Wheeler was Chairman (published in N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. page 262) and a resolve 'That his excellency the Governor be requested to cause to be compiled and printed a concise MANUAL to contain the best information respecting the growth of the MULBERRY TREE, with suitable directions for the culture of SILK, and that this manual be distributed in suitable numbers in the city of Boston, and to every town in the Commonwealth.—That to defray the expense thus incurred he be authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars.'

The importance of the silk culture in a national point of view, as well as a useful and profitable pursuit of individual industry, is now so well, and so universally appreciated, that remarks on this head would be superfluous. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the indications of the claims of the treatise before us to confidence and patronage.

The author remarks in his preface that 'In preparing this manual he has been guided by the personal experience which he has had for several years in the culture of the mulberry tree, and rearing of silk worms in the state of Massachusetts.' He also gives a list of the works which he has made use of in compiling his manual, and subjoins the recommendation of Mr. Peter S. Du Ponceau, and Dr. Felix Pascalis. Mr. Du Ponceau observes that 'the works of foreign writers on the cultivation of mulberry trees and raising of silk worms, particularly in the latter, are by no means suited to the meridian of this country, and are rather calculated to discourage than instruct our farmers. You have with great propriety discarded their artificial heat, thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, and all these variety of troublesome methods, minute regulations and useless implements, which make the culture of silk a difficult and intricate science. I see no more difficulty in cultivating the mulberry than any other fruit tree: and the art of raising silk worms seems to reduce itself to a few simple rules easy of observance.—I know but of one European author who has had the courage to break through the fetters of habit and prejudice; and in a late work on the culture of silk, published in the German language at Vienna in 1829, adopted what I call the *American System*, the same which your manual recommends, and which in fact has been followed in this country for more than 70 years.' The author is the Chevalier Von Heint, an Austrian nobleman, the owner of large estates in the imperial dominions. He appears to have completely succeeded by following this simple American method, and he even ventured to raise silk worms on mulberry trees in the open air on the frontiers of Hungary, 44 deg. N. Lat.; and he assures us that he met with the same success.'

Dr. Pascalis observes 'I have read the work of Mr. Jonathan H. Cobb on the culture of silk, which is intended by him as a popular manual of instruction, and have been much pleased to find that it unites brevity with all the most important precepts required, in that valuable branch of domestic produce. It is also clear and lucid, and free

of all unnecessary details little to be called for within the short period of time necessary to make a silk crop. It is evident that Mr. Cobb has been for many years a practical culturist, and could also embrace the interesting cares of the filature, even farther than that of making marketable raw silk, which is not frequently attended to by the growers.'

'I conclude with observing that the work of Mr. Jonathan H. Cobb deserves the confidence of the public, and its circulation should be encouraged.'

ON RAISING GRAIN ON LIGHT SOILS.

Easton Pa. Nov. 3, 1831.

MR. SMITH:—A correspondent in your last "Farmer" wishes to be informed whether any thing has been done at raising grain on light sandy soils manured with marsh mud, plaster of Paris, or lime, and if so wishes a detail, &c. with the results. I will give him what has come under my observation. Some years since I bought a lot of land which contained 14 or 15 acres of river bottom of very light sandy soil—the rest upland, which was stony. The bottom being easier farmed, had been completely worn out by the tenants, who, under the former owner, had used it for years without any manure. The first year of my owning it I tried a part with 50 bushels of lime to the acre, put on in the spring after breaking it up for corn—it produced a good crop of corn and subsequently one of the best crops of winter grain in the township; it was then sown with clover and timothy, and plastered, (i. e. sown with ground gypsum) and produced me two tons of hay to the acre; I continued the same course of treatment on the whole flat, with equal success, adding to the lime as much stable manure as we had made on the lot. It may be proper to say that perhaps previous to my owning it, the lot had never had a bushel of plaster sown on it, and perhaps never had been limed or manured to any extent, and that when broken up after I got it, I caused it to be ploughed very deep; deep ploughing answers very well except on stiff clay soils. The crops of this part of the world have been greatly improved within the last ten or fifteen years by the use of lime as a manure. For a time after the introduction of gypsum, many of our farmers relied on it, and clover alone; other manures were neglected, and although much good was done by the introduction of clover, yet the process of cropping exhausted the land, and gypsum, which I believe is only a *stimulus*, ceased to produce any beneficial effects on the lands. Recourse was then had to lime; that has been successfully continued ever since, and our millers inform me that the result has been an increase of at least 50 per cent. in the quantity of grain produced in the same district of country. Lime, I believe, operates as a manure by its caustic properties neutralizing the acids in the soil. I have also observed, when several years have elapsed without the application of gypsum, that on renewing it its effects are again very manifest, especially in the grass crops. In the little farming I have recently done I have combined the application of stable manure and lime, and when I manure, I do it in earnest and it pays well. On an out lot of five acres near this borough, which had been suffered to become exhausted because the former owner said he could not afford to buy lime and manure, he was unable to raise

wheat, and the grass crop was very indifferent. I broke it up early in the summer—put on it 250 bushels of lime, and 14 horses loads of manure, gave it three ploughings and sowed white wheat. The next season I got 51 bushels of wheat to the acre; I sowed clover and timothy among the wheat. I sold the crop of grass standing the next season for \$10, and got \$10 for the fall pasturage; this year I made upwards of ten tons of hay off it, and have again gotten \$10 for the fall pasturage.

The effect of lime is visible for a greater or less length of time according to the nature of the soil. I have seen it distinctly visible twelve years after it had been applied.

In this country it is generally put on after the land is ploughed, and then harrowed and ploughed in. If the season be not too dry its beneficial effects will be visible in the summer crop following its application in the spring. But if land be limed for the summer crop and a dry summer succeed, it sometimes injures that crop that season, although its beneficial effects will be seen the next and succeeding years; lime never is fully felt in its effects until a winter has passed after its application. On poor or thin land I think an application of the lime on the surface or sod in the fall the most advisable; spread it and let it lie till spring. I think any land will bear 40 bushels to the acre thus applied, and that the difference of the corn crop the next season will nearly if not quite pay the price of the lime, if it can be procured at a reasonable price.—*Am. Farmer.*

Strange Affection.—A foxhound bitch the property of Mr. A. Thornton, of Caroline county, Va. was in, last spring, at the death of a she-fox. Soon after, she was found baying at a hollow tree, which being cut open, was found to have been the den of the she-fox, and to contain seven fox whelps, quite young. On being taken out, the hound bitch coiled herself about them, and eagerly gave them suck. Her own pups were put with a foster mother, and she, with maternal care, nursed the young foxes, on the farm, where there were several other dogs, and where they remained unmolested, until fit to wean. They were then put in the neighboring wood, but persisted in returning occasionally to the hollow tree, where, true to their nature, they depredated on the poultry yard until it became necessary to destroy them. Many are the morals that might be drawn from this incident, which is *no fable*. No virtue more beautiful than offering shelter to the fatherless—the more striking, when exercised in despite of country and family prejudices. But the conduct of the fox shows how far beyond the force of education is that of nature! Is it not so with some animals that are not *feræ natura*?—*American Truf Reg.*

On Friday evening last, a colored woman, by the name of Eliza Freeman, was committed to jail in Mount Holly, N. J. on a charge of murdering her husband, David Freeman, the preceding night, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Lower Canada.—The census of Lower Canada shows a population of near 500,000 souls.

From the Alabama Intelligencer.

Alabama Madeira Wine, &c.—We acknowledge the receipt from our esteemed and enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Cornelie Roudet, of three bottles of Wine, two of last year's vintage, and one of the present; and also, of some choice and valuable specimens of fruits, such as Pears, Pomegranates, & Quinces, products of his vineyard, in Green county. The wine, which is designated the *Alabama Madeira*, is pronounced by good judges to be of an excellent quality, and only requires age to render its flavor equal to the choicest imported Madeira. In making this wine, Mr. R. informs us, he found it necessary to depart in some measure from the established European theory; but the process has been obtained from repeated practical experiments, calculated for, and adapted to, the grapes of our own climates.

Much doubt has been entertained, whether the pear and apple could be brought to any degree of perfection in a southern latitude; and at the commencement of the undertaking, doubts were entertained by Mr. R. himself of their ultimate success. He was of opinion that the fruit would be stony, and the peel of a rough and coarse nature; but his experiments have furnished incontrovertible evidence that with proper management they may be brought to the highest degree of perfection. They are of the species known as the fall bergamot, the product of the third year since the trees were planted. In point of size (some being twelve inches in circumference) they far surpass the European growth, or those of the Northern States in our own country; and it is said the climate and soil of Alabama is so well adapted to their own growth, that the quality of the fruit has been greatly improved. We learn from Mr. Roudet that he has at present thirty different kinds of the pear in a high state of cultivation; among which are the one above described, the Butter Pear, the Rosselin, Seckel, &c. The Pomegranates are supposed to be equal to those of the West Indies and Spain. The quinces are very fine and large, measuring 13 inches in circumference.

It is a well known fact that the soil and climate of our State is peculiarly adapted to the production of almost every thing which can contribute to the wants of man. Not only the comforts, but the luxuries of life can be obtained in the richest profusion by bestowing a little attention to their culture; and we are confident that, if the impulse were once given, instead of a continued prospect of wide spread cotton fields, we should then behold the scene interspersed and enlivened with beautiful vineyards and orchards.

Second crop of Apples and third crop of Blossoms!—We have before us a second crop of Apples and a third crop of Blossoms, taken from an Apple Tree in Cumberland, R. I. on land formerly belonging to Stephen Cook of Mendon, Mass. The tree after bearing and bringing to maturity

one crop, blossomed the second time, during the second week in September, as full as trees generally do in the Spring. Some of the Apples when the frost checked their growth measured over three inches in circumference, but they are generally of the size of full grown crab apples. What is still more remarkable is, that the tree blossomed for the *third time* about the second week in November. Some of the last crop of blossoms were brought into this office.—The apples and blossoms were brought to this town by David Aldrich, Esq. of Cumberland who offers to produce evidence of the truth of the above. Josiah F. Fish, Esq. of Wrentham, collected some of the apples and blossoms, and a number of others have evidence of the fact. The apples were the common pearmain.—*R. I. Amer.*

[From the Juvenile Forget Me Not.]

EVENING PRAYER—A GIRL PRAYING.

Alone, alone!—no other face

Wears kindred smile, or kindred line;

And yet they say my mother's eyes—

They say my father's brow is mine;

And either had rejoiced to see

The other's likeness in my face;

But now it is a stranger's eye

That finds some long-forgotten trace,

I heard them name my father's death,

His home and tomb alike the woe;

And I was early taught to weep

Beside my youthful mother's grave.

I wish I could recall one look—

But only one familiar tone:

If I had aught of memory,

I should not feel so all alone.

My heart is gone beyond the grave,

In search of love I cannot find,

Till I could fancy soothing words

Are whispered by the evening wind.

I gaze upon the watching stars,

So clear, so beautiful above,

Till I could dream they looked on me

With something of an answering love.

My mother, does thy gentle eye

Look from those distant stars on me?

Or does the wind at evening bear

A message to thy child from thee?

Dost thou pine for me, as I pine

Again a parent's love to share?

I often kneel beside thy grave,

And pray to be a sleeper there.

The vesper bell!—'tis eventide;

I will not weep, but I will pray—

God of the fatherless, 'tis Thon

Alone can be the orphan's stay!

Earth's meaneast flower, Heaven's mightiest star,

Are equal in their Maker's love,

And I can say, Thy will be done,

With eyes that fix their hope above.

An Indiana Editor says, that radishes have been left at his office somewhat larger than a man's leg. We wonder how large the Editor's leg can be. We presume him to be a relative of the gentleman, to whom a pedlar once offered a couple of candel moulds to serve him as a pair of boots.—*Louisville Journal.*

PATENT ZINC HOLLOW-WARE,
MANUFACTURED by John Westfield & Co., No. 163, Mott street, New-York.
ROSSITER & KNOX, No. 3, Buffalo street, Rochester, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above ware, are now receiving an additional supply, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers' price.

This ware will be found not materially to exceed in price Tin and Iron; yet as durable as Iron, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, not containing in itself, nor forming with the materials cooked in it, any deleterious properties, as do Copper, Brass or Lead.

Zinc Kettles, for cooking Rice, Hominy, and all kinds Sweet Meats, will be found well adapted, neither discoloring, nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; for these purposes, and to avoid the corrosions of Copper, Brass and Lead, it will long be substituted for these metals.

Zinc Pans for the Dairy, will be found an object worthy of attention from the following considerations; that Milk in Zinc Pans of the same size, will produce from 20 to 25 per cent more cream or butter, and that of superior flavor; will keep milk sweet longer by a number of hours, affording the cream more time, besides its chymical effect, to separate from the milk, (for this reason, cream from those pans will not admit of being churned as soon as that from other pans, in as much as no cream should be churned till it is soured,) and greatly outlast any pans in use.

Zinc Jars and Firkins for preserving butter sweet for family use, possess equally superior advantage for butter, as do the pans for milk. Experiment and results safely warrant the above statement; and the orders of wholesale and retailing merchants as well as those of families and large dairies daily supplying from different parts of the country, are the consequence of successful results in the use of this ware.

Zinc ware is cleansed with Brick Dust, with Soap and Sand, or with Hot Ashes.

NOTICE.—Letters patent for manufacturing these articles exclusively by the subscribers, having been obtained, we would advise the Public against any encroachment of the Patent Right;—and the person who shall give information of any violation of this Patent Right, will be liberally rewarded, by JOHN WESTFIELD & CO.

The following recommendation from the proprietor of one of the largest houses of Refreshment in the United States, must be perfectly satisfactory as respects the utility and advantage of using the Zinc Hollow Ware

To J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen, I have for some time past, in my establishment, made use of your Hollow Ware, manufactured from Zinc, and I have no hesitation in saying that they completely answer my expectations, being fully as durable as iron or copper, and not as easily corroded by rust, giving the articles cooked in them no unpleasant taste, and being more beautiful in appearance, and much more easily cleaned than utensils manufactured from any other metal at present made use of in cooking apparatus. I with pleasure recommend them for general use, and have no doubt that whoever will give them a fair trial will find that they fully answer his expectations.

STEPHEN HOLT.

We have also received the following recommendation from Dr. A. G. Hull

J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—With great pleasure I can assure you of my entire satisfaction, as to the superiority of your Zinc Hollow Ware, for the purposes of the Dairy and Kitchen.

The perfect preservation of Milk in my Dairy during the warmest days of the past season, induces me to give you a decided preference to any others previously used, and recommend them as a happy combination of neatness and durability. Yours, &c. A. G. HULL, 132 Fulton street, New-York.

Comstock's Elements of Chemistry, IN which the recent discoveries in the science are included, and its doctrines familiarly explained: illustrated by numerous engravings, and designed for the use of schools and academies. OF 18 For sale by HOYT, PORTER & CO.

THE GENTLE FARMER.

VOL. I.

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N. GOODSSELL, EDITOR

THE VINE.

Many of the farmers of the United States, and also of Upper Canada, are discouraged concerning the cultivation of the Grape, being under the impression, that they are in a more northern latitude than those parts of France where the grape and vine are made the staple productions of the country. As it is not to be supposed that every young farmer is provided with maps of Europe, or that he is so familiar with the geography of different countries, that their location in regard to latitude, is recognised on hearing them named, we will make some comparison between some of the vine-growing departments of France, and corresponding latitudes in America.

France is located between the 42d and 51st degrees of north latitude, and between the 7th degree of west, and 5th degree of east longitude, from London. It is divided into eighty-eight departments, corresponding somewhat in extent to our counties. The south of France corresponds in latitude with the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, and her northern boundaries extend to a latitude that would not only include every part of the United States north of Pennsylvania, but the most of Upper Canada also. But the northern boundaries of France, are not the northern boundaries of the cultivation of the grape. The wines of Moselle are celebrated in Europe, and those made in the neighborhood of Coblenz, situated upon the Rhine, between the fiftieth and fifty-first degrees of north latitude, are considered excellent.

In judging of the temperature of a country, latitude is not only to be attended to, but the altitude or its height above the level of the sea; 600 feet altitude being considered equal to one degree of latitude, and the difference in the mean temperature of the same latitude, either in Europe and America, is supposed to be ten degrees in favor of Europe. But the mean temperature of a country does not determine what vegetables may be successfully cultivated in it; for although our winters in the state of New-York are colder than in the south of France, yet our summers are much warmer; therefore, the temperature of the summer, which is important to the successful cultivation of the grape, should be compared by the growth of other plants. If we take Indian corn for example, we shall find that the grape is cultivated three hundred miles farther north than corn will perfect itself, and as that is cultivated to the northern boundaries of the United States, and also in the Canadas, it will be difficult to define the northern boundaries of the cultivation of the grape, in America. We were told by a gentleman at Montreal, that grapes ripened well in his garden, but that they needed covering in the winter: this is practiced in many vineyards in Switzerland, and in the north of France. Having these data, and knowing the difference of latitude and altitude, we shall be enabled to make more accurate calculations than we should otherwise

There is a great variety in regard to elevation in different parts of France. On the south and west she is bounded by the shores of the Atlantic, and on the south-east by those of the Mediterranean. Although a part of the southern boundary is the chain of the Pyrenees, which divides France from Spain, yet these are abrupt, and do not extend far into the country, so that France may be considered a vast inclined plane, rising from a level of the sea on the west, to the summits of the Alps on the east, which may be considered its eastern boundary. Some idea may be formed of the elevation of that part denominated *Franche Comte*, lying mostly between the forty-seventh and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude; when we consider it is there that the following rivers take their rise, viz. the Rhine, which after running in a northerly direction more than three hundred miles, takes a westerly course, and empties itself near Rotterdam. The Seine takes a northwesterly course, and after passing through Paris, empties itself at Havre de Grace, more than three hundred miles from its source. The Loire, after a westerly course of five hundred miles, empties itself at Nantes, and the Rhone running nearly south for more than three hundred miles, puts into the Mediterranean, near Marseilles. The height of some of the mountains, in the neighborhood of *Franche Comte*, is so great, that they are capped with perpetual snow, and are found to be 6300 feet above the level of the sea. It is in this elevated part of France, that the celebrated champagne wines are manufactured. In the department of Marne (so named from a stone called Marne, which is dug out of the earth and used as a manure) which crosses the 49th degree of latitude, about fifty-three thousand acres of land are covered with vineyards, which produce on an average about seventeen millions of gallons of wine, annually, worth about five and an half millions of dollars; and the total amount of wine manufactured in France yearly, is valued at three hundred millions of dollars. It may be said by some that the winters in the north of France are not so long or severe as in the United States in the same latitude, and of course their summers are longer than ours. In looking over a work published in 1826, by Dupour, a Swiss Vigner, who emigrated to this country, we find some data by which we may compare the precocity of vegetation, in the different countries. Under date of 2d July, 1816, we find the following as taken from his journal. "We continued to descend the Rhone with great rapidity. We are passing Cateroties, where a very renowned wine is made. — the season having been this year extraordinarily late; the grapes being only now in bloom about Lyons." Lyons is about three degrees and an half south of the department of Marne. In looking over our Floral calendar for June 7th, contained in 23d No. vol. I. page 179, we find the following: "Roses, Lillies, Pinks, and Grapes are now in flower in the gardens."—By this it seems there was a difference of about thirty days between the flowering of grapes in Lyons, 1816, and those of Rochester, 1831. Now if we allow that season to have been three weeks later than usual, which all will acknowledge would make the season, as the author

observes, "extraordinarily late," there would be left one week in favor of Rochester for early vegetation.

Another argument in our favor as to the certainty of cultivating grapes with success, is, that we have native grapes which are perfectly hardy, and are greater bearers than the European grapes, and which are found to possess the necessary qualities for making good wine.

The greatest obstacle which will be met with in the cultivation of grapes, for making wine, or rather in the sale of wine after it is made, is, that there is a set of men among us, who may justly be termed wine bibbers, and who claim the right of giving character to every kind of wine offered to the public. Many of these have been wine tasters for a long time, and have accustomed themselves to drink Old Madeira, which is a mixture of wine and Brandy: to such, after having drank strong Madeira, pure wines, of whatever quality they are, will taste insipid, and would be condemned, as old Madeira would in wine countries, or in this, by those who have never been in the habit of using strong drink.

But it should be remembered that wines in France and Spain, are not used for promoting intoxication, but to allay thirst and promote health; and for these purposes they are evidently better calculated than strong beer, cider, or alcohol and water. Mr. Prince concludes his preface to his *History of the Vine*, in the following manner.— "Already, for years, has the vine been most successfully cultivated on the Rhine; and in latitude 50° the most choice Rhensish wines are made.— Recent accounts tell us of Vineyards having been established in the more northern parts of Germany, and in high latitudes in Russia; and the Swiss have been for a course of years, most plentifully supplied with wine from their own soil.— Shall then America alone be debarred from this, one of the bountiful gifts of nature? Shall a country possessing every variety of climate which is combined in all the wine countries of Europe, and extending through all the degrees of latitude which are there deemed the most general to its growth and produce, be said to be totally inappropriate to its success? Shall it be said that a plant which culture has accommodated to almost every clime to which it has been introduced, can find no spot whereon to flourish, in a country extending from the 25th to the 47th degree of latitude; and that we can boast of no such congenial soil in an empire, whose bounds are the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico, and whose settlements already extend from the Atlantic to the sources of the Missouri? It is high time such delusions of blinded theorists, should give way to the lights of reason, and of judgment, and that the culture of the vine, to every variety of which we have a soil and climate suitable to offer, should assume that importance to which it has already attained, in countries possessing comparatively few advantages. Let then the beams of intelligence, which are imparting so much benefit to mankind by their wide diffusion, disperse these clouds of ignorance and error, from the enlightened Horticulturists of the American Republic."

CORN PLOUGH.

We observed in front of one of our hard ware stores in this village, a few days since, an instrument for weeding corn called a *shovel plough*; which is an improvement on the article of the same name, (much used by the farmers for some years past.) It combines the advantages of a *receiving* plough, with that of a *hilling* plough, by the simple contrivance of a *portable double mould board*; which may be removed, and replaced in a half minute at any time. The whole apparatus appears well constructed, strong and simple in all its parts, and cannot fail of being a *desideratum* of no small import to the corn and potato grower, nurseryman, vigneron, &c. It can be seen at the store of Messrs. Allcott, Watts and Langworthy, who we understand will have them for sale, early in the next season. *

CORN CROP.

It is a subject of general remark by intelligent farmers from the east, that our farmers, particularly those of the Genesee Country, pay but little attention to the *corn crop*; and we have often admired ourselves, that so little account is made of so important an item in the system of good husbandry, as is generally manifested throughout this whole western wheat growing region.

It may be a fact, that a bushel of wheat is raised easier than a bushel of corn; nevertheless, that bushel of corn may be made, when the wheat crop needs no care, and if the spare time is not employed, it is lost. An old proverb says, *half a loaf is better than no bread*; so is a *big Rhode Island Johnny cake* better than a *little wheaten loaf*. The wheat crop may be cut off with very brief notice, by insects, storms, rust, blast, and the thousand ills that [vegetable] life is heir to. The wise man says *there is a time for all things*, and the prudent and industrious farmer will always endeavor to so manage his time, and labor, as to have a seed time for every kind of crop, that the climate and his soil is congenial to; even those of almost seeming insignificance, as the Buckwheat, Peas, Beans and Turnip crop, &c.; which with his Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Potatoes, he makes to himself a rational garranty, against the ordinary casualties that often threaten destruction to the farmer's prospects,—and he has the consolation that nothing short of general devastation—nothing short of "war, pestilence and famine" in all his borders, can cut him short of the necessaries of life, and something to spare for market.

It is certainly good doctrine, that if a common laborer cannot get six shillings a day, he had better work for four shillings, than do nothing: the same principles will apply in all cases, where labor is an important item in the productive system. A bushel of wheat and a bushel of corn is worth more than a bushel of wheat alone. The industrious farmer will not stand idle because the second day cannot be as profitably employed as the first. *Many a little makes a muckle*, and the whole produce of the farm when averaged, will not fail when properly managed, to render a fair and generous profit for the investment.

On the same principle, sound and economical farmers, will cause to be made linen cloth, at a cost, counting labor at a fair price, of eighteen cents per yard: when cotton equally good, can be purchased with *cash* at eight cents: by which means, at least the eight cents are saved, as other-

ways, the laborers probably would have been lost in the final summing up of productive industry. *

LIFE PRESERVER.

From late London papers it appears that experiments have been made there, to test the efficacy of a sheet of canvass, when stretched, for receiving people from upper stories of buildings when on fire, which are said to have proved beyond a doubt, that of all inventions for that purpose, the canvass is the most safe as well as the most simple. For the purpose of the experiment, a canvass sheet was prepared with loop holes in the edges, which served for receiving the hands of the assistants. Several people jumped from windows and roofs upon this sheet, without receiving the least injury. Now it may be well to remember this fact, and as it is not to be supposed that every house or neighborhood will be provided with a sheet of canvass, prepared expressly for this purpose, yet, we may expect that they have sheets of some kind, and as we Yankees find out many ways of simplifying things, why not stretch a number of sheets, or blankets either, by the corners, one above another, which would be equally efficacious as one of canvass, and might in most cases be readily procured.

PERCUSSION POWDER.

The best proportions for percussion priming for guns, is found to be 100 parts of oxymercurate of potash, 12 of sulphur, and 10 of charcoal, ground together while moist, and for the purpose of graining, pressed through small holes in the bottom of a cylinder, after which they are rolled and dried. Those intended for water proof are covered with an alcohol varnish. There are many advantages which such priming possesses over that of common powder; the charge in the gun is ignited sooner, and through a smaller aperture: and as this aperture is closed by the hammer, the quantity of powder within the barrel of the gun may be reduced one third, and communicate the same projectile force to the shot. Whether this priming is used in caps or in grains, it is not easily affected by moisture.

HATS.—The report of the committee, appointed by the friends of domestic industry, states, that the manufacture of hats, amounts, annually, to \$10,500,000, of which \$500,000 is exported. 8,000 men are daily employed, 7,000 boys and 3,000 women. That the money paid in wages is about \$1,200,000, which goes to support from 50 to 70,000 individuals. The American hats are better manufactured, and cheaper than the foreign article. A foreign hat is rarely seen in the United States. It is about 30 years since the first duty was laid on hats.

CAPS.—This article has greatly improved in its manufacture of late years. The American is far the neatest and most tasty article. There is one factory of caps in Albany, which employs daily, about 600 individuals, in dressing skins and making caps, and pays out rising of \$100,000 a year in wages. The amount made yearly in the United States, is estimated at from 4 to \$5,000,000.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL OPERATIONS AT ROCHESTER.—We have received the following estimate of the manufacturing and me-

chanical operations of our village, from an individual whose attention was drawn to the subject for a different object than publication in the news papers: he has, however, permitted us to use the information as we please, and we think that we cannot use a more forcible argument in favor of the prosperity of our place, than the publication of these facts, which may be confidently relied on. The individual procuring them, we believe, has no direct interest in the matter.

The schedule shows a judicious estimate of the money invested in the real estate, buildings & machinery, of the various manufacturing and mechanical establishments, and their produce per annum. The paragraph in relation to the business of Rochester the past year, is sufficiently explanatory:—

Factories, &c.	Investment.	Annual Amt.
Flouring Mills,	\$281,000	\$1,331,000
Cotton Goods,	50,000	30,000
Woollen do.,	70,000	112,000
Leather, &c.,	25,000	166,000
Iron Work,	24,000	46,000
Rifles, &c.	3,000	5,000
Soap & Candles,	6,000	45,000
Groceries, &c.,	21,000	32,800
Tobacco,	4,500	18,000
Pails, Sash, &c.,	2,500	12,000
Boat Building,	11,000	40,200
Linseed Oil,	3,000	4,000
Globe building factories,	10,000	15,000
	511,000	\$1,857,000

In addition to the above, it may not be improper here to mention, that the trade of this place in lumber, beef and pork, pot and pearl ashes, butter, cheese, lard, wool, consumed here and shipped; business done by the various transportation companies; building; &c., amount perhaps to more than half a million of dollars. There are also, about 100 wholesale and retail stores, (not including small retailers,) doing a safe and in many instances an extensive business in dry goods, clothing, hats, groceries, hardware, drugs, paints produce, tin, copper, sheet-iron, brass foundry, jewelry, &c. &c. We will not hazard a conjecture on the amount of business done in this way.

COMETS.—Two of these eccentric Heavenly bodies return the present year to their perihelion, (nearest possible distance from the sun.) These are Encke's, whose passage is the 6th of May, and Biela's, whose passage is on the 28th of November. Halley's periodical return will be in 1835.

There are about 130 comets which have had their elements computed, but the time of the revolution round the sun of only the above three are considered as known.

The periodical return of Encke's is 1212 days: that of Biela's, 2160 do. that of Halley's, about 76 years.

Encke's comet will be visible in South America—Biela's visible in all parts of N. America.

Some have feared that the eccentric movements of these bodies would, perhaps, come across the earth's orbit, and possibly affect the earth in their transit: but we believe the fears of such as had honestly entertained them, must vanish when the learned astronomer tells them that Biela's comet will be, at its nearest approach to this planet, 51,000,000 of miles off. The sun is 95,000,000 of miles from the earth.

SHEEP.—It appears from the returns made to the Valuation Committee, that there are 360,682 sheep in Massachusetts, and that each county owns of them as follows:

Berkshire, 99,253	Dukes, 11,602
Hampshire, 54,714	Barnstable, 10,868
Franklin, 46,273	Middlesex, 10,777
Worcester, 41,100	Essex, 9,200
Hampden, 31,320	Nantucket, 6,121
Bristol, 17,099	Norfolk, 3,639
Plymouth, 14,603	Suffolk 520

From the New-York Farmer.

CONVENTION

In the City of Albany, for the Organization of a State Agricultural Society.

SIR—In your paper of the 17th inst., I am pleased to observe renewed intimations of the expediency of organizing *State and County Agricultural Societies*. As this subject has been too little attended to amid the many associations having for their object the advancement of the Country's good, I hope some public spirited and experienced minds will revise and mature a sensible, practical and popular plan, which shall tend to concentrate some of the agricultural talent, experience and enterprise of this great State—we are behind the age and behind some of our sister States in our agriculture, while soil and facilities are such as offer every encouragement to the cultivator.

I am opposed to asking the State for any aid, whatever, for the support of an Agricultural Society, believing that there is sufficient public spirit in the community to maintain such an organization as is required, without any foreign assistance. As you have solicited correspondents to lend you their views on this subject, I will briefly state mine, that, it is highly expedient that a convention be held the present winter, in the City of Albany, being central, composed of individuals from the various counties of the State, engaged or interested in agriculture, whose business it shall be to form a State Agricultural Society. I therefore propose that such a Convention be announced in your paper, to take place at the City of Albany, on the *fourteenth day of February*, next, 1832.

Saratoga County, Dec. 1st, 1831.

REMARKS:—The above is from a very respectable source. We hope Editors in every county of the State will notice the day, and use their influence to have delegates sent to Albany. In some instances, perhaps it will be found expedient to appoint members of the Legislature to the Convention.

We should be pleased to have not only a "sensible, practical and popular plan," but hints and suggestions on the formation of State and County Societies.—*Ed.*

SYSTEM IN FARMING.—A system closely pursued, although it may not in all its parts be the best that could be devised, is attended with innumerable advantages. The conductor of the business, in this case, can never be under any dilemma in his proceedings. The overseers, and even the laborers, know what is to be done, and what they are capable of doing, in ordinary seasons. The force to be employed may be in due proportion to the work which is to be performed, and a reasonable and tolerably accurate estimate may be made of the product.

But when no plan is fixed, when direc-

tions flow from day to day, the business becomes a mere chaos, frequently shifting, and sometimes at a stand, for want of knowing what to do, or the manner of doing it. This is occasioned a waste of time, which is of more importance than is generally imagined.

"Nothing can so effectually obviate this evil, as an established system, made known to all who are actors in it, that all may be enabled thereby to do their parts to advantage. This gives ease to the principal, conductor of the business, and is more satisfactory to the persons who immediately overlook it, less harrassing to the laborers, as well as more beneficial to the employer."—[Washington's Agricultural Notes.

SAYINGS FOR FARMERS.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

1. Sloth like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, whilst the used key is always bright.
2. Dost thou love life? Then do not squander *time*, for that is the stuff life is made of.
3. The sleeping fox catches no poultry.
4. He that riseth late must trot all day and shall scarce overtake *his business* at night.
5. Early to bed and early to rise, Makes a man healthy, and wealthy, and wise.
6. He that lives upon hope will die fainting—industry need not *wish*.
7. There are no gains without pains.
8. At the working man's house hunger looks in, but never enters.
9. Plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell or keep.
10. One *to-day* is worth two *to-morrows*.
11. Handle your tools without mitten—saw cat in gloves catches no mice.
12. He that by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.
13. The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.
14. A little neglect may breed a great mischief—for want of a nail the shoe was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost.
15. A fat kitchen makes a lean will.
16. If you would be rich, think of *saving* as well as getting.
17. What maintains one vice would bring up two children.
18. Beware of *little* expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.
19. If you would know the want of money, go and try to borrow some—for he that goes borrowing goes a sorrowing.
20. Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.
21. Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.
22. Lying rides on debt's back.
23. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.
24. Creditors have better memories than debtors.
25. For age and want save what you may. No morning's sun lasts the whole day.
26. Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.
27. If you do not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.
28. He that hath a trade hath an estate: and he that hath a calling hath a place of

profit and honor. A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

'Knowledge for the People.'—Lilly and Wait, and Carter and Hendee, have just republished the fourth number of this delightful little work. It is devoted to zoology; the modes and habits of life of birds, explanations of the phenomena of their flight, migration, &c. We consider this one of the most popular and truly useful publications of the day. The following extract it taken from the present No.—*N. E. Farmer*.

Birds are extremely important creatures in the economy of Nature in general; although their immediate utility to mankind is infinitely less than that of mammifera.—They destroy innumerable insects; and the thoughtless extirpation of some birds, supposed to be noxious, as sparrows, crows, &c., in many districts, has generally given rise to an infinitely more prejudicial multiplication of vermin. Other birds destroy larger animals, as field-mice, snakes, frogs, lizards, or consume carrion. Many extirpate weeds. On the other hand, they assist the increase and propagation of animals as well as plants. For instance, it is known that wild-ducks, in their emigrations, carry impregnated spawn into the remote ponds, &c, and thus stock them with fish. [Insects have also been known to stock ponds on hills with fish. The large water-beetle, which feeds upon the spawn of fish, occasionally in the evening, climbs up the stems of rushes, &c. out of the water, so as to take wing; in these circumstances it has been caught, and, on being put into water, has been found to give out the spawn with which it had gorged itself previous to taking flight, both in a digested and undigested state; so that, on trial, it has been found to produce fish of various kinds—*Jameson*.] Many birds swallow seeds which are subsequently expelled whole, and thus extensively dispersed; as the doves of Banda, with the nutmeg. The excrement of sea-birds manures bare cliffs and coasts, so as to render them capable of producing useful plants. Many species of falcons may be taught for the chase, as well as the cormorant for taking fish. Many birds, together with their eggs, fat, &c., serve for food: the entire skins of sea-birds for the clothing of many Northern nations; the feathers for stuffing beds, for writing, for various and often costly ornaments; in which respect, also, they form an important article of trade among many savage people, particularly the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.—*Blumenbach*.

Horrid case of Intemperance.—The *Portland Courier* of Wednesday says, yesterday a smoke was issuing from a house in Centre street which showed it to be on fire. An alarm was given and people went in. The chamber from which the smoke came was fastened, and the inmates could not be prevailed upon to open it. The door was forced open, when a sight most shocking was presented. A man was lying on the bed so *drunk* as to be unable to move, the woman was also intoxicated and raving about the room, cursing and swearing like a maniac, and in the cradle was a little child burning to death.

The clothes and pillow in the cradle were much burnt, and the physician who was called in considered it doubtful whether the child would recover. The family was given in charge to the overseers of the poor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, CATALPA, &c.

If I recollect right, J. BUEL, Esq. stated that the *Morus multicaulis* did not stand the open winter at his nursery grounds near Albany.— Last summer, a year ago, I received three trees of that description from the nursery of Mr. Parmentier, on Long Island. It being very late, and not at the moment having time to set them out, I put them, with some other trees, into, or rather on to the ground, setting them at an angle of perhaps 40 degrees, and covered the roots and stems about one foot with earth. In the spring I set them out: they grew well and are now alive. I will try to give you an account of them next summer if they live. As an ornamental tree, I think them worthy of attention. Their large, deep green leaf is particularly grateful for shade, while their rapid growth quickly supplies it. Even the common *white mulberry*, such as is used for feeding the silk worm, is a tree of great ornament.— It leaves out very late in the spring like the Locust, but retains a fine green foliage late in October, when all other trees are in the "sear and yellow leaf," or stripped entirely of their verdure. It is also very easily propagated, growing in many instances from the slips.

The *Catalpa* has with many in this latitude, died in the winter to the ground. I have several in my grounds that have stood through the two past winters, and very severe ones too, with no protection at all. They grow vigorously, and as yet appear well adapted to the climate; but I much doubt whether they will attain that deep and full luxuriance in this country, that they do in the climate of Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

As I may have occasion to again speak of the growth or situation of vegetation, under my own observance, I will remark that all my trees, plants, shrubs and flowers, together with my garden and orchard, are situated on an eminence in full view of Lake Erie, and elevated about sixty feet above it; receiving of course, the full force of all the winds that sweep over it from the south west.— The soil is a fine sandy loam, of exceeding fertility, and throws out a luxuriance of vegetation equal to any I have ever seen. The level of Lake Erie is 563 feet above the Hudson River, at Albany, and about 68 feet above the canal at Rochester; and although vegetation at Buffalo, is about a week or ten days later in the spring than at Rochester, caused, no doubt, by the low temperature of Lake Erie, it is nearly the same as at Albany, and earlier than at Utica. The thermometer ranges on an average, ten or twelve degrees higher in the coldest weather than at Utica, or Albany; and usually higher than at Rochester. But in the summer the average is considerably lower than at either place, owing, no doubt, to the cool and refreshing air of the Lake. These facts might be of little consequence otherwise than in comparing notes, as may with much advantage be occasionally done, with other of your distant correspondents, for which purpose, such notes are necessary to arrive at correct conclusions.

ULMUS.

Ten bales of American shirtings were sold at auction at Calcutta, on the 27th of May last.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

VARIETIES OF THE VINE.

The *Muscadine*, *Sweet water*, or *Chasselas* Grape—(for I consider them all the same, as I have never yet been able to see any difference; notwithstanding the parade of the nurserymen in holding forth some dozen varieties for sale)—has been exposed to the open air through the winter here for several years without detriment. It is usually a profuse bearer, and yields with little trouble much better fruit than is now selling at our shops, imported from France, for forty-two cents a pound. I have never yet known any description of the grape here to blast or mildew. Whenever the fruit forms, it grows to full maturity. And whenever we have bloom, we have fruit; owing, no doubt, to the vegetation being retarded so long in the spring, as to be out of danger of the late frosts. I have never seen finer Chasselas, Black Hamburg, Munier (or Miller,) or Isabella Grapes, than here: and never do I recollect seeing a blasted berry, or one injured by the sting or puncture of an insect. In a garden at Brooklyn, on Long Island, last summer, I saw a number of very fine Isabella vines, with a prodigious quantity of fruit upon them, and in many instances, nearly one half the berries had withered and turned brown, showing the appearance of having been stung by some insect. Indeed, the old gentleman who owned them, a very kind man, of much practical knowledge on the subject, alleged that to be the fact, but was entirely ignorant of the insect causing it; having, as he told me, never suffered so before. This was about the middle of August. Whether those noxious insects have not yet reached us, or our atmosphere is more friendly to the growth of the grape than on the sea board, I am not yet able to say: but our fruits generally, are fairer and freer from the annoyance of such animals. I never yet saw a wormy apple in this country but once, which was in an apple from Canada, on Niagara river.

Speaking of Grapes, Mr. Prince, in his work on Horticulture, published in 1828, at page 51, in describing the Isabella Grape, says: "this grape of which but a single vine existed in 1816, and which I at that time met with in the possession of the gentleman before mentioned (Col. Gibbs,) and deemed worthy of notice, and a name, &c." Mr. Prince speaks what he no doubt believed; but the same grape, not known by that name, was introduced into his garden at Norwich, Connecticut, as early as the year 1804 or 5, by a French gentleman, named Vernet, where it has been cultivated ever since, and the original vine is yet in the garden where it was planted, now owned by Capt. Bela Peck. Where Mr Vernet obtained the grape, I am unable to say. It was called in Norwich, the Lisbon Grape, and was supposed to have been brought by Mr. V. from France or Cuba, where he had a plantation. That grape I know to be the identical Isabella, as I now have them growing side by side, and can never discover the difference in stem, fruit, or leaf. One I raised from a slip from the original vine at Norwich, and the other was obtained from the genuine stock at Long Island.

The above quoted remark of Mr. Prince, I deem of but little consequence, other than a misapprehension of the true history of that most excellent fruit, about which much has been said, and

generally supposed to be a native American fruit.— That it is a native of our country, of original stock, I do not believe; as all the indigenous grapes that I have ever yet seen, possess the same acid, hard pulp, and thick *leathery* skin of the ordinary Fox or Bullet Grape.

It would be a matter of much satisfaction, if not instruction, to know from either professor Gimbrede, Mr. Adlum, or other experienced vignerons, whether any native grape has yet been produced from the seed of native grapes, not crossed with the pollen of foreign varieties, which is free from those qualities of skin and pulp before mentioned. So far as my own observations have extended, the native American grape, including the Isabella, (if it be one) in its varieties, is by far the most certain and prolific of any yet cultivated. I have now under cultivation, seven varieties of the native and ten or twelve foreign varieties. I expect most of them will bear the next season, and I shall compare and note them impartially. So far, with the same soil and culture, which is not extraordinary, the natives are from two to five times the size of the others. The Miller, Burgundy, and Black Hamburg, however, come nearer to the natives than any others in thrifty growth and hardy quality. **ULMUS.**

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

I would sooner borrow the purchase money or interest than be without *Webster's American Dictionary* abridged by Worcester.

In order to test the value of this work, I took up the last number of *Silliman's Journal*, and opening at page 1, I read on to page 14, noticing such words as are not found in *Walker* (and *Johnson's*) 8vo. Dictionary. These pages chiefly consist of an extract from *Phillip's Geology* of Yorkshire, 1829; and all these words except the first, are used by an Englishman in England. W. indicates such of the words as are in *Webster*.

critique, W.	page 1	radiaria,	page 10
intermation, W.	3	mollusea, W.	10
Wernerian, W.	3	mammiferous, W.	10
oolitte (oolite, W.)	5	subaqueous, W.	13
stratification, W.	6	dyke (dike, W.)	13
superimposed, W.	6	faults, W.	13
sienite, W.	9	coal-measures,	14

Again, I opened *Good's Book of Nature*, and (without any particular choice) examined his 13th Lecture, from which I took the following words which are not in *Walker*.

mammals, W.	crassament, W.
oxygen, W.	oxyd, W.
nitrogen, W.	phosphorescent, W.
caloric, W.	amphibials, W.
azote, W.	stigmata, W.
gaseous—gas, W.	trachea, W.
carbonic, W.	molluscous, W.
carbon, W.	primordia,
modena hue,	aura, W.
hydrogen, W.	fetor, W.
carbonaceous, W.	pabulum, W.
aroma, W.	harmattan, W.
filrine, W.	septic, W.
albumen, W.	adipocire (adipocere W.)

In *Good's Medicine*, I found the following:

infusory, W.	page 1	cæcum,	page 3
parietes,	1	mammalia,	3
medusæ,	1	nomadic, W.	4
actinia,	2	mollusea, W.	5
vulva,	3	azote—azotic, W.	6

This list shows some of *Webster's* deficiencies, which ought to be supplied in the next edition, for these are used as English words.

STEAMER, the fashionable name in England for a steam-boat is not inserted.

Polianthes tuberosa (the tuberose) is a well known flower of the lily kind. The English name is derived from the Latin word *tuberosa* synonymous with *tuberous*, but common usage has given it the form of *tuberosa*; and in *Walker*, the 'climax of barbarism appears in the pronunciation 'tube-roze,' as if it were a rose with a tube, instead of a lily. *Webster's* superior learning is well applied in correcting this popular blunder: "Tuberose [*shard*] a plant with a *tuberous* root and a liliaceous flower."

The following extract from the preface may be useful to those who are in search of the most complete Dictionary of the English Language:

"No efforts have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing dictionary for general use. About sixteen thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions are contained in this dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work within the author's knowledge. These additions do not principally consist of obsolete terms, or uncommon and unimportant significations of words. In most cases, on the contrary, they are terms and significations which are in constant use in the various departments of science and the arts, in commerce, manufactures, merchandise, the liberal professions, and the ordinary concerns of life. They mark the progress which the English Language has made during the seventy years which have elapsed since the publication of *Dr. Johnson's* Dictionary. Within that period, a complete revolution has taken place in almost every branch of physical science. New departments have been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. More rigid principles of definition have been gradually introduced into almost every department of human knowledge. In these respects, however, our dictionaries have remained almost stationary. The labors of our lexicographers, since the time of *Johnson*, have been chiefly confined to the introduction of new words into the vocabulary. In the work of which this is an abridgment, the words have all been defined anew. The explanations given are adapted to the advanced state of knowledge at the present day, and to the changes which seventy years have made in the use of terms. In the definitions of the leading and important words, the signification is explained by enumerating the properties of the object in question, and not merely by a reference to other words of a similar import. In numerous instances, the distinctions between words which are apparently synonymous are traced with great minuteness; and it is hoped that the present work may supply to a considerable extent, the place of a regular treatise on English synonyms." A FARMER.

FOR THE GLENESEE FARMER.

In *Morse's* Gazetteer printed in 1823, the pronunciation of *Wabash* is given *Worbash*. If the authors had been as particular in other cases, we should have had for London, *Lunnon*; for Virginia, *Fejinney*; for Philadelphia, *Fildelfey*; for Auburn, *Orbun*; for Birmingham, *Drumme-*

gem; and we should have been among the most fashionable ——— of the illiterate vulgar.

The writer of this article has conversed with many of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity of that river, and he never heard such a sound as *Worbash* from any of their lips.

A TRAVELLER.

SELECTIONS.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The proposition for a State Society, with branches, or auxiliary associations, if deemed advisable, for the promotion of agricultural and horticultural improvement, has been often suggested, particularly in the *New-York Farmer*, and in the last number by a writer who dates from Saratoga, in whom, if I mistake not, I recognise one of the most enterprising and intelligent, as well as one of the best practical farmers of our country, and whose zeal I know is prompted by an ardent desire to promote the public interest. This writer has proposed, that a meeting be held at Albany, on the 14th day of February next, for the purpose of organizing such a society.

I freely accord to the utility of such an association, if its objects are limited to what is attainable and proper; and I commend the subject to the attentive consideration of all who appreciate the importance of these great branches of industry, and who are desirous of seeing them thrive among us.

Without being apprised of the views of the gentlemen who have proposed the convention, I take the liberty of suggesting some of the advantages which I think may result from the formation of the proposed association. And

1. By an interchange of opinions upon the different branches of husbandry and rural improvement, which the association would give rise to, the knowledge, experience and skill of individual members, would at once be rendered subservient and beneficial to all. The practice of one's life is insufficient in any business, without drawing upon the experience of others. The greater the facilities of obtaining this auxiliary aid, the more rapid is our progress in improvement. Improvements in husbandry depend on the progress of knowledge, and the opportunities of intercourse among practical men.—

The people of Asia, borne down for ages by the weight of despotism, and ignorant of the means which science and skill are elsewhere bringing to the aid of labor, retain generally the rude implements and practices of the primitive ages. And in Europe, enlightened Europe, the agriculture of many districts has been but very little improved for centuries. In Spain, some of the states of Italy, Russia, Sweden, &c., the condition of husbandry, and husbandmen, is deplorably wretched. And it is not long since I read of the plough having been introduced, for the first time, into one of the secluded districts of Ireland. It is intelligence—it is intercourse—and above all, it is societies formed for reciprocating and diffusing agricultural information, which have made the earth to teem with new riches: which have imparted energy to the mind, and efficiency to the arm, of the agriculturist, wherever improvement has advanced; and which, with the improvement of the soil, have raised the husbandman to his proper rank; in the moral

and political scale of society. To illustrate my position, I need but point to the example of Scotland. From being one of the most unproductive, she has become, through her societies, her publications, and the enterprise of a few patriotic men, rich in the varied products of her Agriculture. These products principally by these means, have been increased seven fold, if not tenfold, within the last fifty years. The improvement in intellect has kept pace, as a consequence, with the improvement of husbandry, as is evinced by the talents, the probity and industry of her sons.

2. An association of the kind contemplated might become useful, by establishing and regulating periodical fairs, for the purchase and sale of live stock, farming implements, grains and other seeds. The partial trials which have been made in the environs of our great towns, of appointing particular days for the sale and purchase of cattle, sheep and swine, not only for the shambles, but as farm stock, as well as the long established utility of fairs in Great Britain, and elsewhere, afford the strongest reason to believe, that they would prove highly beneficial; and contribute more rapidly than any other means, to disseminate the best breeds of animals, the most improved implements, and the choicest varieties of seeds. Products of the farm, like every other commodity, are to be judged of relatively; and it is impossible to say what is best, until it has been compared with other products of its kind. The more numerous the subjects of competition, the greater the value of that which is found to excel. A farmer may for years entertain an honest belief, that his stock, and his grain, and his implements, are superior to all others; and yet he might become satisfied, from the exhibitions at a fair, that he had labored under a sad mistake, and that what he had so long considered first, were really of inferior grade. So in regard to the kinds and profits of his crops, and the manner of managing them. I have seen this remark often verified in regard to fruit. Every one graduates his ideas of the cost, from what he has individually witnessed. Individuals have often expressed their surprise at the excellence of a bergamot or vergalouse pear, or of a green or other gage plum, which they have the first time seen or tasted; and when they were told that pears of equal excellence might be raised by every farmer, and so ripening in succession as to be brought upon his table almost every day in the year, the declaration has probably been doubted, tho' literally true. By congregating the buyers and sellers at a point, a salutary rivalry would be produced, fair dealing promoted, something like a regular scale of prices established, and the husbandman be sure of a ready sale and fair reward for his labor.—The lean stock of Great Britain, as well as that which has been fitted for the butcher, is principally sold at their established fairs, which it is conceded afford great advantages to both buyer and seller.

3. Such a society might derive much benefit to its members, and very much subserve the interests of the state at large, (and I think an article of the association should exact the performance) if its members would attentively note down whatever would occur in their practice calculated to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge whether the result be propitious to their expectations or not; and communicate these dates to some

From the New York Farmer.

THE COUNTRY FARMER—NO. XIII.

On the choice of suitable Land for Farming.

MR. FLEET—The coldness, of some land, with excess of water, on which certain kinds of trees, adapted to such circumstances, will still grow to enormous stature, preserves their cast-off leaves from decay, the accumulation of which forms *black muck*, that deceptive covering of the soil, already noticed: or rather of the surface, for such lands on a close examination, hardly ever have any soil, strictly speaking, or only in patches, in a few places. The sub-soil, is almost invariably hard-pan, or clay, neither of which are penetrated by the roots of the trees, which run upon their surface, as they would upon that of a rock. It is a good plan, in selecting a lot of wild land for a future Farm, to examine the roots of such trees as have been blown down by the winds, with the ground adhering to their roots. On mucky lands, these will generally be found, on examining what was the under side, while standing, as *flat as a pan-cake*. See, also, if the roots, of the standing trees, are afraid of the ground, extending off horizontally, or whether they stretch downward, deeply buried in the soil, as roots should be.

On warm lands, the dry gravel, the 4th quality, in new countries, and the 1st in old, or on a warm and dry soils, there is so much warmth, that the leaves are soon putrefied, perfectly rotted, forming, at first, vegetable mold, then soil, or earth, with more or less of vegetable remains. Hence there can be no carpeting of muck, but a real soil, covering the sub-soil, occupying the surface. In walking over such ground, you never tread on the horizontally extended roots, for they lie deep, exactly the reverse of their position in mucky land; and the trees torn up by the roots, leave a deep pit underneath, from which the roots have brought up the soil, in this case. When such land is cleared of its trees, you may see the furrows close to the stumps, even so as to tear off the bark with the land side of the plough. It is always a very bad symptom to find the roots naked, as if afraid of the ground, but this never happens on any but cold and wet land, except on solid rock. Young Farmers, themselves inexperienced, would do well to consider the roots, as giving more indications of the qualities of the land, and that the trees, as to their size, and often as to their kinds, afford little by which to form a correct judgment. The groves of the sugar maple, beech, and hemlock, in the northern part of the United States, are, except on some sandy river alluvions, confined to cold and wet mucky lands; while on the Ohio, the beech and maple groves are often found on the very warmest soil, the roots all hidden, and deeply buried. Such is the case, also, with other kinds of trees, affecting widely different soils in different climates, and countries, in which the altitude has more concern than mere latitude. The white beech, of the north, is a very different tree, however, from the red beech of the Ohio valley, that always preferring a cold and wet location, and this generally a warm and dry one, where muck is rarely found.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a general outline of the result of my observation and experience, on the selection of suitable lands for Farming. By the time of the second generation, and often during the lives of the first

settlers of regions of mucky lands, the whole order of valuation is reversed, as above described; and that which, at the first settlement of the country, was esteemed only as the third or fourth quality of land, comes to be, by general consent, considered the very best, the first quality. If we now seek an explanation of this, the ready answer, is; warm and dry soils afford crops much more certainly, being less affected by extremes of all sorts, as of excess of rain, of drought, heat and cold; may be worked earlier in spring, and later in autumn: heave less, by winter freezing; and the crops are much less liable to injury by early and late frosts. Take the sum of all these into amount, and it amounts to a very great difference. But, besides all this, warm soils are sensitive to the kind treatment, to the care and skill of the Husbandman; and cold and wet ones, are not. Mother Earth, like all other Ladies, loves a little assiduity of attention, and rarely bestows her bounties without some coaxing. Warm soils invite this, but cold ground repels all such advances. Hence it is, that, as men, Husbandmen, love to be in this humor of coaxing, so a warm soil, by inviting it, makes good Husbandry, and is the better taken care of, when made fertile, for having been, in good part, made so, by the assiduity of the cultivator. They who reside on land of the greatest natural richness, even if fertile, or not, rarely use much of this kind of assiduity, rarely are good Farmers, or grow fat by Farming, fat as Farmers, that is, rich in purse, and in mind. Men of this cast, who increase in substance by Farming, and live as Farmers should, are found on this 4th quality of land, now become the first, in all parts of the northern and western states, whatever may be the case with the regions of cotton, rice, and the sugar cane.

The richest Farmers, then, are not on the poorest land, but on such as, in all newly settled countries, had been thought such.— Farming wealth, has thus been made to change hands: and the industrious, hard laboring, and economical Husbandman, has succeeded to the enjoyment of what was anticipated, and meant to be secured, by those who had secured the first choice. They call it the 'cream of the country,' but it has turned out sour milk, or even lopped butter-milk. Travel wherever we may, among the Farmers of the Northern and Western states, or in the Canadas, through settlements of 30, 40, 50, to 100 or more years old; from Canada to N. Carolina, along the Atlantic, or the regions of the great Lakes, or through the Ohio Valley, embracing its thousand tributaries, and the truth of these remarks will be confirmed at every step. If such be the case, the vast importance of the subject proportioned to the extent of the field and to the number of persons interested, may well excuse a rather prolonged discussion. It is often a hard matter to correct a single error, or to remedy a single fault, of judgment, or action; and I hazard nothing in saying, that, thousands of actual Farmers, men of good standing for sense, too, will be ready to acknowledge their obligations to these summary remarks. I have known Farmers, and know such, now, who have fallen into the very common delusion as to black muck lands, and have paid dearly for it, to whom this advice, seasonably given, would have saved many years of regret.

The County of Dutchess, N. Y., now ac-

central point, under the authority of his name where they should be collated, arranged and published, in such form and manner as should be deemed advisable. Such a body of facts, deduced from the practice of our most intelligent farmers, and sold so as merely to cover the expense of publication, would be invaluable. Besides, new products are continually coming into culture among us. The culture of cotton which now constitutes an article of greater value than any other of our exports, is of but recent origin in the south. The production of silk, and the manufacture of wine from our indigenous grapes, promise to become great branches of national industry, and sources of individual wealth. The dissemination of correct practical information upon these subjects might be greatly facilitated. The progress of our manufactures is also suggesting new objects of culture, and new stimuli to agricultural enterprise. Madder, woad and weld are articles of prime necessity in the dyeing and coloring of our cotton and woollen goods; and they are all susceptible of being profitably produced from our soil. The demand for them is already extensive, and must increase for years to come. The value of the madder alone, imported last year I have been credibly informed, exceeds one million of dollars.

This would add no contemptible item to our agricultural products. How important is it then, that we should be in the early possession of all the information necessary to its culture and management, and to enable us to form an estimate of the product and profit of the crop. Our forests, too, are rapidly giving way to the increase of population. In many districts, destitute of stone, resort must ere long be had to substitute for dead fences. We have much to learn, and much more to practice, in regard to the nature, application and economy of manures, in the business of draining, and in other important branches of labor, essential to neat and profitable husbandry. Nor is a knowledge of the fruits and vegetables which are daily bro't to our tables, and which make up a large portion of our food, and of improved modes of culture, of trivial account. The condition of our gardens has not only a great bearing upon our health and comfort, but is no bad indication of our intellectual taste and refinement. Upon all these subjects of labor and taste, the result of the observations and experience of the members could not fail to be of great public benefit.

I have thus endeavored to point out some of the benefits which *might* accrue from the labors of a state society, devoted to the improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture. Whether these benefits will ensue, I pretend not to judge. It will depend much upon the liberality and public spirit of those who engage in it. And it ought to be premised, that no one should become a member from an idea of mercenary gain: for I suspect there will be neither premiums, salaries nor stock to speculate upon. The only reward expected must be, the new facilities to useful knowledge which it premises, connected with a consciousness (one of the noblest feelings that dignifies our nature) of laboring to advance the happiness of man. And I ardently hope, that enough may be found, upon these terms, to organize the association at the time and place designated. B.

Albany, Dec. 1831.

tually one of the most productive in the State, was almost all of this undervalued kind of land, having but very little of the carpeted sort, covered with muck, or of fat clay, or recent river alluvion. What there was, was soon seized, as the cream of the whole, leaving the dry ridges to the slow coming 'Interlopers,' who have long since enjoyed the cream, leaving the sour milk to their lopper-loving neighbors. The eastern part of Columbia county, also, timbered with oak and chesnut, among which muck rarely is found consisting of dry 'ridges and barren vales,' as they were then thought, was like the lands of Dutchess, regarded in the same light. Some 70 years ago, those lands were 'taken up,' as it was called, on paying a trifling fee of office, and a title was soon acquired, of possession, by occupancy as a Farm, and a mockery of a brush fence inclosure. Farms, thus acquired, are yet in possession of the families of the first occupants, and good Farms, with good titles. Yet all these inducements could not keep the Salisbury men, Yankees, just over the line of 'York State,' from participating in the rage for carpeted lands, the beech and maple and basswood and ash and elm groves of the 'New State,' as Vermont was called. They sold their Farms, in Salisbury and laid out the avails in the mucky wilds of Vermont, much to their subsequent loss, mortification, and regret.

My Father, one of those, with several brothers, who had been bred to Farming, on *hard land*, sold the old Farm, a very large and good one, to become Farmers on *soft land*, most abundantly carpeted, 'over shoe' in black muck. When first cleared, it produced great crops of grain, or, rather, a great crop,—for it very soon began to wear out, though managed by good Husbandry: and in 10, 15, to 20 and 30 years, would produce nothing but grass, coarse, wet-land sedge, or wild grass, because the turf could never be subdued so as to make it take seedling. As to grain for bread for the family, that we had to purchase from others, after a few years, raised on land more recently cleared, as the occupants of those lands have had to do, in their turn. Grass, grass, all grass, and yet poor feed, as pasture, or hay. Land that will produce but one kind of product, makes hard living for Farmers, like the shingles of Sasandaga. The only resource of the occupants of those lands, now, (who cannot get away,) is the dairy and the raising of young cattle, for the Farmers of Dutchess, Columbia and Westchester, living on lands that were never carpeted. Land, moderately moist, and cool, will answer well for dairy and stock-farming, but wet, and cold land, contrasted with warm and dry, as above, makes tough, cold, and sour pasture, or hay, miserable feed, long and sour, like a tedious and ill told story.

Sept. 17, 1831,

HOUSEKEEPING.

The true economy of housekeeping is, simply the art of gathering up all the fragments, so that nothing be lost. I mean fragments of *time*, as well as *materials*.—Nothing should be thrown away, so long as it is possible to make any use of it, however trifling it may be; and whatever be the size of a family, every member should be employed either in earning or saving money.

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used,

cover them carefully with paper, fastened with flour paste so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept free from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry cool place.

Instead of covering up your glasses and pictures with muslin, cover the frames only with cheap yellow cambric, neatly put on, and as near the color of the gilt as you can procure it. This looks better, leaves the glass open for use, and the pictures for ornament, and is an effectual barrier to dust as well as flies. It can easily be re-colored with saffron tea, when it is faded.

The fumes of brimstone are useful in removing stains from linen, &c.: thus, if a red rose be held in the fumes of a brimstone match, the color will soon begin to change and at length the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit stains or iron moulds may be removed from linen or cotton cloths, if the spots be previously moistened with water.

When plain tortoise shell combs are defaced, the polish may be renewed by rubbing them with pulverized rotten stone and oil.—The rotten stone should be sifted through muslin. It looks better to be rubbed on by the hand. The jewellers afterwards polish them by rubbing with dry *rouge powder*, but sifted magnesia does just as well; and if the ladies had rouge, perhaps they would, by mistake, put it upon their cheeks, instead of their combs: and thereby spoil their complexion. **FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE.**

A FARM SCHOOL FOR THE POOR.—We very much doubt whether a more really beneficent *will*, can be found on record than the one we are about to mention. We have no information of the character of the deceased, nor of his wealth or will, but what is contained in an advertisement, which we find in a South Carolina paper. By this advertisement it appears that provision is made in the will of the late *John de la Howe* for the education of twenty four poor children, twelve boys and twelve girls. The trustees appointed to carry the will into effect, advertise for a teacher to superintend a **FARM SCHOOL** as planned and provided for in the will of the deceased. They have provided a good farm, suitable buildings, utensils, provisions and the necessary stock, and offer a liberal salary for a teacher. According to the plan of the school in the will, the children will live together as one family, and the expenses are to be defrayed out of the funds of the estate with the addition of the labor of the children on the farm. The qualifications required in the teacher shew that the intention of the liberal testator are to be carried into effect to their full extent. He must possess an unimpeachable moral character, and suitable habits and attainments to instruct in all the branches of English and scientific literature, subservient to agriculture and housewifery. We consider such a disposition of property by last will and testament, more honorable to the testator than monuments of brass or stone in commemoration of the deeds of the warrior, the statesman, or the philosopher. It is, indeed, doing the most good in one's power with the least possible harm to our fellow beings—and this is the acme of human greatness.

A Slap at a King.—The following paragraph from an English paper is intended as a *slap* at the present King, who has given

en the title of Earl of Munster, to one of his natural sons.

"A sermon has been published in the Preacher, as delivered by a Rev. Mr. M'Niell on behalf of the Reformation Society, on the 31st May last: and in the course of which that gentleman uttered the following words:—"I must not hold my tongue against one of the most awful, one of the most fearful affronts that was ever put in the history of man, upon the morals of a Christian nation. My dear brethren, may I not say, must I not say, can I answer for myself before God, if I say it not in connexion with such a portion of Scripture as this? I hold that we, as a righteous nation, ought to rise in indignation against it. I hold that the church in this nation should protest against it; I hold that the bishops in the church, if they have a seat in the House of Peers, ought to bring before the public—to bring into public notice, the putting into the Gazette—the putting into honorable dignity of station—what shall I say? children that are the fruit of fornication; that are the fruit of ungodliness in the land."

The **CHOLERA** sweeps westward thro Europe with fearful rapidity. It has reached Hamburg and probably the other commercial cities of the German Sea. They begin to expect it at Paris; and, we are informed, extensive provision against it is commenced. It will probably visit England.—Will it stop there? Will the ocean be a barrier against it; Will it walk in desolation over our land?

A medical writer at Moscow, of some credit, assures us of his conviction that it will pass onward over the whole earth. According to him, it is not contagious; which opinion is formed from the dissection without injury, by himself, of more than one hundred persons who have died of it. He tells us, it is disseminated through the air by some mysterious process; against which cordons sanitaries and quarantines are no protection.

The London Sun states, that it appears by an article from a German paper, that a plague, called the "Black Death," which desolated Asia and Europe, from 1346 to 1350, was similar in movements and effects to the cholera, and arose in the regions of India and China. Within a year it passed over a third part of Asia, and penetrated southwardly to the Mediterranean sea, then northwardly, through the Greek empire to Russia. In 1348, it reached Italy and France; in 1349, Spain, England, and Scotland; in 1350, all the other nations of northern Europe. More than three-fifths of the population perished.

Important to Underwriters.—By the Act of Edward I. cap. 4, and 4th of the same King cap. 2, it is enacted, that if a man, a dog, or a cat, escape alive out of any ship, such ship shall not be deemed a wreck. On the 6th December, 1824, the ship *Dart*, of Sunderland, drifted into Portsmouth without a soul on board—a live cat, however, being found in the cabin, the vessel escaped becoming a droit of the Admiralty, and was given in charge of the *Siberia* to be delivered to the owners.—*London paper.*

From the New-York American.

CENSUS.

The official returns of the United States present, according to the National Intelligencer, the following results:—

Recapitulation, exhibiting the General Aggregate of each description of persons in the United States, by classes.

FREE WHITE PERSONS.

Table with 2 columns: Age group and Number of persons. Rows include Males and Females under 5 years, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, and 100 and upwards.

Total number of Free Whites, 10,526,058

SLAVES.

Table with 2 columns: Age group and Number of persons. Rows include Males and Females under 10 years, 10-24, 24-36, 36-55, 55-100, and 100 and upwards.

Total number of Slaves, 2,010,629

FREE COLORED PERSONS.

Table with 2 columns: Age group and Number of persons. Rows include Males and Females under 10 years, 10-24, 24-36, 36-55, and 100 and upwards.

Total number of Free Colored Persons, 319,467

Total aggregate of the U. States, 12,856,154.

The facts that strikes us at the first glances in this statement, is the immense disproportion of aged colored people, to aged white people. Take this extreme case for instance:—there are of

White males, over 100 years, 274
do. females, " " " 231

out of a population of ten and a half millions! or about one centenarian for every 20,000 souls.

Of male slaves, over 100 years, 718
female do. " " " 668—1386

out of a population of little over two millions, or one centenarian for every fourteen hundred souls!

But the free colored persons give a result still more incredible:—there are

Of males over 100 years, 266
females " " " 361—627

out of a population of three hundred and nineteen thousand persons, or a centenarian for every 500 souls!

HOME.

* * * "What so sweet—
So beautiful on earth, and oh! so rare,
As kindred love and family repose."

"The busy world

With all the tumult and the stir of life,
Pursues its wonted course; on pleasure some,
And some on commerce, and ambition bent,
And all on happiness; while each one loves
One little spot, in which his heart unfolds
With nature's holiest feelings, one sweet spot,
And calls it HOME: If sorrow is felt there,
It runs through many bosoms, and a smile
Lights up in eyes around a kindred smile;
And if disease intrudes, the sufferer finds
Rest on the breast beloved."

THE GENESEE FARMER AND GARDEN-ER'S JOURNAL.—L. TUCKER & Co., Publishers.—N. GOODSSELL, Editor.

In issuing proposals for the second volume of the FARMER, which will commence on the first of January, 1832, the Publishers have the pleasure of stating that the work has met the decided approbation of that class of the community for whom it is intended, and has had the salutary effect of calling out many writers, whose experience would otherwise have been unavailable; and they are also induced to believe it has been the means of awakening many of our Farmers to the importance of extending their information upon the subject of their daily pursuits, and convincing them of the utility and necessity of a paper devoted especially to "the tillers of the ground." The public papers, and the judgment of many of our most enlightened husbandmen, concur in the opinion that Mr. GOODSSELL, the Editor, has fulfilled his duties with such ability, as, with the aid of his correspondents, to have placed the GENESEE FARMER on a level with the best Agricultural journals of our country. It has, as yet, enlisted the good feelings and contributions of but a small part of that portion of our agriculturists who are well qualified to impart an interest and value to its columns. We shall, therefore, commence the publication of the second volume with the hope and the assurance, that many names will be added to the list of contributors in the course of another year, and we may venture to predict that the second volume will at least equal, if it does not excel, the first.

Its leading object has been, and will be, to impart that information which will tend in the greatest degree to the improvement of the Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy, of our country.

The first volume can be supplied to all new subscribers, and bound in a neat manner to such as desire it. In soliciting the patronage of the public, and especially of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, we ask aid no further than an intelligent farming public may think we deserve it.

CONDITIONS.—The FARMER is printed every Saturday in a quarto form, on fine paper and fair type, with a Title Page and Index, making 416 pages a year, at \$2 50, payable in six months, or \$3, if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis.

LUTHER TUCKER & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 1831.

PATENT ZINC HOLLOW-WARE, MANUFACTURED by John Westfield & Co., No. 163, Mott street, New-York.

ROSSITER & KNOX, No. 3, Buffalo street Rochester, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above ware, are now receiving an additional supply, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers' price.

This ware will be found not materially to exceed in price Tin and Iron; yet as durable as Iron, not subject to rust, giving the article cooked or kept in it no unpleasant taste, not containing in itself, nor forming with the materials cooked in it, any deleterious properties, as do Copper, Brass or Lead.

Zinc Kettles, for cooking Rice, Homminy, and all kinds Sweet Meats, will be found well adapted, neither discoloring, nor varying the flavor of the substance cooked; for these purposes, and to avoid the corrosions of Copper, Brass and Lead, it will long be substituted for these metals.

Zinc Pans for the Dairy, will be found an object worthy of attention from the following considerations; that Milk in Zinc Pans of the same size, will produce from 20 to 25 per cent more cream or butter, and that of superior flavor; will keep milk sweet longer by a number of hours, affording the cream more time, besides its chymical effect, to separate from the milk, (for this reason, cream from those pans will not admit of being churned as soon as that from other pans, in as much as no cream should be churned till it is soured,) and greatly outlast any pans in use.

Zinc Jars and Firkins for preserving butter sweet for family use, possess equally superior advantage for butter, as do the pans for milk. Experiment and results safely warrant the above statement; and the orders of wholesale and retailing merchants as well as those of families and large dairies daily supplying from different parts of the country, are the consequence of successful results in the use of this ware.

Zinc ware is cleaned with Brick Dust, with Soap and Sand, or with Hot Ashes.

NOTICE.—Letters patent for manufacturing these articles exclusively by the subscribers, having been obtained, we would advise the Public against any encroachment of the Patent Right;—and the person who shall give information of any violation of this Patent Right, will be liberally rewarded, by JOHN WESTFIELD & CO.

The following recommendation from the proprietor of one of the largest houses of Refreshment in the United States, must be perfectly satisfactory as respects the utility and advantage of using the Zinc Hollow Ware

To J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen, I have for some time past, in my establishment, made use of your Hollow Ware, manufactured from Zinc, and I have no hesitation in saying that they completely answer my expectations, being fully as durable as iron or copper, and not as easily corroded by rust, giving the articles cooked in them no unpleasant taste, and being more beautiful in appearance, and much more easily cleaned than utensils manufactured from any other metal at present made use of in cooking apparatus. I with pleasure recommend them for general use, and have no doubt that whoever will give them a fair trial will find that they fully answer his expectations.

STEPHEN HOLT.

We have also received the following recommendation from Dr. A. G. Hall.

J. Westfield & Co.

Gentlemen,—With great pleasure I can assure you of my entire satisfaction, as to the superiority of your Zinc Hollow Ware, for the purposes of the Diary and Kitchen.

The perfect preservation of Milk in my Diary during the warmest days of the past season, induces me to give yours a decided preference to any others previously used, and recommend them as a happy combination of neatness and durability. Yours, &c. A. G. HULL. 132 Fulton street, New-York.

AMERICAN ALMANAC AND Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1832, just received and for sale by HOYT, PORTER & CO.

